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SPIRIT OF THE FLAG

In the hope of the wonderful blossoming time,
That the coming of Freedom should bring to the earth,
Was the flag of our fathers unfurled in the days
When the storm of the world gave our nation its birth.

As the starry flag waves see new meanings unfold!
All the azure and rose of a beautiful morn
In our standard is lifted to bloom like a flower
That at last from the centuries' waiting is born.

'Tis America's flag that's the hope of the race;
'Tis America's freemen are calling it out
In a cry that will ring like a bugle at dawn,
And at length from all nations bring answering shout.

Let our flag, then, wave on with its spirit of truth,
And the watchword entwined in its every fold
Be the glorious words, "Elevate, elevate all!"
For the promise of Heaven these pregnant words hold.

O America's manhood, awake to your rights!
Learn to read what the flag and its spirit must be.
Clear your eyes of the mists that are blinding them now,
And wash clean in the ether the flag of the free!

—Elizabeth Stewart Ross.

RIPLEY COUNTY'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

1917-1918

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION
AND CENSORSHIP OF THE

RIPLEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EDITED BY
MINNIE ELIZABETH WYCOFF
COUNTY WAR HISTORIAN

BATESVILLE, INDIANA
1920

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INDIANAPOLIS

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DEDICATION

To the Ripley county soldiers and sailors, living and dead, who wore the khaki or the blue, and thus offered their lives, one and all, on the altar of their country's service in its hour of need, this record of their county's and their own activities during the World War, is gladly, reverently dedicated.

June 1, 1920.

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BATESVILLE, INDIANA
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Gen. John J. Pershing

Woodrow Wilson

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PREFACE

It is with due recognition of the importance of an accurate and complete record of Ripley county's war activities in the recent great conflict, both at home and with the boys in camp, on battle-field or in the navy, that this little volume has been carefully compiled. No effort has been spared to make it reliable as an authentic record of our two and more years' participation in the World War.

Thanks are due to the county chairmen of the various war organizations for their reports. Also to the War Mothers for their help in collecting the soldiers' and sailors' service records for the state and county honor rolls. Thanks are due to each of our five county papers for their help in carrying notices, articles and so forth in connection with the collection and publishing of our history. Mr. Harry Monroe of Batesville deserves special credit for furnishing practically all of the war pictures for the book aside from individual photographs.

If an historian had been put to work at the beginning of our part in the war, we should doubtless have kept a few things that are lost to us. But it is believed that the essentials remain and will prove to be entirely trustworthy as a record of Ripley county's World War service at home and abroad.

Minnie Elizabeth Wycoff,

County War Historian.

FOREWORD

Ripley county lies in the southeastern part of Indiana. It is separated from Ohio by Dearborn county, a width of about fourteen miles, and from the Kentucky boundary by Ohio, Switzerland and Jefferson counties, a distance of twelve to fifteen or twenty miles. It is bounded on the west by Jennings county and north by Decatur and Franklin counties. It is irregular in shape, being about twenty-seven miles by nineteen miles in extent north and south, east and west, respectively. Its area is two hundred eighty-eight thousand acres, and averages from nine hundred to eleven hundred feet in elevation. It is drained principally by Laughery Creek with its tributaries, which crosses the central part of the county, and flows east between Dearborn and Ohio counties to the Ohio river. Otter Creek, Old Kentuck and Little Graham creeks drain the western and southern parts of the county.

The first permanent settlements were made in 1814-15. The early settlers were nearly all pioneers from Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

There are no very large towns. Batesville, in the northern part of the county, with a population of less than three thousand, is the largest town. It has city government, and is situated on the Big Four railway not far from half the distance between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Milan and Osgood, on the B. & O. R. R., near the center of the county, are the next two towns in size and importance. Holton, on the B. & O., Versailles, the county seat, five miles south of Osgood, Sunman, on the Big Four, near Batesville, Napoleon, Friendship, Cross Plains and New Marion, are the other principal small towns, ranging from three hundred to nine hundred in population.

Farming is the chief industry. Much attention is given to dairying and poultry raising. Saw-milling and flour-milling are important occupations.

Furniture, coffins, coffin-metals and mirror glass are manufactured at Batesville. There is also a garment factory and a baby-shoe factory.

Milan has a veneer mill.

The population of the county is about twenty-one thousand. There are only a few very wealthy people in the county, and not a large number of extremely poor. The greater number of Ripley county citizens are prosperous, progressive, and patriotic. They are proud of their Civil War record. Two Grand Army Posts still survive at Batesville and at Versailles. In every parade held during the World War the

G. A. R. veterans were made a feature, if at all possible. Four American Legion Posts have been organized to June 1, 1920, at Versailles, Osgood, Milan and Batesville.

Commissioned high schools are held at Batesville, Milan, Versailles, Osgood and Holton. Certified high schools at Napoleon, Sunman and Delaware.

In education, industry, intelligence and thorough Americanism, Ripley county ranks with any other county having its parallel of natural advantages. It has sent teachers, editors, authors, artists, statesmen and soldiers forth to serve their country and mankind. Its soldiers have shed their blood in every war of our common history since the organization of the state and its admission into the Union in 1816. Now, at the close of the World War and the opening of the new year of 1920, a record of its activities during the war seems fitting and eminently proper as a special memorial to those who offered their lives that the peace and prosperity of their homeland should be secured.

PART I

HOW WE KEPT THE HOME FIRES BURNING

On March 26, 1917, a number of citizens met in the courthouse at Versailles to discuss plans for co-operating with the State and Federal Governments in a general movement for preparedness. Dr. Tony E. Hunter was made chairman of the meeting and Frank Thompson secretary. Addresses were made by Judge F. M. Thompson, Senator R. H. Jackson, Prof. Hale Bradt, Dr. R. T. Olmsted and Prof. P. V. Voris in favor of organizing all the resources of the community to prepare for the defense of the lives, property and rights of our citizens.

The chairman appointed a Committee of Public Safety with authority to appoint such other sub-committees as might be necessary. A second meeting was appointed for Friday evening, March 29th, for the purpose of organizing a company for military drill. The general government everywhere was organizing to protect bridges, railways and public buildings.

A detachment of the Third Ohio National Guard Regiment was sent to guard the bridges of the B. and O. Railway near Delaware and Holton in Ripley county. Guns had been mounted along the Ohio River ports. The soldiers pitched their tents at the High Bridge near Osgood, and near Nebraska Station at the bridge west of Holton, and proceeded to do picket duty day and night.

The first armed ship to sail from an American port was sunk on April 1st, near Brest, France, by a German U-boat, without warning, and with the loss of about twenty men; this, occurring the day before Congress met, changed the attitude of some of the peace-at-any-price representatives.

On April 7, the day following the President's declaration of a state of war between this country and Germany, in accordance with a call of Governor Goodrich and the Indiana Committee on Food Production, meetings were held at the courthouses in every county seat of Indiana. About two hundred citizens attended the meeting at Versailles at 1:30 p. m. Professor Anderson, of Purdue University, addressed the audience, explaining some of the ways in which food production could be increased without increasing the acreage, namely, by testing and treating seed before planting.

County Superintendent Chas. R. Hertenstein explained the reason for the hurriedly called meeting, that of economic preparedness made necessary by our entrance into a great war, the duration of which no one could foretell. He quoted the Governor in saying: "Next in importance to the men who go to the front, to defend the honor of the

nation, is the conservation and the production of the food supply, and the men who perform this task are no less patriots than the men in the ranks."

State Senator R. H. Jackson read a letter from the Governor explaining the shortage of potatoes and wheat already existing in America, the poor outlook of the 1917 wheat crop of the world, and the great shortage of cattle and hogs of the United States. Statistics showed that we had fifteen million more people than ten years before and ten million less cattle. A set of resolutions outlining the situation and planning for a patriotic organization was presented by a committee appointed to draft them.

These resolutions declared the loyalty of the citizens of the county, their recognition of the menace in the German attitude, their condemnation of the ruthless submarine warfare as declared and carried out by Germany, their recognition of the gravity of the food situation of the world, and the duty of all citizens to take immediate steps to prepare for any and all possible emergencies. They were unanimously approved and adopted.

The organization was planned to include the entire county and named accordingly, "The Ripley County Patriotic Food Association." The following officers were elected: President, John A. Hillenbrand, of Batesville; vice-president, Edgar Smith, of Milan; secretary, E. J. Bryant, of Benham. It was agreed to complete the organization by townships as rapidly as possible. The resolutions on food production as presented by the chairman of the committee were as follows:

"Resolved: Whereas, The United States is facing the greatest shortage in food supplies that this country has ever known, and has entered what promises to be the most strenuous conflict our country has ever been engaged in; and,

"Whereas, Our nation looks to Indiana for its full quota of men to prosecute this great war, and for more than her share of food to maintain our army and navy, and civilian population, and realizing that the man who grows food is no less a patriot than the man who shoulders a gun, that the citizens of Ripley county adopt the following measures in order to stimulate food production and to conserve our resources to the fullest extent. In order to accomplish this end we feel the necessity of organizing our county with committees to further all branches of production and to aid in the conservation of food products."

Indiana was the first state in the Union to take steps to handle the food situation, though papers throughout the nation were carrying articles on the seriousness of the problem. Governor Goodrich conceived the plan and appointed a State Committee on Thursday, April 5, which, in forty-eight hours, had the counties organized.

The following committees had been arranged at Ripley county's meeting: Corn Production, Potato Production, Home Garden and Vegetable Crops, Food and Live-Stock Production, Dairy Production, Home Projects for Boys and Girls—namely: Corn, Pig, Poultry, Garden and Dairy Clubs. Food Conservation Committees,

and sub-committees on each subject were planned and immediately organized during the following week in the eleven townships of Ripley county.

The county papers came out the week after April 6 with cuts of the Stars and Stripes and the pledge of allegiance on their front pages. The state superintendent asked that the schools be opened with this pledge and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was generally observed for a time. Patriotic meetings were held all over the county; that at Batesville, on April 23, being one of the largest. A parade, in which the various lodges and the school children took part, formed the main feature of this meeting. Three bands played for the march, and about thirty-five hundred people were in line, carrying flags. Homes and public buildings were decorated all over the city with flags and bunting. Flag poles were raised at many school houses throughout the county and at the courtyard at Versailles.

The bells on all public buildings rang at nine o'clock p. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the week of June 11 to 17, to mark the progress of the First Liberty Loan. They were tolled at five minute intervals each, four times on Monday, three times on Tuesday, twice on Wednesday, and once on Thursday, reporting in this way the number of days left in which to buy bonds. As the tolling bells echoed from town to town on the quiet evening air, it came home to all, young and old, rich and poor, high and low, that we were all a fundamental part of the mighty world struggle, whose battle-fields lay along the borders of France and Belgium. That upon us, as civilians, the future of the world depended as truly as upon the men in uniform who should go forth to those bloody fields.

Mrs. A. H. Beer, of the Ripley County Council of Defense, Mrs. Lyttleton Reynolds and Mrs. C. S. Royce, all of Versailles, were sent as a committee to Greensburg, on Tuesday, July 10, to hear the plans of Mrs. Mary Boyd, of Indianapolis, who was the head of the Woman's Department of the Indiana Council of Defense for Knitting Socks for Indiana Soldiers. The state had asked Ripley county to furnish ninety-five pairs of socks before September 1, 1917. Indiana was the only state having such a commission at that time. Other states planned to watch Indiana, and, if the plan succeeded, to adopt it also. Each soldier was to be furnished with four pairs of hand-knit socks.

Mrs. Beer called a meeting at Versailles, on July 21, to instruct the women of the county in the work, and to hand out the material. This was apportioned by townships and the work was completed in a short time, one hundred five pairs being furnished. The Council of Defense gave out the required knitting needles and instructions with the yarn.

The socks were found to be entirely satisfactory but the method of distribution became such a difficult problem that the further work of equipping the soldiers with woolen garments was left to the Government and to the Red Cross. The Ripley County Council of Defense, however, locally, at the request of the Red Cross women of the county, in September, 1917, agreed to furnish a sweater to each Ripley county soldier.

On the same date as the "sock meeting" at Versailles, July 21, which was also National Draft Day, a district meeting of Red Cross workers had been held at North Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana. This meeting was instructed by Mrs. Belmont-Tiffany, of New York City. Mrs. Tiffany had organized the New York Red Cross workshops in 1914, and efficiently supervised them up to the entrance of the United States into the World War. Indiana's call for an organizer was met by Mrs. Tiffany's coming in person to supervise the establishing of Red Cross workshops in every part of the state.

The membership organization was practically completed in every township during May and June.

Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, of Batesville, was appointed county supervisor of Red Cross work by the executive board of the Ripley County Chapter and went to North Vernon on July 21 as chapter representative. Several other Red Cross members from Osgood and Holton were at the meeting. Mrs. Tiffany showed the hospital garments to be made; explained the requirements and gave details of organization. In the afternoon she gave a most inspiring address, relating the history of the Red Cross, and showing the terrible, immediate need of the armies on the battle-fields.

During the months of August and September the Ripley county Red Cross shops were organized and opened in every community except those of Washington and Delaware townships, which failed to organize till the spring of 1918. The Delaware Junior Red Cross was organized in the winter of 1917, however, under the leadership of Miss Hazel Edwards.

The Council of Defense, accordingly, asked Mrs. Wycoff, as supervisor of the Red Cross work, to take the management of the sweater-knitting for the home boys also. The work was given out to the Red Cross branches during November and December, 1917, the aim being to send the sweaters as Christmas gifts. One hundred and seventy-six pounds of khaki yarn was bought at an average of three dollars per pound. From this yarn one hundred ninety-three sweaters were knit and given to the Ripley county soldiers. J. F. Lochard, president of the Council of Defense, accompanied by Mrs. Lochard, and George Sparling, of Osgood, took the largest consignment in person. This went to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. All the first selective men in the county were sent to Camp Taylor for training. The other sweaters were mailed by parcels post to various camps, nine going overseas to boys in the First and Forty-second divisions, which had already sailed for France in July and November, respectively. About two hundred fourteen names were on our service list at Christmas, 1917, but it was impossible to secure the addresses of all the volunteers and regulars, though the Council of Defense asked, through the county papers, for the names and addresses of all enlisted men. A further Christmas treat was supplied to all soldiers from the county who could be reached, by boxes of fruit, jellies and home-made "eats" of many kinds. The county

tried to leave nothing undone to make our first "War Christmas" as cheerful as possible to the boys in camp.

By request of the War Recreation Committee, the five Ripley county newspapers were sent weekly to the training camps. The editors kept mailing lists of local service men and mailed the papers individually to them throughout the period of the war. Families and friends also forwarded papers and subscribed for absent soldiers and sailors that the boys might know, not only the home news, but the reports as to how the "people back home" were supporting them through the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other agencies.

This first Christmas brought its gloom to the county, also. In the early spring, shortly after America's entrance into the war, two of our boys had died in camp: Charlie Sandifer, of Benham, at Norfolk, Va., and Adlai Wilson, of Milan, at Columbus, Ohio. In December occurred the first death in battle of a man from our county, when James Alva Francis, of Osgood, went down with the destroyer Jacob Jones, torpedoed off the coast of England, December 6, 1917. This casualty was confirmed at Christmas time, and two boys were sent home on Christmas day from Camp Taylor, for burial: Eugene Deburger, of Versailles, and William Lindauer, of St. Magdalene, both having died of pneumonia. Several others were seriously ill at Camp Taylor, and the unprecedentedly severe winter made the rigors of camp life unexpectedly serious.

The draft board had worked incessantly during the summer and fall sending all the men the camps could accommodate during September and October. Various drives for funds, Y. M. C. A., Library, Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, and so on, went forward without cessation. The Liberty Guards organization was begun at Batesville in November, with A. B. Wycoff as county organizer. Food laws were being passed by the national organization and put into effect by the local executives in every county. Men were enlisting in the army and navy or marines every week. The service flag with its one, or two, or three blue stars began to shine from windows everywhere. At the beginning of 1918, as already noted, Ripley county had five gold stars on the service flags of as many saddened homes.

A War Relief Association was organized at Versailles in November, 1917. The plan was to pledge at least one thousand members who should pay fifty cents each month toward a war fund so as to save the time and energy required in conducting so many separate campaigns. The work was divided by townships but the solicitors failed to secure the necessary number of signatures, and the movement came to nothing. The idea, however, was not relinquished, and the County Council of Defense later requested an appropriation from the county funds. The organization for handling this appropriation was called the United War Work Campaign Committee, of which T. H. Thompson, of Milan, was chairman, and Robert Borders, of the same place, was treasurer. In this campaign Ripley county contributed $22,841.52 towards the $170,500,000 fund, which was divided nationally as follows:

Y. M. C. A.	$100,000,000
Y. W. C. A.	15,000,000
National Catholic War Work (K. of C.)	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Work	3,500,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
American Library Association	3,500,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000

The money turned over to this committee by Mrs. Laura Beer, treasurer of the Ripley County Council of Defense, was $20,000, received as follows:

Versailles	$ 533.36	Johnson Tp.	$1,548.68
Washington Tp.	890.92	Brown Tp.	1,661.92
Shelby Tp.	1,803.86	Franklin Tp.	1,332.85
Milan	586.28	Otter Creek Tp.	1,884.61
Jackson Tp.	968.51	Adams Tp.	2,312.50
Sunman	493.09	Laughery Tp.	843.32
Batesville	2,037.34	Delaware Tp.	1,049.85
Center Tp.	1,016.68	Osgood	1,036.83

Donations received and accepted:

C. V. Smith, Chairman Versailles and Johnson Tp.	$ 253.40
H. L. Akers, Chairman Brown Tp.	327.78
J. F. Holzer, Chairman Shelby Tp.	139.40
Geo. Laws, Chairman Franklin Tp.	495.26
W. R. Castner, Chairman Otter Creek Tp.	118.69
Clinton Shook, Chairman Jackson Tp.	233.30
L. A. Burns and Geo. C. Bos, Chairmen Adams Tp.	513.10
M. F. Bohland, Chairman Laughery Tp. and Batesville	401.50
V. A. Wager, Chairman Osgood and Center Tp.	273.50
Victory Girls of Ripley Co.	17.10
Interest on deposit	68.22
Total receipts	$22,841.25

The funds paid by townships were apportioned according to taxation.

Payments were made by the treasurer, Robert Borders, to the state treasurer, Stoughton A. Fletcher, as follows:

December 28, 1918	$10,000.00
January 20, 1919	12,000.00
March 11, 1919	768.22
April 15, 1919	70.00
Cash Credit of U. W. W. C., October 18, 1919	3.03

The U. S. Public Reserve was organized with the following township chairmen:

Center township, George Sparling; Brown township, Frank Sieker-

man; Adams township, E. R. Behlmer; Delaware township, Fred Smith; Franklin township, Thomas H. Thompson; Jackson township, Jacob A. Meyer; Johnson township, Walter Smith; Laughery township, John Nickol; Otter Creek township, D. C. Yater; Washington township, Ora Peters; Shelby township, John Holzer.

The object of this movement was to secure a list of men available for war industries in Ripley county so they could be indexed and classified to be held in reserve for vacancies in the industrial institutions where most needed, and best fitted to perform the work required. Shipbuilding was the main industry requiring men at that time, and a number of Ripley county men were sent into the work. A few went into airplane service at Dayton, Ohio, and the Automobile Wheel Works, at St. Mary's, Ohio.

The Lutheran churches of the county made a special collection among their members to help raise the national fund of $750,000 required for their plan to look after the welfare of their members serving in the army and navy.

Meanwhile various disturbing reports came out in the newspapers every week. A large herd of hogs in a nearby county were poisoned by being fed ground glass. The hoof-and-mouth disease broke out among cattle. Foodstuffs seemed to be tampered with occasionally, with a view to poisoning, no one being able to discover the persons responsible for these alleged acts as they were usually not proven.

County meetings were held from time to time. September 26, 1917, the Council of Defense called a meeting at the courthouse in Versailles, at 2 p. m. This was one of a group of meetings addressed by John Chewning of Rockport; Homer Elliot, of Spencer; John F. Riley, of Hammond, and John W. Spencer, of Evansville. It was for the purpose of planning and inspiring more thorough organization for all lines of war work.

The appointment of the county Four-Minute Men was announced at this meeting as were several important committees on organization. Speeches were made by the ministers of the county who were in attendance. Each told how he was inspiring and upholding patriotism in his own congregation by service flags, news from the front, and so forth.

In October, 1917, the Council of Defense sent out a call to all landowners to sell or give away waste timber for fuel as the scarcity of coal threatened to cause much distress. Many people bought wood to help out the short coal supply for their stoves and furnaces. A number of farmers were glad to give away tops of trees from their timber lots for the work of cleaning the ground, so that many people, unable to pay the high cost of wood and coal, were able to secure fuel in this way.

The Christmas mail for 1917 had no restrictions other than the regular postal regulations, except that parcels for overseas men had to be mailed by November 15 to insure delivery by Christmas. The zeal of families and friends in sending numerous and large packages of gifts caused such a congestion in the New York postoffice, through which all foreign mail had to pass, that the last packages were not cleared out

until the following June. This condition led to the opening and investigating of five thousand packages by the postoffice department. It was learned through this investigation that a large part of the gifts were unnecessary or undesirable, so that a regulation was passed early in 1918 restricting the mailing of any package to an overseas man without a request for the articles by the man himself. This request had to be O. K'd. by the soldier's superior officer. Postmasters were instructed to receive no packages without this written request. For the Christmas of 1918, arrangements were made for the Red Cross to handle the packages for overseas. Committees were appointed in each branch to care for this work. Regulation boxes, three by three by nine inches, were sent out. The weight was limited to thirty-two ounces. Every box had to be inspected, wrapped and sealed by the Red Cross. As in 1917, they were to be mailed before November 15. Only one box could be sent to each soldier. To insure this result, the soldiers were issued coupons which they mailed to their mothers, sisters, sweethearts, or whomever they wished. So many soldiers could not be reached in time with these coupons, or failed to send them after receiving them, that the Red Cross was later instructed to issue coupons to relatives and friends upon their affidavits that but one box would be sent to each soldier. The time was extended to November 30, and the last packages were mailed on that date. Practically every boy and girl overseas was sent a Christmas box, some being sent more than one, after all, since the coupon plan made it possible for a box to be sent from more than one Red Cross branch, when friends and families did not find it convenient to confer on the subject.

With the sailing of transports in the early spring, the draft activity was resumed, twenty-four men leaving for camp on March 29, 1918, thirty-one on April 26, fifty-three on May 27, forty-nine in June, and so on until the signing of the armistice stopped the call for men.

In February, 1918, a mass meeting of all war organizations of the county was held at Versailles, special attention being given to Red Cross and food conservation work. This meeting is reported in detail in the Food Administration report.

A county meeting of women war workers was held at Osgood on March 21, 1918, the main purpose being to prepare for the women's part in the third Liberty Loan. On April 6, 1918, the third loan was started with patriotic meetings everywhere to celebrate America's entry into the World War and win the loan in the shortest possible time. A parade with historic floats was made the feature leading up to the speeches in the larger towns.

On April 18, 1918, the county was shocked by the sudden death at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., of Med. First Lieut. Tony E. Hunter, of Versailles, who had succumbed to influenza-pneumonia, later recognized as a forerunner of the terrible plague to spread over the world during the year, reaching America in the early autumn of 1918. Practically his entire regiment, the 149th Infantry, was in quarantine and several deaths resulted. Thornton Roberts, of Elrod, who had died of the same disease at Camp Gordon, Georgia, was buried at Green

Chapel at the same hour as Lieutenant Hunter at Versailles. Later, about the middle of May, Edward Huelson, of New Marion, succumbed to the same malady at Camp Sevier, North Carolina, and was sent home to Shelby township for burial.

On May 12 a memorial was held at the Union Chapel, in Sunman, in honor of our first soldier killed on the battle-fields of France, Corporal Kenneth Diver, who was reported, "Killed in action, April 28, somewhere in France." A few weeks later a second overseas telegram reported Harry W. Smith, of Pierceville, killed in battle on May 29. A little later on a third message told of the death in battle of Gilbert Sutherland of Napoleon.

Every week more and more families received the little printed card, "Arrived safely overseas," and signed with their soldier's name.

The newspapers began to publish long casualty lists as the spring offensive developed into the summer's fighting. Names, forever to be uppermost in many minds, began to be heard: Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Hindenburg Line, Verdun, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan. Yet from July until late in September no new Ripley county names appeared among the killed. Then they began to come in until fifteen names had beeen reported "killed in battle" and the final overseas number rolled on until in February, 1918, it rounded to twenty-two. The terrible influenza epidemic, beginning in September, 1918, and continuing throughout the winter, brought our full total of casualties up to forty-two.

Memorial day, 1918, was peculiarly appropriate as a day of memories: "Lest we forget," being the burden of the sentiment voiced.

The Red Cross began presenting memorial brassards of black cloth with heavy gold cord stars to the parents of soldiers and sailors who were making the "supreme sacrifice."

As every one knows, until July, the tide of war had rolled on steadily toward Paris. The world read anxiously from day to day for the magic word of a turn in the German advance but it was not until the Fifth and Sixth Marines of the dauntless Second Division helped to turn the tide at Chateau-Thierry that their onward march was checked.

From July until the armistice was signed, on November 11, 1918, our own Ripley county boys helped to carry the flag victoriously forward from point to point, finally to march triumphantly across the Rhine.

July 4, 1918, was used by the nation as a special rally day. Every community had its speakers and programs. Community singing was urged and the nation sang, not only the old patriotic songs, but the new songs to which the boys overseas were marching to battle. The President's message was read at all these meetings, the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung as opening and closing odes and the flag saluted by orders of the local Councils of Defense.

In April, 1918, blanks were sent out for registering the women of America for war service. Committees were arranged in each locality in Ripley county and several hundred women were registered for dif-

ferent kinds of work, nursing, Red Cross, emergency, and so on. These cards were sent in to county and state headquarters and filed for future use. Several months were required to complete the filing of the cards and the coming of the epidemic followed so quickly by the close of the war, prevented much practical result from this registration. The effort proved, however, the loyalty of our women who came forward to offer either full or part time, as it was possible for each to do, in whatever service she was able to perform.

Among the many educative features of the war were the exhibit trains sent out along the railways to show captured guns, equipment and war relics of all kinds. A most interesting collection was shown at Batesville, in April, 1919.

The moving picture theaters showed war films and war-story films throughout the entire period of the war. Some of the most interesting and educative films sent out by the War Propaganda Department of the Government, that came to Ripley county, were Ambassador Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin," and the "Sinking of the Lusitania."

German helmets, coins, small arms, and so on, were sent by individual soldiers as souvenirs and many of them were put on public display.

The agricultural work of the county was influenced by various organizations. The food clubs, pig and poultry clubs, and so on, were of more or less effect in different communities. War gardens were cultivated in connection with many schools and in most of the towns waste ground was reclaimed for cultivation. More intensive methods were studied and adopted. E. L. Shoemaker was county agent until the spring of 1919, when he was succeeded by Calvin M. Griffith. A demonstration of farm machinery was held at Batesville, in April, 1919, as a culmination of interest developed during the war, principally. Many boys of the Boys' Working Reserve worked on farms during vacation and even for short periods were dismissed for emergency work during school terms.

Smileage books were planned in the spring of 1918, named from their resemblance to railway mileage books. Each contained a number of tickets to chautauqua and other entertainments to be given at the various cantonments and were sold to relatives and friends at home, who mailed them as gifts to the boys in camp. This work in Batesville was ably managed by Mrs. Bertha Behlmer, who sold seventy-five one-dollar books, the largest number reported from any one town. These programs were part of the work carried on carefully by the government to give the boys wholesome entertainment as a counteraction to the evils of camp life as illustrated in the history of armies in all ages. Exhaustive Government reports, as well as those of individual workers, prove that the American army is the cleanest and healthiest of any in the world or the history of the world.

The last county war-work meeting in Ripley county was held at Versailles on September 28, 1918, in connection with the town's annual

Fall Festival and A. H. Beer's Pumpkin Show. An aeroplane, No. 39329, from the Dayton, Ohio, flying fields, visited the county during the day, coming to Batesville at 9 a. m., where it alighted for a short visit. After distributing Fourth Liberty Loan literature in liberal showers over the city it proceeded to Osgood, stopping there over the noon hour. In the afternoon it circled over Versailles during the parade, dropping its pamphlets like snowflakes. This parade was led by the Batesville Liberty Guards in their new regulation uniforms and equipment, followed by the Batesville Liberty Girls and Batesville Boy Scouts. The fourth large feature of this memorable parade was the Ripley County Red Cross marching by branches and auxiliaries, all in their striking uniforms of white with red crosses on the simple white head-dresses, each unit distinguished by its own banner, while individual members carried small United States flags.

Captain Guest, of the English army, gave the principal address of the day.

The following week the "flu ban" edict was announced by the health authorities at Indianapolis, and all public gatherings were at an end.

On November 8 the first unverified report of the signing of the armistice spread from coast to coast. Bells rang, whistles blew, and the wildest joy reigned for a few hours until it was learned that the celebration was premature. With the actual signing on November 11, however, the joy bells broke forth again and rang for hours from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Factory whistles blew. Parades were formed. Every conceivable noise-making device contributed to the uproar. For one day the nation went mad. Riots in cities and camps occurred. In Ripley county the enthusiasm reached the highest point since the beginning of the war. Yet among the laughing, shouting people were those who cried or went about quietly with white faces, for not all our boys were to come home. Twenty-two lay buried in France, some of them in that very "Flanders Field where poppies blow, between the crosses, row on row." Others lie in the family burying grounds of the county, and there is no community that has not its gold-star hero. Every township gave its quota of lives to the cause of human liberty.

By townships they are as follows: Brown 7, Adams 3, Otter Creek 1, Washington 4, Franklin 6, Jackson 2, Shelby 7, Laughery 3, Delaware 1, Center 3, Johnson 5.

Following the armistice the winter of 1918 saw the war relief work going forward. The boys began returning to their homes in December, but demobilization could not be accomplished in a short time.

The Army of Occupation had to remain along the Rhine until peace was finally signed by Germany on June 28, 1919.

The Victory Loan was made in April, 1919, with the ringing of happy bells and the grateful knowledge that this loan was to help bring our boys home. Red Cross activities were turned from hospital work to refugee relief.

Memorial day, 1919, was used as a special day for remembering the World War dead. Fitting services were held throughout the county,

the returned soldiers everywhere being invited to wear their uniforms and take part in this first national Memorial day for their fallen comrades.

The Council of Defense, town boards, and individuals began to plan memorials. In Ripley county, the first memorial tablet was placed in position at the city hall in Batesville, on May 29, 1919. It consists of a metal scroll carrying the names of Batesville and Laughery township's honor roll. This is framed in a heavy black wood case, colonial style, glass-covered in front, the supporting posts topped by two gilded eagles with hovering wings. The memorial contains one hundred seventy-one names.

On Armistice Day, 1919, a welcome home was given by the city firemen of Batesville, and a tree planted on North Park avenue for each soldier of the town or township who had given his life in the war, namely, for Hugo Prell and John Bland, killed in battle, and Roy Fruchtnicht, who died in camp during the epidemic of influenza.

Various townships held Welcome Home days throughout the summer and autumn. Brown township gave two days during the Friendship annual fall festival. A part of the 83rd F. A. from Camp Knox, doing field recruiting duty, attended and gave an extra military touch to the occasion.

The County Welcome Home was given at Osgood on September 26, 1919. A parade of uniformed returned soldiers and sailors, and a feast of which the main feature was the famous Kentucky burgoo, were the striking points of the celebration. About three hundred returned soldiers and sailors took part in the day's festivities. Many soldiers were still in camp and overseas, but comparatively few who could do so failed to attend.

Franklin township set memorial trees for its gold-star men in the Pierceville Memorial Park in September. The men so honored there were: Harry W. Smith, Earl Downey, Philip Levine, Samuel Heisman, Chris Endres and Roy Raney.

The various organizations of the county continued their work so long as any call for their activities existed, the Red Cross enrolling for civic service as the war service was concluded.

Surely for all who toiled at home, in workshop, in field, at new and old tasks, as well as for those who went forth to battle, there came a vision that must remain forever. A vision, not of men working, each for himself, against all other men, but a nobler vision of each working for the good of all the rest, and all striving together mightily for the shining goal pointed out by the seers among them. The symbol they set for us to follow is the flag and each forward step adds a new meaning, until at last "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" may be perfected.

The "meatless" and "wheatless" days, the "gasless" Sundays, the restriction of building except of necessity, the general conservation of all standard products of food, fuel and clothing, the numberless Red Cross benefits, the earnest striving forward to produce more, save

more, and give more, both of time and service, than before the war was thought possible, lifted our people into a clearer atmosphere where not what you can win for yourself but what you can do for the general good is the measure of a man.

History of Ripley County Chapter A. R. C.

Written by CLARENCE H. ANDRES, Chairman

"But the right is more precious than peace and we shall have to fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts.

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

(From President Wilson's address to Congress April 2, 1917.)

When President Wilson, as the spokesman of the American people, in concluding his war message to Congress on April 2, 1917, pledged the lives and the fortunes of his countrymen to the task of bringing democracy to the oppressed people of Europe, not all of us then appreciated and fully understood the significance of those memorable words.

When a few months later we began to accompany our sons, our brothers and our sweethearts to the railway stations, there to take leave of them and bid them God-speed previous to their entrance into the military and naval service of our country, the President's words took on a greater somberness and their real significance literally stamped itself upon our very hearts. No one but those who witnessed the scene enacted when a mother or sister said a last goodbye to a son or brother who was about to be enrolled in the service of his country, could really appreciate the significance of that grim word—war.

We had been reading in our daily papers since that fateful August 4, 1914, when Germany declared war on Belgium, about the horrors, the suffering and the misery that had become the lot of the stricken people of those European countries engaged in the war against German aggression and Prussian arrogance. We had been reading about the privations and the hunger endured and the sacrifices that were being made daily by those men, women and children who were doing their utmost to stay off a merciless foe intent upon despoiling their country, their homes and the things that were dear to them, and we devoutly hoped and fervently prayed that our country would be spared the horrors of war and that we would not be called upon to enter the blood-stained arena brought into being by the Kaiser and his war lords across the sea.

However, it soon became apparent that our army and navy would have to put an end to what diplomacy had tried to avert—war. The

1. G. A. Bass, Treasurer Red Cross. 2. Minnie E. Wycoff, Supervisor Red Cross Work. 3. Clarence H. Andres, Chairman Red Cross. 4. Neil D. McCallum, Red Cross Secretary.

events that preceded our country's entry into the world war are now a matter of history—events with which every citizen of our country is now familiar.

The American people, as a whole, were slow to believe that Germany, or rather the men at the head of her government, were almost entirely devoid of honor. We at first believed the war in Europe a strictly European affair and early in the struggle declared to the world our neutrality, never, however, for an instant denying ourselves the right to trade with the belligerents in accordance with the customs, usages and provisions of that rule of action that prescribes for the conduct of nations, known as international law.

The United States did all in its power to keep out of the world conflict and on several occasions President Wilson endeavored to bring about peace between the warring nations; however, the war was to go on and we were to become one of the belligerents. It seemed that despite our efforts to keep out of the conflict the Almighty who shapes the destinies of men and nations and who had endowed our country with strength and vigor and lofty ideals had decreed that America become a party in this struggle so as to save the world's civilization.

As early as 1915 it became evident that Germany or the Central Powers had the United States infested with thousands of spies who until the moment the United States declared war on Germany, concentrated their efforts on destroying grain elevators, arsenals, ammunition factories and in spreading propaganda which would create sympathy for Germany among the citizens of the United States.

The history of submarine operations by the Central Powers is one long record of outrages perpetrated on American citizens and American property; a succession of protests of the United States headed by President Wilson, and of assurances and promises made and later violated by the German and Austrian governments.

The sinking of the Lusitania, in which one thousand one hundred ninety-eight lives were lost, of which one hundred twenty-four were Americans, aroused the fire and the fighting spirit of America. A series of outrages perpetrated against Americans and American property widened the breach and when, after President Wilson's warning to Germany to discontinue her submarine policy, Germany announced on January 31, 1917, her intention to sink all vessels in the so-called "war zone" around the British Isles, the United States government on February 3 severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Count von Bernstorf, the German ambassador, was handed his passports, and Congress on April 11th declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany.

Almost immediately America began to mobilize her men, her money and her natural resources so that we might quickly put an end to the gory spectacle being staged in Europe. Numerous slogans were phrased and came into existence almost overnight. It was said, "Men and Money Will Win the War," "Food Will Win the War," "Ships Will Win the War"—all of which proved true.

Although we had been reading about the wonderful work being done in all of the war-ridden countries of Europe, we did not at first realize the scope and magnitude of the work that had been undertaken by the American Red Cross which, as an institution, previous to our country's entry into the war, was of comparatively small proportions. When a few weeks later the American Red Cross announced its intention to establish a chapter in every county of every state in the Union, Ripley county was among the first in the state to answer the call.

On May 31, 1917, the first steps preparatory to getting a chapter of the Red Cross in Ripley county were taken when the following persons met and signed a petition for a charter for the organization of Ripley County Chapter, the charter being issued a few days later. The following are the original petitioners: Mrs. H. C. Canfield, Mrs. W. J. Gelvin, Mrs. G. M. Hillenbrand, Mrs. A. W. Romweber, Mrs. Wm. Wessel, Mr. George A. Baas, Mr. Frank Walsman, Mr. Neil McCallum, Mr. Edward F. Brockman, Mr. Clarence H. Andres, all of Batesville.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Clarence H. Andres; vice-chairman, Frank Walsman; secretary, Neil McCallum; treasurer, George A. Baas.

Branches and auxiliaries were established in the remaining ten townships in quick succession in about the order given below:

Napoleon Branch—Chairman, Perry N. Brown; vice-chairman, Harry W. Behlmer; secretary, Dr. E. E. Heath; treasurer, George W. Schmidt.

Versailles Branch—Chairman, Mrs. Clara A. Henderson; vice-chairman, J. Francis Lochard; secretary, Mrs. Ida R. Lochard; treasurer, Walter H. Smith.

Osgood Branch—Chairman, V. A. Wager; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. S. Bilby; secretary, Mrs. G. M. Beldon; treasurer, Miss Lou E. Stansbury.

Milan Branch—Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Puffer; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. H. Bergdoll; secretary, Mrs. W. E. Lewis; treasurer, Robert Borders.

Sunman Branch—Chairman, Mrs. Ruth Ahrends; vice-chairman, Mrs. Lurenia Robinson; secretary, Miss Alma Wetzler; treasurer, L. A. Bruns.

Holton Branch—Chairman, M. R. Scott; vice-chairman, Naomi McClure; secretary, Irene Ward; treasurer, O. P. Shook.

Cross Plains Branch—Chairman, Thomas R. Humphrey; vice-chairman, John Fuller; secretary, H. J. Miller; treasurer, D. G. Gordon.

New Marion Branch—Chairman, Mrs. Vina Bovard; vice-chairman, John Holzer; secretary, Edward Fischer; treasurer, Hayes Schaffer.

Elrod Branch—Chairman, W. G. Fleming; vice-chairman, Mrs. Wm. Gloyd; secretary, Ruby Elrod; treasurer, John T. Elrod.

Delaware Branch—Chairman, Mrs. Herman Menke; vice-chairman, Mrs. Ada Dole; secretary, Rhoda M. Schmidt; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Koechlin.

Morris Branch—Chairman, B. H. Kroenke; vice-chairman, John M. Zillebuehler; secretary, Emma Walsman; treasurer, Geo. C. Bos.

The First Red Cross War Fund Campaign

(June 18-25, 1917)

The period of time beginning Monday, June 18, and ending Monday, June 25, was selected by the National Red Cross for the purpose of conducting a campaign to raise one hundred million dollars, of which amount the state of Indiana was required to raise one-half million. Ripley county with a population of approximately twenty-one thousand was given a quota of $6,500. This, at first, seemed to be an exceedingly large amount to ask of the people of this county; however, the chapter proceeded to organize the county with a view to raising the amount asked for, if at all possible to do so.

Previous to this the Batesville chapter conducted a membership campaign on Memorial day in connection with the demonstration arranged for that day by John A. Hillenbrand, chairman of the Liberty Loan, and succeeded in enrolling three hundred and twenty-five members.

Chairman Andres appointed an executive committee of five to act with him in conducting the war fund campaign and the chairman of each of the branches then established in Ripley county was requested to appoint a like number to act with him in conducting the campaign of that particular branch or township. Some days previous to the opening of the campaign a letter was addressed to every minister in Ripley county. The ministers were asked to read it from their pulpits, the letter being an appeal to every man, woman and child to make a contribution to the Red Cross war fund. To further the publicity of the campaign a publicity committee consisting of Charles Thompson, of Versailles; Richard Beer, of Osgood; Peter Holzer and Neil McCallum, of Batesville, was appointed to have charge of the newspaper publicity connected with the raising of the amount required of Ripley county. Below is a copy of the report submitted by Chairman Andres on July 5, 1917:

Total funds in bank as follows:

Batesville	$2,903.69
Versailles	778.00
Holton	850.75
Osgood	776.45
Milan	802.00
Sunman	765.50
Napoleon	200.00
New Marion	98.00
Total	$6,354.39

The Cross Plains and New Marion branches had but recently been established and had not yet completed their campaign for the war fund. Ripley county made an excellent showing and her people again demonstrated in a practical manner, as they had so often done before, their patriotism and loyalty to our country.

During the early part of August, 1917, the chairman of the chapter appointed Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, of Batesville, chairman or supervisor of sewing and hospital supply work, which selection proved to be a most fortunate one. Due credit will be given Mrs. Wycoff for her devotion and her zeal in the work of the Red Cross in the latter part of this article. Mrs. Wycoff proceeded to organize the women of the county and she met with ready responses everywhere.

While the war opened up many fields of activity for the patriotic women of our country, none appealed so strongly as the work of the Red Cross. This was only a natural condition. Sentiment and the mother instinct prompted this. It was the Red Cross that took the place of mother in the training camps, on the transports and even on the battle-field. It was the Red Cross that nursed the boys back to health, eased their pains and provided all those little comforts that mother was wont to provide for her boys at home. And did someone not praise the Red Cross in those beautiful and sentimental words, "The greatest mother in all the world?"

Under Mrs. Wycoff's direction Red Cross shops and sewing rooms were established in every part of the county and it was but a short time until the good women of Ripley county were supplying more than their quota of hospital garments and supplies.

The first shipment of garments and hospital supplies was made during the month of September following, and the shipments continued with due regularity from that time on until the war came to an end.

Mrs. Wycoff also organized the Junior Red Cross in the county. This work was begun in September of 1917. The Junior Red Cross had a large membership and under Mrs. Wycoff's direction did excellent work. Its activities are more fully discussed in another chapter of this book.

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

This campaign, like the war fund campaign of some months previous, was national in its scope. It was conducted under the direction of the chairman and the other officers of the chapter. Preparations for the so-called drive were begun by the chapter the last days of November. The campaign began December 17 and closed Decmber 24, Christmas eve, 1917. The purpose of the campaign was to add ten million new names to the membership roll of the Red Cross. "Every American home a Red Cross home," was the slogan. Ripley county chapter was asked to add enough new names to its membership roll to bring the total up to four thousand five hundred.

For this campaign each of the branches effected an organization which in turn appointed solicitors so that a thorough canvass could be

made and every person be given an opportunity to become a member of the Red Cross. One dollar was the price of a Red Cross membership.

The result of the Christmas membership campaign was as follows. Total number of new memberships secured:

	$1.00 Membership	$2.00 Membership	Branch Total
Batesville	828	8	836
Sunman	439	11	450
Holton	377	6	383
Versailles	290	5	295
Napoleon	264	30	294
Osgood	229	7	236
New Marion	177	1	178
Milan	157	2	159
Friendship	97	....	97
Cross Plains	6	2	8
Total for county	2,864	72	2,936

It will be seen from the figures given above that two thousand nine hundred thirty-six new names were added to the membership roll of the county, making a total membership of more than six thousand, not including the Junior Red Cross.

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

This campaign, like that waged for increased membership, was nation wide. The campaign was to last one week, beginning May 20 and ending May 27, 1918. Its purpose was to raise one hundred million dollars for war work. Ripley county's quota was $9,000. The chairman of the chapter appointed Mr. Michael F. Bohland, of Batesville, as the campaign manager. Mr. Bohland began his work with a vim and a vigor that presaged certain success at the outset. Mr. Bohland began his campaign after appointing the following committees:

Executive Committee—Clarence H. Andres, Batesville; Ruth E. Ahrends, Sunman; Perry N. Brown, Napoleon; Rev. M. R. Scott, Holton; V. A. Wager, Osgood; Mrs. John Bergdoll, Milan; Mrs. Vina Bovard, New Marion; Bertha McCoy, Benham; Thos. R. Humphrey, Cross Plains; Miss Grace Ricketts, Friendship.

War Fund Committee—Will J. Gelvin, Batesville; C. J. Doll, Batesville; W. W. McMullen, Sunman; George C. Bos, Morris; Clinton Shook, Napoleon; W. P. Castner, Holton; James H. Noyes, Osgood; Carl V. Smith, Versailles; John Holzer, New Marion; John S. Benham, Benham; Marshall Spangler, Friendship; Jesse Jarvis, Cross Plains; Fred Schmidt, Osgood; Henry Voss, Milan; Fred Lamb, Milan; George Laws, Milan.

Speaker's Committee—Rev. M. R. Scott, chairman, Holton; A. B. Wycoff, Batesville; Thos. E. Wilson, Osgood; Rowland H. Jackson,

Versailles; James H. Connelley, Milan; F. M. Thompson, Versailles.

Finance Committee—George A. Bass, chairman, Batesville.

Publicity Committee—J. H. Letcher, chairman, Milan Commercial, Milan; Peter Holzer, Batesville Herald, Batesville; Donald McCallum, Batesville Tribune, Batesville; Richard Beer, Osgood Journal, Osgood; Chas. Thompson, Versailles Republican, Versailles.

Woman's Committee—Mrs. Luella Butler, chairman, Osgood.

List Committee—H. C. Canfield, chairman, Batesville; George M. Hillenbrand, Batesville; Mrs. A. W. Romweber, Batesville; Mrs. V. W. Bigney, Sunman; Thos. Laws, Milan; Dr. R. A. Freeman, Osgood; John A. Spencer, Versailles.

Below is the quota assigned to each township:

Adams	$ 975.00
Brown	800.00
Center	875.00
Delaware	500.00
Franklin	925.00
Jackson	475.00
Johnson	925.00
Laughery	325.00
Batesville	1,025.00
Otter Creek	750.00
Shelby	1,000.00
Washington	425.00

A series of meetings was held in all the townships of the county. The campaign closed with a county meeting at Versailles, on Sunday afternoon, May 19, the Batesville Liberty Guards giving an exhibition drill, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Horace Ellis delivered the address. Also Mrs. Alice French, president of the War Mothers of Indiana, spoke in the interest of the War Mothers.

Soon after the close of the campaign, Chairman Bohland was able to report that Ripley county had subscribed her full quota of $9,000.00. The people of Ripley county had again shown in a substantial manner that they were backing up our boys on the firing line.

CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, had brought to a close the great World War and the people of America were asked by the American Red Cross to show their gratitude for this memorable day by universally becoming members of the Red Cross. Those persons who already had a membership were asked to renew it; those persons who did not have a membership were asked to buy one during the week of December 16-23.

The chairman of the chapter appointed Wm. D. Robinson, of Versailles, to act in the capacity of county manager for the roll call drive. Mr. Robinson effected an excellent organization and made a splendid

showing although he was greatly handicapped in his efforts on account of the epidemic of influenza which was raging so terribly in different parts of the country at that time.

The following report is copied from current issues of the county newspapers:

1455042

"The 1918 Red Cross Christmas roll call membership campaign in Ripley county resulted in the obtaining of 5,546 new members or renewals, which, with the life and patron members who joined during the organization campaign, gave the Ripley County Chapter of the American Red Cross a total membership of 5,631, exclusive of the membership of the Junior Red Cross.

W. D. Robinson, of Versailles, acted as county campaign manager and Mr. Robinson had every cause to feel gratified by the results, for the campaign throughout was conducted under very adverse conditions. The weather conditions were such as to work a hardship on the solicitors, especially throughout the country districts, and some sections of the county were under the influenza ban, so that the various township campaign managers and their committees were to be congratulated upon the results obtained under such adverse conditions.

In Laughery township, Rev. Schreiber was in charge of the campaign in Batesville and Rev. Flautz of the campaign in the township. The latter was assisted by George H. Goyert and the trustees of St. Paul's congregation. Each of the city ministers appointed a committee from his congregation, the Bethany committee being appointed by Thomas Patterson. Rev. Schreiber appointed an executive head from the ministerial body for each ward in the city and we publish the result in Laughery township as reported by the various war and precinct chairmen.

BATESVILLE BRANCH

Ward One—Rev. L. A. Schreiber.	
Annual members	259
Magazine members	10
Ward Two—Father Adalbert Rolfes, O. F. M.	
Annual members	352
Magazine members	22
Contributing	4
Ward Three—Rev. A. Langendorff.	
Annual members	231
Magazine members	21
Contributing	2
Precinct One—Rev. H. Flautz	
Annual members	232
Magazine members	32
Contributing	1
	1,166

Life members	44
Patron members	2
	1,212

CROSS PLAINS BRANCH

(Including Benham and Friendship Auxiliaries)

Annual members	416
Magazine members	4
	420

DELAWARE BRANCH

Annual members	299
Magazine members	13
	312

ELROD BRANCH

Annual members	227
Magazine members	3
	230

HOLTON BRANCH

Annual members	490
Magazine members	10
	500
Life members	10
	510

MILAN BRANCH

Annual members	481
Magazine members	4
	485
Life members	5
	490

MORRIS BRANCH

Annual members	275
Magazine members	3
	278

NAPOLEON BRANCH

Annual members	288
Magazine members	18
	306

NEW MARION BRANCH

Annual members	394
Magazine members	3
	397

OSGOOD BRANCH

Annual members	447
Magazine members	3
	450
Life members	10
	460

SUNMAN BRANCH

Annual members	442
Magazine members	18
Contributing member	1
	461
Life members	7
	468

VERSAILLES BRANCH

Annual members	537
Magazine members	4
	541
Life members	7
	548

RED CROSS SEWING AND KNITTING

Batesville branch was organized into auxiliaries for convenience in work as follows:

St. John's Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. Dora Fischer.

St. Louis's Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. G. M. Hillenbrand.

Knitting Committee—Chairman, Mrs. A. W. Romweber.

Catholic Girls' Auxiliary—Chairman, Miss Rose Meyer.

St. Mark's Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. Henrietta Wessel, until her death, February 1, 1918; Mrs. Gus Behlmer; later Mrs. Henry Schumacher.

C. O. U. Girls' Auxiliary—Chairman, Edna Richter.

First M. E. Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. Ed Schultz.

First M. E. Girls' Auxiliary—Chairman, Miss Sophia Nickel, Miss Ethel Schultz.

New Salem Auxiliary—Chairman, Miss Carrie Thackery.

Bethany Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. Bertha Behlmer, Mrs. Henry Bauman.

Wesley Chapel Auxiliary—Chairman, Mrs. Ida Winsor, Mrs. Emmett Mann.

Auxiliaries in other places were organized as follows:

Napoleon Auxiliary, Jackson township, Mrs. Mary Letzler, chairman.

Titusville Auxiliary, Shelby township, Mrs. Pearl Titus, chairman.

Delaware Auxiliary No. 1, Fink's church, Mrs. Mary Menke, chairman.

Friendship Auxiliary, Friendship, Mrs. Mary Koechlin, later Mrs. Ketenbrink, chairman; Miss Clara Otto, secretary; later Miss Grace Ketenbrink.

Benham Auxiliary, Mrs. Bertha McCoy, later Mrs. Lizzie Hyatt, chairman; Miss Lola Dollens, secretary.

Pierceville Auxiliary, Franklin township, Mrs. Belle Tinder, chairman.

Green Chapel Auxiliary, Washington township, Mrs. Bessie Shepherd, chairman.

Stringtown Auxiliary, Washington township, Mrs. Alice Gault, chairman.

Craven's Corner Auxiliary, Mrs. Lottie Craven, chairman, Mrs. Craven succeeded Mrs. Fleming as branch chairman of Washington township in October, 1918.

JUNIOR RED CROSS AUXILIARIES 1917-1918

Batesville Juniors—J. F. Hoing, chairman; director of work, Miss Jennie Elmore; 190 members; $47.50 dues; refugee garments made, 25; supplies, 27 pieces.

Osgood Juniors—Miss Leona Stewart, chairman; 45 members; $11.25 dues; refugee garments made, 29; hospital bags, 31.

Delaware Juniors—Hazel Edwards, chairman; 59 members; $14.91 in treasury; hospital supplies made, 30; sweaters, 5.

Tanglewood and Cedar Creek in Johnson township, Mud Pike and Laughery Bridge in Delaware township, Bates Ridge in Brown township, organized Rural School Junior Red Cross auxiliaries. Chloe Braley, Margaret Smith, Emma Gault and Grace Showers, Mary Mulford and Lelia Smith were the respective heads of these smaller auxiliaries.

CHAPTER SCHOOL COMMITTEE JUNIOR RED CROSS, 1918-1919

Chairman and supervisor, Minnie E. Wycoff. Tora McCallum, Mrs. G. M. Hillenbrand, Mrs. Anna Wachsman, associate members.

1918-1919 SCHOOL AUXILIARIES, JUNIOR RED CROSS

Batesville—Miss Leona Stewart, director of work; school committee, Anna Wachsman, Sophia Nickel, Flossie Ward, Leona Stewart, Catherine Mann, J. F. Hoing.

Batesville Juniors, 1918 and 1919 report—Twenty-seven new members; dues, $6.75.

Osgood—Chairman and director, Mrs. Mercy Bilby Humphrey; no new members; no dues.

Milan—Chairman and director, Mrs. W. E. Lewis; 93 members; $23.29 dues.

Delaware—Chairman and director, Miss Hazel Edwards; 51 members; $21.95 in treasury.

Napoleon—Chairman and director, Miss Violet Toph; 85 members; $7.06 dues from new members.

Sunman—Chairman and director, Miss Frona Alexander; 76 members; $19.00 dues.

New Marion—Chairman and director, Mrs. Goldie Michel; 44 members; $5.75 dues.

Holton—Chairman, Wilbur Furlow; no report.

Batesville Parochial School Committee—Chairman, Mrs. G. M. Hillenbrand; 55 members; dues, $7.00 from new members.

Laughery Bridge Juniors—Chairman, Mary Mulford; 5 members; $1.25 dues.

JUNIOR RED CROSS REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE COUNTY FROM SEPTEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1919

Batesville Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 127 pieces; refugee garments, 46; wool scarfs, 10.

Mud Pike Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 35 pieces.

Tanglewood Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 12 pieces.

Osgood Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 230 pieces; refugee garments, 215 pieces.

Milan Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 199 pieces; refugee layettes, 6, equaling 210 pieces.

Delaware Juniors—Knitted garments, 12 pieces; hospital supplies, 80 pieces; refugee layettes, 5, equaling 175 pieces.

Cedar Creek Junior Red Cross—Knitted articles, 15 pieces.

Napoleon Junior Red Cross—Hospital supplies, 24 pieces.

In 1917-1918 the Junior work consisted entirely of sewing and knitting. Sweaters, wristlets, scarfs, rugs and wash cloths were the articles knitted by Ripley County Juniors.

Infant layettes, dresses and underwear for children, capes, skirts for women, handkerchifs, property bags, ice-bag covers, aprons, caps and operating leggings were made by different auxiliaries. Also pillow cases and towels.

The layettes were made principally during the vacation of 1918. Each layette consisted of thirty-five pieces, making a full supply of clothing for an infant. The layette included a knitted hood and

bootees, blanket, cape, extra hood, slips, gowns, shirts, bands, diapers, bag of sundries and wash cloths. Sixteen complete layettes were made by the Osgood, Milan and Delaware Juniors.

The Junior work planned for the winter of 1918-1919 was almost entirely prevented by the epidemic of influenza which closed our schools for weeks and months at a time, beginning the first of October, just when the rural schools were opening, and not disappearing entirely until the schools were closing in the spring. The main work for the year was the Modern Health Crusade, the supplies being furnished by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the pupils being organized into crusade units. About five hundred children in Adams, Jackson, Shelby and Franklin townships won the different buttons given as rewards in health chore work. Otter Creek township organized, but accomplished nothing further. An assignment of five hundred handkerchiefs was completed by the auxiliaries organized the year before, but no further work could be attempted. Complete reports on the health crusade work can not be secured as the epidemic demoralized all organization and made consistent and reliable records an impossibility.

The Juniors were called on for help in all regular Red Cross drives, in the various entertainments given to raise Red Cross funds, in all forms of war activities, in parades and public programs.

The Delaware Juniors were especially active, giving entertainments to raise funds and in giving drills in patriotic programs. The final Red Cross rally in connection with other organization rallies at Versailles, on September 28, 1918, just before the "flu" ban descended like a pall on Indiana, found the Ripley County Juniors at the height of their enthusiasm. Delaware and Milan Juniors carried banners and had their special part in the parade. With the beginning of the armistice on November 11, 1918, and the long siege of "flu" lasting into the spring, the organizations found themselves unable to execute what they had planned, and what they would have done under normal conditions.

All children of school age are eligible to membership in the Junior Red Cross, twenty-five cents paying the dues. They are allowed to wear the regular Red Cross button. Children over twelve are eligible to regular Red Cross membership, and, as is well known, no age bars one from this regular membership.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF RIPLEY COUNTY CHAPTER AMERICAN RED CROSS, FROM MAY, 1917, TO JULY, 1919

Knitting—Sweaters for Ripley county soldiers, 193; sweaters for Red Cross, 301; helmets for Red Cross, 46; wristlets for Red Cross, 60 pairs; mufflers for Red Cross, 28; wool socks for Red Cross, 1,814 pairs; stockings for refugee children, 392 pairs; ambulance robe, 1; wash cloths, 270; scrub rugs, 292; hoods in infant layettes, 26. Sewing: Surgical bandages, 740; hospital garments, 4,167; hospital supplies, 7,512; refugee garments, 1,832. Second-hand clothing, 6,831 garments; second-hand clothing, 8,410 pounds weight. Nuts for gas defense, 576

pounds. Comfort kits and cases for soldiers, 1,087. Liberty guards, 90 pairs leggings. Second-hand linen shower, 319 pieces. Nurses through influenza, $499.60; local relief, $9.43.

Among the women who deserve especial credit as knitters are Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, Mrs. Ruth Ahrends, all of Sunman; Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, of Milan; Mrs. Magdalena Price, Mrs. Hedwig Schrader, Mrs. Elizabeth Hammerle, Mrs. Margaret Schiller and Mrs. John Hillenbrand, Sr., all of Batesville; Mrs. Amanda Cooper and Mrs. Anna Black, of Cross Plains; Mrs. Josina Brinson, of Titusville; Mrs. Louisa Siekerman and Mrs. Jane Gilland, of Friendship; Mrs. Mary Michel, of Delaware; Mrs. Philip Seelinger, of Holton; Mrs. G. W. Cox and Mrs. Catherine Kenan, of Osgood. All these ladies are either elderly or infirm, or especially burdened with other duties, as in the case of Mrs. Ahrends, who was chairman of the Sunman Red Cross branch. Mrs. Siekerman and Mrs. Gilland are war mothers, as are also Mrs. Ahrends, Mrs. Schrader, and Mrs. Seelinger. Several of them knit for the soldiers of the Civil War, and eight of them are widows of Civil War veterans.

The nation's most gifted writers will pen for the benefit of those who come after us the story of America's activities during the great World War. The pages of history will record imperishably the bravery and the gallantry of the American men who covered themselves with glory while fighting under the Stars and Stripes at Chateau-Thierry, in the Argonne, in France and in Belgium. A splendid tribute will be paid by historians to the men who upheld the traditions of the American navy while performing its task of ridding the sea of the submarine so that millions of their comrades in arms might cross the sea without mishap to give battle to the Hun.

Our fighting men themselves, together with the people of all the belligerent nations, will always pay homage to the American Red Cross nurse who left home, relatives and friends to brave the dangers and hardships of war and pestilence and disease so that she might take the place of mother in the cantonment, upon the battle-field and in the hospitals behind the firing line.

The local chapter is justly proud of Ripley's "Roses of No Man's Land": Miss Bertha Greeman, Batesville; Miss Vivian Wiebking, Napoleon; Miss Martha Delay, Holton; Miss Caroline Maffey, Milan.

AN EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE

The services rendered by those good women, who, under the direction of the state chapter of the American Red Cross, came to our county to nurse and care for those of us stricken during the epidemic of influenza that raged so terribly and so relentlessly in parts of Ripley county during the closing months of 1918, will for all time be remembered and appreciated.

The chapter acknowledges its gratitude to the following nurses in particular: Miss Esther Parsons, Miss Nell Vernon, Mrs. Payson Miss Lillian Vogelsang, Miss Bertha Custer.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

To serve in the capacity of county supervisor of sewing and hospital supply work required a woman possessed of executive ability, good judgment, pleasing personality, a full understanding of the necessity and magnitude of the work contemplated, and, above all, a woman in sympathy with the spirit of the times, so that she might enthuse and inspire those with whom she would come in contact so as to create in them an ardent desire to do a worth-while service.

The good work done by the women of Ripley county is in a large measure due to the inspiring leadership and untiring efforts of Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, of Batesville.

While many persons in the county were, by reason of their activities in Red Cross work, entitled to receive a Red Cross medal or badge, the committee on awards voted that honor to Mrs. Wycoff alone—a signal distinction and honor for an exceptional service rendered.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing is a brief history of the activities of the Ripley County Chapter of the American Red Cross during the great World War.

It was written not to extol or praise the deeds of those persons who participated in the work that the Red Cross in Ripley county accomplished, but for a greater and worthier purpose: to make known to those who will come after us that the men, women and children of Ripley county who were not privileged on account of certain circumstances to take their places with the boys on the firing line did their full duty to the men who wore the uniform of our country, and we cherish the hope that our posterity will learn and realize through the medium of this short history of Red Cross activities in Ripley county, that we, like the good Americans of a previous generation, love America and the things that she stands for, and that we, like the boys who engaged and defeated the Hun in battle on land and sea, were at all times willing to give our all, if need be, so that, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Home Service Section of Red Cross

Peter J. Holzer, of Batesville, as the Red Cross home service secretary, appointed sub-committees in all the larger towns to aid in giving local relief, information and help of any kind to all enlisted men and their families.

The greater part of the work was confined to tracing out missing Liberty Bonds, securing payment of delayed allotments or wages, and in locating missing soldiers and sailors, or ascertaining, if possible, why the letters written to soldiers were not received by them. So many things caused confusion in the delivery of mail that many soldiers failed to receive any mail during months of overseas service, and many times

the families at home failed, likewise, to hear from the soldier between the two cards announcing, first, his safe arrival overseas, and second, announcing his safe return to the United States.

The close of the war brought an increase of duties to the home service section, which sent out questionnaires in the spring of 1920 to all soldiers and sailors covering every possible point on which the Red Cross could continue to render service, feeling that unless personally reminded some of the men would fail to realize that the home service section was designed for peace as well as war service.

Council of Defense

J. F. Lochard

When the dark war clouds that hovered over Europe for almost three years began to drift towards the American continent and it became evident that we could no longer keep out of the awful conflict that was devastating Europe, plans were being worked out at Washington as to the best methods to be pursued for the welfare and protection of our country.

An organization known as the National Council of Defense was created, whose business it was to carry from Washington to the people the messages and measures of the National Government and to transmit back to Washington the real conditions that existed throughout the rural districts and cities of the nation. An organization had to be formed that extended from Washington down to the school district in every community. Hence, the National Council of Defense in Washington, the State Council of Defense at the capital city of each state, the County Council of Defense in each county seat, the Township Council of Defense in each township and the school district organization in each school district made it possible for the Government to get to the people all its plans for the carrying on of the great war and to get back to Washington a report from the people. Through this organization it was possible for the Government at Washington to keep its hands upon the pulse of the nation.

In the building up of this organization, appointments were made so that all classes might have a voice in the council rooms. The County Council of Defense of Ripley county, Indiana, consisted of the following named persons, who were designated and appointed by Judge Robert A. Creigmile, judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Indiana, and approved by Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, namely: Anthony W. Romweber, of the city of Batesville, a representative of the manufacturing interests of Ripley county, Indiana; Harry W. Behlmer, of Napoleon, a representative of the merchants; Oliver P. Shook, of Holton, a representative of the millers; Fred W. Kline, of Milan, a representative of union labor; Ed. G. Abbott, of Milan, a representative of the agricultural interests; Mrs. Laura Beer, of Versailles, to represent the women's interests, and J. Francis Lochard, of Versailles, to be a

RIPLEY COUNTY'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

general representative of the county. J. Francis Lochard was designated as the chairman of the county organization.

The County Council of Defense held weekly meetings at the courthouse in the town of Versailles, Indiana, all members of the organization serving without any compensation. They gave their active support to all war work in the county and assisted in every way possible to promote the sale of all Liberty Loan bonds, war savings stamps, the raising of funds for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., and all other activities, keeping in mind all the time that their principal duty was to keep the people informed of the Government plans in the war and transmitting back to Washington a report of the true conditions that existed in the county.

No organization can get very far without some finances, and steps had to be taken to secure the necessary funds for carrying on the work of the organization. The first money the Council of Defense secured to finance its work was borrowed from the Versailles Bank on a note signed by the members of the Council of Defense. Other funds were furnished to the Council of Defense by the Ripley County Council, making an appropriation out of the county treasury of the county.

Mrs. Laura Beer was selected as the secretary and treasurer of the organization in the county and her reports as such show that she has received the sum of $1,946.08 and made disbursements to the amount of $1,946.08.

We desire to quote, for the benefit of our readers, the following tribute to the Council of Defense system by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense, which will give you the details of the work that was to be done through this organization:

"Here at home there have been armies, too, and they have performed a marvelous task. They were created without mandates; they were welded into cohesive form by suggestion rather than by order; they were galvanized from beginning to end by the mighty force of voluntary cooperation; and they went into the home stretch with a power which nothing could have stopped. These were the armies of production—production not alone of guns and steel plates and soldiers' shoes, not alone even of visible things, but production of energy, of thought that made the sword a flaming thing of optimism to offset the stupid pessimism of people who criticized but had nothing tangible to contribute, of the immortal spirit of 'carry on,' of above all, unification. For it has only been within the past year that this nation has completely realized that after all it is, properly introduced to itself, but a partnership of one hundred million persons. Out of all this has grown one of the great lessons of the war to America: the interdependency of social effort, the effort which in the last equation must keep a nation wholesome in peace and which must furnish the continuing tireless force behind the cutting edge in time of war. This, then, though it is stated loosely, was our task here at home.

"In the vast work of unification, in the carrying from Washington to the people the message and measures of the National Government,

and in the transmission back to Washington of the moods and aspirations of a people at war, the council of defense's system, with its more than one hundred and eighty thousand units set down in almost every hamlet of the country, played a definite, stirring, and highly fruitful part. One of the phrases with which Congress created the Council of National Defense is this: 'The creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.' It was under this authority that the nation-wide council of defense system was brought into being, just as it was possible as well as necessary for the council under the same authority to bring about the mobilization of our industrial, labor and scientific forces for the national defense.

"On May 2, 1914, the Council of National Defense called in Washington a conference of the states. From this meeting, which was addressed by the President of the United States, by the chairman of the council, and by several members of the cabinet, sprang the council of defense system as we now know it. Co-operation was established between the state divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense and the work was everywhere got under way. It consisted, in the first instance, of explaining and transmitting to all communities of the country the policies and the programs of the various federal departments and war agencies. Educational propaganda necessary for the proper emphasis of war measures essential to victory was prepared in Washington, and through the Council of National Defense forwarded at once to the state councils of defense and to the state divisions of the woman's committee, where immediate decentralization of the message to be conveyed or of the work to be done took place. In this way the council of defense system served in the mobilization of resources and materials, and it stirred the communal conscience, and, by extension, the national conscience, to a realization of the problems incident to the winning of the war. With the personnel almost wholly voluntary throughout, the original machinery became an extensive and elaborate mechanism, but one which has always stood up under the stress and strain put upon it, no matter how involved and taxing the task. Today, the council of defense system comprehends one hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred units, made up of state, county, municipal and community councils of defense.

"Under the direction of the Council of National Defense at Washington, composed at the top of its structure of six members of the cabinet, headed by the Secretary of War, the work went forward. Toward the end of the war, the direction of the work was, as you know, concentrated into the field division of the Council of National Defense under the chairmanship of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. The programs of the War, Navy, Agriculture, Interior and Labor Departments, the Food and Fuel Administrations, the Shipping Board, the U. S. Employment Service, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Education, the American Red Cross, the National War Savings Committee, the several Liberty Loans, the Commission of Training Camp

Activities, and the various other official and recognized agencies united in the common task of war, were sent in complete form to the states and there made clear to the communities and translated into action.

Many of these programs, and more especially those involving the exercise of extraordinary powers or the responsibility for handling immense funds, required the creation of separate machinery, which, radiating from the national center to the small localities, would concern itself exclusively with the fulfillment of the special program of the administration and be directly and fully responsible therefor. In the creation of this special local machinery, the councils of defense and the divisions of the woman's committee bore a large part. To your prompt and effective aid the remarkably quick and yet wholly sturdy growth of the Food Administration, Fuel Administration, the United States Employment Service and other great war administrations and agencies is in large measure due. Even those established departments, which, like the Department of Agriculture, had already spread a network of local agencies over the country, were through your assistance enabled to make this network rapidly finer, more complete and ready to meet the strain of war. Your aid to these Federal departments and administrations, however, by no means ended there. You provided to them facilities and assistance which were needed by all alike, first by one, and then by another, and which therefore could be provided with economy only through a central organization, and you have made available to them resources and public co-operation which no special agency alone could command. Your extensive publicity organization, which, because it was always at work and at work everywhere, was unparalleled in the effectiveness and extent of its contact with the press and in the vigor and completeness of its speakers' bureaus; your contact with the people themselves through your community councils, and your complete enlistment, organization and leadership of the women of America, have been a mighty source of power from which arose much of the strength of these local Federal bodies. In addition to bringing these local Federal agencies together in your state and county war boards, you have fused their energies and those of the state into one harmonious and effective power, and have brought into their councils the viewpoint of the state and locality, which increased the effectiveness of each organization through leading to a closer adjustment of programs to local needs and conditions.

In such of the great war programs as did not inherently require the creation of extensive local machinery, you have assumed the full conduct of the work. You have thus saved to the nation, at a time when economy was vital, the tremendous expense of creating elaborate new administrations, ramifying in ever-increasing multiplicity throughout the land; and you have made possible the conduct of brief and immediate emergency tasks when lack of time, as well as inordinate expense, would otherwise have made impossible the provision of the extensive organization requisite to meet the brief but imperative need. Almost without additional expense or the creation of additional or-

ganization, you have, under the leadership of the War Industries Board, regulated and curtailed non-war construction through the action of tribunals sitting in every county in America. You have conducted for the Children's Bureau its children's year program by creating a special organization extending to counties, towns and even school districts. You have relieved railroad congestion through extending and facilitating motor transportation. You have brought to the people a message of economy and thrift and have made practical application thereof through supervising the solicitation of funds by voluntary war agencies and coordinating their work in the interest of economy of resources and effort. You have aided existing social agencies to meet the strain of war and recruited thousands of nurses to fill the emergency need of the hospitals at home. You have met the problems of housing in centers where intensification of war work has led to congestion. Through speakers and the press, through personal contact, through community singing and the organized fellowship of war workers in community councils, you have aroused throughout the nation a desire for service; you have brought before the people an intelligent vision of how that service could best be rendered, and you have upheld their faith and enthusiasm throughout the trying months of the war, thus winning the high title of being the special guardians of civilian morale. The strength of your organization and your prompt and effective execution of Federal programs and requests led President Wilson, on October 26, 1918, to request of every department or administration in Washington, when they were considering the extension of their organization or new work to be done in the states, 'to determine carefully whether they can not make use of the Council of Defense system' through the Council of National Defense in Washington.

"Not only in the execution of Federal programs, however, have you rendered distinguished service. From their origin, councils of defense and divisions of the woman's committee have been vigorous and resourceful in devising independent programs and independent amplifications of Federal programs, to meet the peculiar needs and to make available for national service the special resources and opportunities of their states.

"Your work and the democratic nature of your organization have also led to great permanent benefits. You have awakened a nationwide interest in the welfare of our children, in the assimilation and Americanization of our foreign born, in healthy group recreation and social expression and in wise non-partisan community organization. You have made the communities sensible of their own needs and opportunities and strong in action to meet them. You have developed the means of translating the new interests which you have aroused into effective action, and the work which you have done and the organization which you have established may fittingly be maintained as permanent monuments of the war.

"Thus during the war you have, on a non-partisan basis throughout, strengthened and upheld the hands of the Federal Government, you

have made available to it the great resources of your state and you have brought the people to the Government in effective and understanding service."

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

The Township Councils of Defense were organized in October, 1917, by a committee appointed by the County Council of Defense. The members of this committee were A. B. Wycoff, Peter J. Holzer and M. F. Bohland of Batesville, who traveled throughout the county helping the various townships to perfect their local organizations.

It was the duty of these township councils to receive all war news and propaganda from the County Council of Defense and distribute it to the people of their township. To organize committees for work on all Liberty Loan, Red Cross or other drives for funds; to arrange for public meetings and to report any disloyal acts or talk that might occur among the people. This last was a rather delicate duty but was handled very tactfully by the various councils. A number of mistaken citizens were called before the County Council occasionally for examination, but only one or two prosecutions were made in the county. These failed to convict, thus proving the mass of Ripley county people to be thoroughly American or open to reason. No overt acts were committed in the county at any time, and a very small number of people failed to respond to the various national calls for money and men. Ripley county's quotas in the various drives were usually oversubscribed, and the amounts raised in minimum time. There was no real resistance to the draft, and the war work was carried on in all sections, promptly, efficiently and harmoniously.

Float in Liberty Loan Parade, April 6, 1918, Batesville

Liberty Loan Report

J. A. Hillenbrand

When on April 11, 1917, Congress, in response to President Wilson's message of a few days previous, declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, the people of our country began immediately to mobilize the nation's resources in order to quickly put an end to Prussianism and all that the term then implied.

The citizens of Ripley county without exception were immediately in accord with the spirit of America; they, like those of the other counties of the great state of Indiana, began to enter upon those activities decreed by the officials of our Government as essential so that we might soon bring to a close the awful carnage across the Atlantic.

When, through the operation of the Conscription Act passed by Congress in April of that year, the youth of the land began to don the khaki, it at once became apparent to the more practical and far-seeing patriot that money, money and more money would be necessary to properly equip the boys who were to wage a righteous war to make the world a decent place to live in. Consequently, when our Government made known its plans to finance the war, patriotic citizens, with a practical knowledge of economics and finance, began to mobilize their workers and the money of the country in order to make it possible for our Government to put the "doughboys" on the firing line, sustain and keep them there until they could successfully finish the job.

Ripley county did its full part in helping to finance the war. The various Liberty Loans became a series of successes and in order that future generations may know that the citizens of Ripley county who remained at home did their full duty to the boys who wore the uniform of their country, it is well that a record be made of their activities and their sacrifices. Therefore, this brief history of the five great war loans.

Probably the first work done in connection with the financing of the war in Ripley county was the action taken by the Hillenbrand interests of Batesville, when during the first days of May, 1917, they addressed a circular letter to their some six hundred employes urging the purchase of the war bonds about to be issued by the Treasury Department and expressing a willingness to advance to any employe who was not then financially able, the money with which to avail himself of the opportunity being offered by our Government.

John A. Hillenbrand, of Batesville, president of the Hillenbrand Company, and at the time president of the First National Bank of that city, was appointed state chairman to serve as chairman for the first Liberty Loan for Ripley county.

THE FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

(May 14 to June 15, 1917)

The first organization meeting was held at Batesville, on May 29, 1917, at which were present representatives of the various banks of the county. Upon the recommendation of County Chairman John A. Hillenbrand, C. F. Childs, state chairman of the Liberty Loan Distribution Committee for Indiana, appointed the following local chairmen for Ripley county:

Christ Nieman, Sunman; Wm. Leslie, Osgood; C. W. Laws, Milan; Charles H. Willson, Versailles; George W. Schmidt, Napoleon; Wm. P. Castner, Holton; E. T. Coleman, Cross Plains; Wilkie Lemon, Friendship.

Ripley county, with a population of a little more than twenty-one thousand, was assigned a quota of two hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred dollars. This on a basis of eight per cent of the total banking resources of the county which at that time amounted to $3,295,000.-00. The banks of the county were asked to make the solicitation and distribute the bonds and each bank was given a quota based upon its total banking resources. The bankers were asked by Mr. Hillenbrand to call a special meeting of their board of directors and arrange for each bank employe as well as each bank director to devote at least one-half day of that particular week to soliciting Liberty Loan bond subscriptions.

The total subscriptions up to Thursday, June 7, amounted to

JOHN A. HILLENBRAND

$96,000, five hundred forty subscribers having pledged or subscribed for that amount. On June 14 the county chairman reported a total subscription of $110,200. On June 21 the total subscriptions amounted to $177,050, with nine hundred subscribers. When the county chairman submitted his final report on the first Liberty Loan it showed that the people of Ripley county had subscribed for $177,050 worth of bonds, falling short $86,550 of the county's allotment. While, as will be seen from the figures, Ripley county did not subscribe for her entire quota of bonds of the first issue, Chairman Hillenbrand expressed his satisfaction with the showing made and complimented the people of Ripley county very highly.

Below is the quota assigned to each of the banks and the amount of subscriptions taken:

	Quota	Bonds Sold
First National Bank, Batesville	$21,360	$33,650
Batesville Bank	47,760	30,000
Sunman Bank	28,800	30,000
Milan Bank	20,570	22,250
Ripley County Bank, Osgood	52,000	15,000
Versailles Bank	28,880	12,050
Farmers' National Bank, Sunman	17,870	9,000
Napoleon Bank	16,400	9,000
Holton Bank	13,840	6,000
Friendship Bank	10,640	5,000
Cross Plains Bank	11,520	2,600
Osgood Bank	11,360	2,500
		$177,050

Not only did individuals purchase the bonds but they were also taken by fraternal societies and organizations of divers character.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

(October 1 to October 27, 1917)

The campaign for subscriptions for bonds of the second Liberty Loan issue began in Ripley county on Monday, August 1, 1917. Ripley county was assigned a quota of ten per cent of her banking resources, the quota being $380,000. John A. Hillenbrand, of Batesville, who was again appointed to serve as county chairman for the second Liberty Loan in Ripley county, appointed the following as the local chairmen:

Charles L. Johnson, cashier Batesville Bank, Batesville; John H. Wilker, cashier First National Bank, Batesville; Louis Bruns, cashier Sunman Bank, Sunman; John Minger, cashier Farmers' National Bank, Sunman; George W. Schmidt, cashier Napoleon Bank, Napoleon; Wm. C. Leslie, cashier Ripley County Bank, Osgood; B. L. Vawter, cashier Osgood Bank, Osgood; F. M. Laws, cashier Versailles Bank, Versailles; T. W. Laws, cashier Milan Bank, Milan;

Wm. P. Castner, cashier Holton Bank, Holton; D. G. Gordon, cashier Cross Plains State Bank, Cross Plains; Wilkie S. Lemon, cashier Friendship Bank, Friendship.

The county chairman also in this instance requested the local chairmen to appoint committees to assist them in the work of getting subscriptions for bonds of the second Liberty Loan issue.

Below is the quota, the number of subscriptions taken, and the total amount of bonds subscribed for as reported by Chairman Hillenbrand on November 1, 1917:

No. of Subscribers	Bank	Quota	Sub. Taken	% of Quota
51	Ripley County Bank, Osgood	$66,500	$24,050	36
640	Batesville Bank	60,000	80,000	133
146	Sunman Bank	40,000	67,500	164
131	Milan Bank	37,500	37,500	100
51	Versailles Bank	37,000	28,000	76
214	First National Bank, Batesville	30,000	52,250	165
44	Farmers' Natl. Bank, Sunman	24,000	14,600	61
50	Napoleon Bank	20,500	15,100	74
85	Holton Bank	19,000	22,500	118
41	Osgood Bank	19,000	12,500	66
52	Cross Plains Bank	14,500	14,500	100
75	Friendship Bank	13,500	12,000	90
1,586			$380,500	

As will be seen from the foregoing figures, Ripley county exceeded her quota in the amount of $500. The total number of subscribers was one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

(April 6 to May 4, 1918)

John A. Hillenbrand, who had served as county chairman for the first and second Liberty Loans, was again appointed to serve as the chairman for the third Liberty Loan campaign in Ripley county. At a meeting held at Versailles on March 27, 1918, at which the county chairman presided, the Woman's War Council was extended an invitation to participate in the campaign. The following persons were appointed to serve as chairmen for their respective townships:

Sunman and Adams township, Louis A. Bruns; Delaware township, Fred Smith; Osgood and Center township, Wm. Leslie; Shelby township, Wm. A. Green; Versailles and Johnson township, Frank M. Laws; Otter Creek township, Wm. P. Castner; Washington township, W. E. Smith; Brown township, D. G. Gordon; Milan and Franklin township, T. W. Laws; Jackson township, George W. Smith; Batesville and Laughery township, Charles L. Johnson.

1. Darius G. Gordon, Cross Plains. 2. Louis A. Bruns, Sunman. 3. Nora B. Gookins, Napoleon. 4. John Minger, Sunman. 5. Wm. Castner, Cashier Holton Bank. 6. Brainard Vawter, Osgood.

Ladies' Committee: Delaware township, Mrs. Henry Gookins; Jackson township, Mrs. Emerson Behlmer; Johnson township, Mrs. Carl Smith; Otter Creek township, Mrs. D. C. Yater; Adams township, Mrs. W. W. McMullen; Center township, Mrs. V. A. Wager; Laughery township, Mrs. Neil McCallum; Brown township, Miss Martha Winkler; Shelby township, Miss Georgiana Spears; Franklin township, Mrs. Walter Beer.

Publicity Chairman: Mrs. Peter Holzer, Batesville.

Committee Chairman: Mrs. Luella Butler, Osgood.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. B. L. Vawter, Osgood.

Ripley county was assigned a quota of $330,000. The report made public by Chairman Hillenbrand on April 18 was to the effect that the citizens of Ripley county had purchased bonds of the third Liberty Loan issue in the amount of $415,500. On April 19 the county chairman received a telegram from the manager of the Chicago Federal District asking that an effort be made to raise an oversubscription in the amount of fifty per cent, thus making a new quota of $495,000. On Thursday, May 16, there was published in the county papers Chairman Hillenbrand's final report, a copy of which is given below:

	Quota	Subscribers	Sales	Per cent
Sunman	$ 8,500	94	$42,950	505
Batesville	34,000	623	92,250	275 1/3
Versailles	9,000	60	21,700	241 1/9
Jackson Township	16,500	127	31,550	191 1/5
Johnson Township	25,500	124	46,900	184
Brown Township	28,000	248	46,300	165 1/2
Laughery Township	14,500	170	32,000	158
Milan	10,000	75	15,750	157 1/2
Washington Township	14,500	55	20,650	142 3/7
Delaware Township	17,500	165	24,250	138 1/8
Osgood	17,500	151	23,100	131
Franklin Township	22,500	74	28,850	128
Adams Township	38,500	256	48,650	127
Shelby Township	30,000	114	35,500	118 1/3
Center Township	17,000	66	17,300	101
Otter Creek Township	31,500	253	38,200	121 1/4
	$335,000	2,655	$557,600	166 1/2

Ripley county was the thirteenth in the state to oversubscribe her quota and ranked sixteenth among the counties of the state in the amount subscribed over and above that quota.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

(September 28 to October 19, 1918)

On August 26, 1918, John A. Hillenbrand was again selected as chairman of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign of Ripley county. He

met with the bankers of the county at the courthouse at Versailles to effect an organization for this campaign. Provision was made to organize each township by school districts, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions for bonds in each of these districts. The campaign in Ripley county began on Saturday, September 28, and lasted but a few days. The persons who served as chairmen in the various townships during the third Liberty Loan campaign were reappointed by County Chairman Hillenbrand to serve in the same capacity for the fourth loan, with one exception: Fred R. Papenhaus, of R. F. D., Osgood, was appointed chairman for Delaware township to succeed Fred Smith, who was unable to serve.

The quota assigned to Ripley county was $750,000. The time set apart for the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Ripley county was the occasion of a visit of an airplane to Batesville, Versailles and other parts of Ripley county, probably the first airplane that visited this part of the state. Its visit created a great amount of interest with resultant increased enthusiasm and contributed materially to the success of the fourth Liberty Loan. Below is a report of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Ripley county:

	Quota	Subscribers	Amount
Batesville and Batesville Bank	.....	505	$ 76,300
Laughery Township	$113,000	.....	.....
First National Bank, Batesville	.....	265	68,000
Sunman and Adams Township	88,800	.....	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Sunman	.....	174	37,300
Sunman Bank	.....	248	65,400
Versailles and Johnson Township	86,800	.....	.....
Versailles Bank	.....	357	106,950
Brown Township	73,900	.....	.....
Cross Plains Bank	.....	162	40,550
Friendship Bank	.....	142	39,350
Osgood and Center Township	72,600	.....	.....
Osgood Bank	.....	119	27,500
Ripley County Bank	.....	281	92,500
Milan and Franklin Township	68,900	.....	.....
Milan Bank	.....	441	99,159
Otter Creek Township	56,500	.....	.....
Holton Bank	.....	393	74,500
Jackson Township	41,300	.....	.....
Napoleon Bank	.....	165	46,050
Delaware Township	38,900	.....	.....
Shelby Township	75,900	.....	.....
Washington Township	33,600	.....	.....
	$750,200	3,252	$773,559
Subscriptions taken from persons living in surrounding counties		86	19,200
		3,166	$754,359

THE VICTORY LOAN

(April 21 to May 10, 1919)

For this loan Ripley county was assigned a quota of $550,000. The campaign was begun in Ripley county on April 21 and ended by nightfall of the same day. Very little effort was required on the part of the chairman and his organization of Liberty Loan workers to "finish the job." On April 3 Chairman Hillenbrand addressed a letter to the people of the county through the press, making it known that the same persons who had made the solicitation for subscriptions to bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan issue would make the canvass for the Victory Loan. While the banks of the county expressed their willingness to subscribe for practically the entire quota assigned to Ripley county, the chairman insisted that the people of the county who had so generously subscribed for bonds of previous issues at a lower interest rate be given an opportunity to purchase the Victory Bonds. A report giving the number of subscriptions and amount of bonds sold by each bank in the county follows:

	Subscriptions	Amount
Batesville Bank	269	$100,500
First National Bank	162	73,000
Cross Plains Bank	44	28,800
Friendship Bank	77	57,100
Holton Bank	55	27,750
Milan Bank	172	80,100
Napoleon Bank	70	26,500
Osgood Bank	56	30,000
Ripley County Bank	125	92,150
Farmers' National Bank	77	40,050
Sunman Bank	163	76,600
Versailles Bank	103	58,300
Totals	1,373	$690,850

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE LOANS

Report of the number of subscribers and total amount subscribed by each bank in Ripley county for the second, third, fourth and fifth loans floated by the United States:

	Loans	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers
Batesville Bank,	1	(Not on record)	
Batesville, Ind.—	2	$75,000	640
	3	61,000	486
	4	76,500	511
	5	101,000	160

1. Chas. L. Johnson. Batesville. 2. Wilkie S. Lemon, Friendship. 3. Wm. A. Green, Trustee Shelby Township. 4. Wm. C. Leslie. Osgood. 5. F. M. Laws, Cashier Versailles Bank. 6. Thos. W. Laws. Milan.

	Loans	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscribers
First National Bank, Batesville, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	52,250	158
	3	50,500	362
	4	68,000	275
	5	92,000	155
Cross Plains Bank, Cross Plains, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	14,500	227
	3	26,550	150
	4	33,800	133
	5	37,250	43
Friendship State Bank, Friendship, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	12,000	75
	3	20,500	120
	4	39,350	188
	5	57,100	80
Holton State Bank, Holton, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	20,000	76
	3	45,000	250
	4	74,500	393
	5	30,000	87
State Bank of Milan, Milan, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	35,000	140
	3	65,000	191
	4	99,150	441
	5	84,400	211
Napoleon State Bank, Napoleon, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	15,000	43
	3	27,750	150
	4	46,050	333
	5	26,500	90
Osgood State Bank, Osgood, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	12,500	43
	3	20,900	115
	4	27,500	125
	5	30,000	60
Ripley County Bank, Osgood, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	28,000	52
	3	63,000	272
	4	92,500	604
	5	92,150	125
Farmers' National Bank, Sunman, Ind.—	1	(Not on record)	
	2	14,600	44
	3	48,000	102
	4	37,300	175
	5	45,000	82

Versailles Bank,	1	(Not on record)	
Versailles, Ind.—	2	28,000	57
	3	65,150	233
	4	106,950	357
	5	58,300	113
Sunman Bank,	1	(Not on record)	
Sunman, Ind.	2	68,000	146
	3	86,800	362
	4	65,400	248
	5	111,250	345

While much credit is due the various banks of the county, the members of the various soliciting committees, the speakers, and, in fact, all those persons who took an active part in the campaigns, the success of the five great war loans in Ripley county is due primarily to the patriotism and loyalty of our citizens. Ripley county, as stated elsewhere in this article, did her full duty in backing up the boys on the firing line, and our children and children's children will in the years to come have just cause to feel proud of the achievement of those who will then have gone before them.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S COMMITTEE FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

State Chairman: Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Township Chairmen: Jackson township, Mrs. Emerson Behlmer; Laughery township, Mrs. Neil McCallum; Brown township, Mrs. Carl Smith; Otter Creek township, Mrs. D. C. Yater; Adams township, Mrs. W. W. McMullen; Center township, Mrs. V. A. Wager; Laughery township, Mrs. Neil McCallum; Brown township, Miss

Canfield's Drum Corps—Liberty Loan Parade, Batesville, April 6, 1918.

Martha Winkler; Franklin township, Mrs. W. A. Beer; Shelby township, Miss Georgiana Spears.

Approximate number of workers, one hundred twenty-five.

Total amount of bonds sold by women during the third Liberty Loan in Ripley county, $141,050. Total amount sold by women in the state, $23,623,750.

A county conference for the purpose of organization was held at the assembly room of the library at Osgood, April 24, 1918. Mrs. Moll and Mrs. Brigham, of Indianapolis, gave interesting and inspiring talks on why and how to organize Food Clubs and Woman's Liberty Loan Committees.

After each township chairman appointed her assistants, these committees then met and co-operated with the men's committees of their townships for final formation of local plans for the drive from April 6 to May 4. The women's committees assisted at all Liberty Loan meetings, distributed Liberty Loan literature and posters throughout their districts, and did their part to instill the spirit of the Liberty Loan in their community. Our county four-minute women also responded nobly at various times, giving four-minute talks in behalf of the loan at the theaters and other meetings.

Opportunity for greater and more valuable service knocked at our doors, and wide did we open the doors since the enlarged vision of our responsibilities made us move forward with greater determination to meet the obligations that awaited us. The financial report was made possible because the wonderful women of our county were so eager to do Liberty Loan work, for they realized, as only wives, mothers and sweethearts could, that the necessary equipment of our vast army, both overseas and at home, could not be supplied without selling the loan to the people. The women of our county carried on this work willingly without counting cost or sacrifice, feeling it a sacred privilege to have so small a part in helping their boys and their country.

This same spirit and splendid results would have prevailed during the fourth loan if the women's committees could have secured the co-operation of the men's committees, which they justly deserved.

MRS. LUELLA FINK BUTLER,

Chairman of Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Ripley County.

War Savings Movement

NEIL D. MCCALLUM

With the preparations for war assuming gigantic proportions, and the absolute necessity for greater and greater speed in the preparations, the expenditure of money by the billions to equip and maintain our fighting forces was found necessary, and it became the business of the Treasury Department to seek every available source of keeping its coffers replenished, that the work of mobilizing, training and caring

for our soldiers and sailors might not be hindered, but move on speedily and steadily that the war might be won in the shortest time possible.

Through the Liberty Loans a great part of this money was raised, but the Treasury Department, not knowing how long the war might last, nor how much money might be needed ere it ended, instituted a plan known as the war savings plan, by which it hoped to encourage economy and thrift in every home, and to teach the small wage earner, who wished to contribute to the great cause, and who found it not possible to spare from his earnings a very large sum at one time, but who could, by economy and industry, manage to save a little from time to time, thus materially aiding his government and giving him a profitable investment besides.

It also hoped to call to its aid in this great war savings movement the school children of America, and enlist their services by inculcating in them, through their teachers, habits of self-denial and economy with their little earnings and spending money, that every penny might be turned into this war savings fund to help win the war.

Briefly, the plan was as follows: Upon payment of 25 cents for a thrift stamp, a card with sixteen spaces for pasting sixteen 25-cent stamps was given you. When you had purchased sixteen thrift stamps, or $4.00 worth, you were entitled to exchange your card full of thrift stamps for a war savings stamp, by paying in addition a slight sum, this depending on the month of their purchase, according as their interest accumulated each month. This stamp would be worth in five years $5.00. Or, if you had the price of a war savings stamp on hand, you might buy it outright, without purchasing any thrift stamps, or, any person might buy as many as he chose, up to $1,000 worth, the maximum amount any one person might own.

Immediately upon announcement of the plan by the government, the thrift stamps and the war savings stamps were placed on sale at the postoffices, stores, banks, and numerous public places, rural carriers playing a prominent part in their sales in rural districts.

In December, 1917, their sale began, and in every part of the country people responded liberally, for not only were they giving the use of their money to their country, but they realized the war savings stamps were a safe and profitable investment. The Government hoped by these small contributions to raise two billion dollars in a year's time or up to January 1, 1919.

Organizations of states and counties began immediately and John A. Hillenbrand, who was also serving as county chairman of the war savings movement for Ripley county in December, 1917, began to organize Ripley county for the sale of its quota of war savings stamps.

Mr. Hillenbrand appointed the following committee to serve with him: J. Francis Lochard, Versailles; O. R. Jenkins, Osgood; Charles Hertenstein, Versailles; William McMullen, Sunman; Davidson Yater, Holton; Thomas Laws, Milan; G. A. Baas, Batesville. They planned to start their campaign for sales immediately after January 1, 1918,

though in a number of places in the state the campaign began in December, 1917, but Ripley county was not organized to begin earnestly at that time, although the sale of stamps was fairly launched in most parts of the county.

On December 29, 1917, the employes of the Hillenbrand interests of Batesville met and organized a war savings society, pledging themselves to systematic saving; to refrain from unnecessary expenditures; to encourage habits of thrift and to invest their savings in war savings stamps. This step on their part encouraged greatly the sale of stamps, not alone amongst themselves, but amongst the people of Batesville and vicinity.

While it had been planned by the county chairman and his committee to inaugurate a campaign for the sale of stamps on a large scale immediately after New Year, 1918, the terrible blizzard and continuous cold weather throughout January made it impossible to attempt an organization of the entire county that could be relied upon to give effective service, so there was a lull in the movement, although the sale of stamps everywhere possible was going on.

When the weather became fit, the big drive for large sales began in March, 1918, when Mr. Hillenbrand and his committee began the organization of each township.

Ripley county's quota of war savings stamps to be sold by January 1, 1919, was $389,040, or $20 per capita. Up to March 1, 1918, through the various postoffices, banks and schools of the county, a total sum of $53,948.70 worth of war stamps had been sold, or about 14 per cent of the county's quota.

With each township organized the members of the various committees went to work with the usual zeal exhibited by the people of Ripley county, and by general publicity, by advertisement, by public meetings, through the postmasters and the rural carriers, and through the schools, the sale of stamps began in earnest, the end of March showing the total sales for March of $27,523.93 and a total of all sales to date of $81,372.63.

On May 1, the sales for the period to that date showed a total of $102,824.67 or about $5.31 per capita, whereas $20 per capita was the quota assigned.

On April 1, 1918, Mr. J. D. Oliver, state chairman, appointed John A. Hillenbrand, chairman of the Fourth Congressional District in addition to being chairman of Ripley county. Niel McCallum was appointed vice-president of the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. McCallum visited every county chairman in the district and in several of the counties assisted the county chairman in getting the county organized.

The Fourth Congressional District was composed of eleven counties, Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland. With this additional task before them, the chairman and vice-chairman set out, not only to make

their own county of Ripley do its duty, but the counties of this district as well.

On May 6, 1918, a district meeting was held at Seymour—it was a representative gathering of all the districts in the state, chairmen, committeemen, postmasters and all those vitally interested in putting over the sale of war savings stamps being present to exchange their views and opinions, and to glean from their fellow workers various plans and devices for effecting sales of stamps.

Joseph D. Oliver, director, and Frank E. Herring, vice-director of the war savings stamps movement in Indiana, were both present at the meeting, and presented before their co-workers the decision of the Government to try to raise the two billion dollars by July 1, 1918, in sales or pledges, instead of extending the time up to January 1, 1919, as had been originally planned. Therefore, it was agreed at the meeting that every county should begin, without delay, a strenuous campaign for raising its full quota as soon as possible.

Ripley county being thoroughly organized, undertook the task immediately, and during the first week in June a campaign was conducted in every township with the following results:

Adams	$ 8,131.61
Brown	12,668.25
Center	9,056.00
Delaware	352.00
Franklin	8,077.00
Johnson	410.00
Jackson	4,777.00
Laughery	13,846.50
Otter Creek	4,478.25
Shelby	4,000.00
Washington	3,500.00
Total	$77,306.61

Jackies' Band, Victory Loan, 1919, Great Lakes, Illinois.

The Government now decided to close the campaign for the war savings stamps on June 28, 1918, and President Wilson and the governors of all the states issued proclamations designating Friday, June 28, as War Savings Day, upon which date all were expected to purchase stamps or to pledge themselves to do so to the full extent of their ability, that the entire quota for the county, the state and the Nation might be met on that date, thereby doing away with constant solicitation for sales.

Extensive and thorough preparations were made by Mr. Hillenbrand and Mr. McCallum for this climax to the campaign, not only in Ripley county, but in the district as well. A program in compliance with requests from the Government was carried out in every school district and at every meeting place on that day, as follows:

1. Reading the Proclamation of the Governor of Indiana.

2. Reading the call from the State Director of the Indiana War Savings Committee.

3. Announcing the unsold quota for the year of war savings stamps for the township or school district or other division in which the meeting was held.

4. Reading the names and the amounts on such pledge cards as had been filed for credit to the June 28 drive by those who, for justifiable reasons, could not be present at the meeting.

5. Reading the names and listing the amounts on the pledge cards of those present.

6. Adding the amounts of all pledge cards by a committee of three, of whom the secretary should be chairman, and announcing to those assembled whether or not the quota had been met. The total sum pledged was immediately to be telephoned or telegraphed to the county chairman.

7. Appointing a committee of five, of whom the presiding officer and secretary should be members, to compile a list of property owners, wage earners, taxpayers and others included in the call who were not present at the meeting, and who had not previously filled out and delivered pledge cards to authorized solicitors or war savings representatives, the list to be prepared as soon as possible; the original to be sent to the state director and a copy filed with the county chairman.

8. Community singing of "America" or "Star-Spangled Banner."

9. Dismissal.

The day was a very significant one, for it became practically obligatory upon every taxpayer and wage earner to purchase, or pledge to purchase stamps if he did not wish to be classed as unpatriotic.

Every citizen had been sent a notice previous to War Savings Day designating the place he was to report that day to pledge the amount of his purchase, providing he had not already pledged an amount upon solicitation. The zeal, the earnestness and patriotic endeavors put forth by the large group of willing workers in this "finish" campaign for war savings stamps bore good fruit, for when the totals were compiled, following the "big War Savings Day", Mr. Hillenbrand

was gratified to learn that Ripley county had kept up her "over the top" reputation, figures showing that with her year's quota of $389,040 to be met, old Ripley had, with cash sales and pledges a total of $423,-206, having exceeded her quota by $34,166.

During the week previous to and on Friday, June 28, a total of $233,410 worth of stamps were sold or pledged, the following showing the apportionment assigned each township, the amount of sales and pledges, and chairmen of each:

Township	Quota	Cash Sales and Pledges	Chairmen
Adams	$ 21,011	$ 25,190	Louis Bruns
Brown	18,011	26,665	Wilkie Lemen
Center	20,584	22,000	O. R. Jenkins
Delaware	11,136	12,905	Henry Bultman
Franklin	17,512	21,890	Thomas Laws
Jackson	11,614	16,045	Harry Behlmer
Johnson	21,011	19,040	Chas. Hertenstein
Laughery	30,751	37,810	G. A. Baas
Otter Creek	16,729	12,365	Davidson Yater
Shelby	22,190	27,000	Dr. Cramer
Washington	8,695	12,500	Edgar Smith
Total	$199,244	$233,410	

Not alone did Mr. Hillenbrand and Mr. McCallum have the satisfaction of seeing their own county exceed her quota, but the Fourth District, of which Mr. Hillenbrand was also chairman and Mr. McCallum vice-chairman, as a whole made a wonderful showing, ranking second in the districts of the state, which is very creditable, considering the resources of some of the counties of the district, and Ripley county ranked fourth in the state and second in the district.

One of the counties of the Fourth District, Johnson, bears the distinction of being the first county in the United States to exceed its quota, getting this honor by a slight margin only, as Ohio county, in the same district, was a strong contestant for this honor, and, small as it is, made a brilliant record for war savings stamp sales.

In recognition of the splendid work done in Ripley county during the campaign, a letter of commendation was received from Mr. J. Oliver, director of the Indiana War Savings Committee, to the local newspapers, as follows: "As director of the Indiana War Savings Committee, I should like to give public expression through your columns of my earnest appreciation of the untiring efforts of County Chairman John A. Hillenbrand and his zealous co-workers in the war savings campaign, and particularly the special effort which culminated in the drive on June 28, when your county was one of the first to go "over the top" and reach its goal. I congratulate the residents of Ripley county on the enthusiastic and patriotic manner in

which they have responded to the call of duty, and I would especially urge your county organization be not allowed to disintegrate, but be kept together to the close of the campaign. Sincerely yours, J. D. Oliver, State Director."

Thus, while the sale of war savings stamps did not end with this campaign, the solicitation for sales practically ceased with the June 28 drive, and through the rest of the year pledge cards were redeemed and investments constantly made by those who had money to spare.

Ere the close of the year, November 11 brought a great change in the outlook for America and for the world, and the war savings stamps movement was lost sight of in the coming of peace and the return of the soldier boys. All faces eagerly turned toward the scene of conflict waiting for the ships that arrived day by day with their precious cargo of America's bravest and best, whose dauntless courage and bravery was, in a large measure due to the power "behind the guns" in which the little thrift stamps and its "big brother," the war savings stamp, played their parts with as much skill and success as did the larger Liberty Bond, and the small investor, proportionate to his earning capacity, merits as much gratitude from his nation and her defenders as the holder of larger investments, all, both little and great, a mighty force "behind the lines" for their country and their God in the establishment of peace.

Food Administration

The war in Europe had so affected the food supply of the world that long before the entrance of America into the World War, we had felt the need of conserving our resources for ourselves, as well as to supply the needs of the warring nations. With the declaration of a state of war between America and Germany on April 6, 1917, the food situation in many ways became acute. Herbert Hoover was sent to Belgium to try to save the oppressed people from starvation. It became our immediate duty as an ally to feed, not only the Belgians, but the rest of our European allies as well. We had at once to raise, feed and equip an army of several million men. These several million men had to be taken from our fields and factories, as well as from desks and offices. That meant a shortage of productive labor from coast to coast. Fewer hands on the great northwest wheat fields; fewer hands in the mills, in the workshops, everywhere, while, at the same time, the output of our fields must be multiplied as much as possible. To meet these sudden gigantic needs, various plans had to be made. Our best trained men were called from everywhere to help in the crisis of our affairs. To meet the food situation, a Food Administration Bureau was created at Washington which labored to learn how to save what food we already had and to increase production as efficiently as possible. Sunday, July 1, 1917, was set as National Food Conservation Day. All ministers were asked to preach on the subject in their various churches on that day.

In August, 1917, the President fixed the minimum price of wheat for the 1917 crop at $2.20 per bushel. The price for the 1918 crop was set at $2.00 per bushel.

Food pledge cards asking housewives to observe certain strict conservation rules were sent out for signature. The first, somewhat loose, general plan of appeal did not succeed as had been hoped. The women did not sign the cards in any great numbers. They did not understand the necessity for doing so. Also, many feared they might pledge themselves to respond to unknown demands. So very few signed pledges went back to Washington that a better plan for securing the support of the women of America had to be worked out. New methods of instruction and distribution of the cards were carefully planned. Meetings were held to explain the need, the entire necessity for the strictest conservation of food. To feed our soldiers already pouring into the cantonments and overseas the people at home must sacrifice and save. To win the war in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of our own men, we must feed the allied soldiers so that they might hold the trenches and share the fighting with our men when they should finally be ready. These plans eventually developed into a house to house canvass and the Food Administration cards were hung in practically every home in America. These cards pledged the housewives to follow all rules of the Food Administration as they should be given out from time to time. Recipes for using wheat substitutes, fat substitutes and sugar substitutes were printed and distributed broadcast. The three great food staples had to be conserved if the war was to be won against the Central Powers.

State administrators were appointed, who in turn appointed county administrators. J. H. Bergdoll, of Milan, was appointed for Ripley county.

A mass meeting was called by the Council of Defense at the courthouse in Versailles, on September 26, 1917, for the purpose of organizing more intensely along various lines for war work.

Groups of speakers had been sent out by the state to address these meetings, which were held over a period of a few days, the state being divided into groups of counties. Decatur, Ripley, Dearborn and Franklin counties constituted one group. The speakers sent to these counties were John Chewning of Rockport, Ind., Homer Elliot of Spencer, Ind., John F. Riley of Hammond, Ind., and John W. Spencer of Evansville, Ind.

The four-minute men were appointed at this meeting, at which all war organizations were represented. The speeches gave plans for closer organization and data, and plans to be used in making addresses and completing this organization work.

Meetings were held all over the county during Septembr, 1917, by Oscar Swank, a hog-growing expert, who explained how to produce more hogs in the shortest time and with the least amount of labor and capital possible. Pig clubs were organized, and the various towns made new

rules allowing pigs to be fed within the town limits under certain regulations along sanitary lines.

The United States Food Administration Law was passed on August 10, 1917. Its purpose as outlined was as follows: "To provide for security and national defense by encouraging the production, conservation of supply, and control of distribution of food products. Its hopes were threefold: To so guide the trade in fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion, hoarding and wasteful practices, and to stabilize prices in the essential articles.

Second: To guard our exports so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people, and to co-operate with our allies to prevent inflation of prices.

Third: That we stimulate in every manner within our power the production and saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and feed their people."

Mr. Bergdoll was appointed as food administrator in December, 1917. He immediately announced in the five county papers the purposes of the Food Administration, and toured the county as rapidly as possible, calling on all dealers in food commodities and establishing a mailing list so that each could be notified promptly of changes and new regulations as they were issued by the Food Administration.

Milk dealers were notified not to advance prices without permission of the county food administrator.

Flour and sugar were to be handled until further notice, as follows: Only one-eighth to one-quarter barrel of flour could be sold at one time to consumers in towns and villages. Only one-quarter to one-half barrel of flour to consumers in country districts.

Sugar could be sold to consumers in towns and villages only in two

Liberty Loan Parade, Fair Grounds, Batesville, April 6, 1918, Eureka Band.

or five pound lots. To consumers in rural districts only in five or ten pound lots.

A mass meeting of retail grocers was held at Osgood, Friday, January 11, 1918, at 1:30 P. M., to elect a delegate from Ripley county to the Federal Food Administration at Indianapolis, on January 15. Will D. Vayhinger of Osgood was elected and attended the meeting.

The papers and magazines were filled with war-time recipes. One famous sample provided for an entire meal in one dish as follows:

"Dried Peas With Rice and Tomatoes.—One-half cup rice, two cups peas, six onions, one tablespoonful salt, one-quarter teaspoon pepper, two cups tomatoes. Soak peas over night in two quarts of water. Cook in this water until tender, add rice, onions, tomatoes and so forth, and cook twenty minutes."

On February 2, 1918, the following flour rules were put into effect: One sack of twenty-four and one-half pounds to one family at one time. Substitutes in equal amount at same time. Barley, buckwheat, corn flour, corn meal, corn starch, corn grits, hominy, oatmeal, potato flour, rice, rice flour, rolled oats, soy beans, sweet potato or rye flour were all allowed as substitutes.

Records had to be kept to prevent hoarding. Millers were not permitted to sell in different amounts.

Tuesday of each week was set aside as meatless day. Monday and Wednesday of each week as wheatless days. No wheat flour could be used on these days except in soups and gravies, or as a binder with corn meal or other cereal breads.

One meatless meal and one wheatless meal was to be observed every day. No pork was to be served on Tuesday or on Saturday. Fish, poultry and eggs could be used instead. Every day was to be a fat and sugar saving day by making less use of both.

Plane 39329, Fourth Liberty Loan, September 28, 1918.

All this conservation was asked to be given voluntarily by the people of the United States. The signatures to the pledge cards promised to conform with these rules and the Government hoped to escape taking coercive measures.

Another county conference was held at Versailles, on February 13, 1918. The schools of the county were dismissed so that the teachers and as many pupils as possible might attend. These meetings were not easily held, as the winter of 1917 and 1918 was the most severe in our history, the storms of December 8th and January 12th continuing two weeks in each case with several feet of drifted snow, zero weather, sleet and wind, causing unheard of hardship owing to scarcity of coal and food. Owners of timber had been asked to sell or give away all available tops, branches and refuse timber as fuel and had thus augmented the coal shortage to some extent.

Mrs. J. H. Bergdoll had been appointed as chairman on home economics and conducted an interesting session in demonstration of her subject at this February meeting.

C. H. Andres, as Red Cross chairman, showed moving pictures of Red Cross work at the Austin theater.

The Versailles Red Cross served dinner to the crowd and added to their local Red Cross fund in this manner, as well as serving war dishes, breads and so forth, in line with food conservation plans.

Miss Elinor Barker talked on "Food Conservation," addressing the crowd in the afternoon. Judge Sample gave the main address on the "Help-Win-the-War Slogan" topic. A returned Canadian soldier furnished the war experience talk.

A woman's war workers' meeting was held at Osgood, at the public library, on March 21, 1918.

The Council of Defense had appointed the following chairmen:

Enrollment and Women's Service, Laura Nelson, Osgood.

Food Conservation, Laura Nelson.

Food Production, Mrs. J. A. Hillenbrand, Batesville.

Child Welfare, Mrs. W. W. McMullen, Sunman.

Liberty Loan, Mrs. Luella Butler, Osgood.

Red Cross and Allied Relief, Mrs. F. M. Laws, Versailles.

Health and Recreation, Mrs. C. W. Gibson, Batesville.

Maintaining Existing Social Service Agencies, Monta Royce, Versailles.

Educational Propaganda, Sophia Nickel, Batesville.

Publicity, Mrs. Peter Holzer, Batesville.

Special Committees, Mrs. James Hazelrigg, Napoleon.

Chairman, Fourteen-Minute Women, Monta Royce.

List of Fourteen-Minute Women: Mrs. Pearl Copeland, Versailles; Mrs. Luella Bilby, Osgood; Mrs. G. Herman, Osgood; Mrs. J. H. Bergdoll, Milan; Mrs. May Laws, Milan; Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, Batesville; Mrs. Tora McCallum, Batesville; Mrs. Sherman Gookins, Napoleon.

These women were called together at this time to receive the plans for their special lines of work. The meeting was particularly for the purpose of instruction for the Third Liberty Loan drive and for special food conservation plans.

On May 23, 1918, flour and sugar cards were issued by the Food Administration. One and one-half pounds of flour and three-quarters pound of sugar were allowed for each person for one week. Twenty-five pound lots of sugar for canning purposes only were to be sold. This time penalties were fixed for failure to comply with these rules; a $5,000 fine or six months in jail were the extreme penalties imposed.

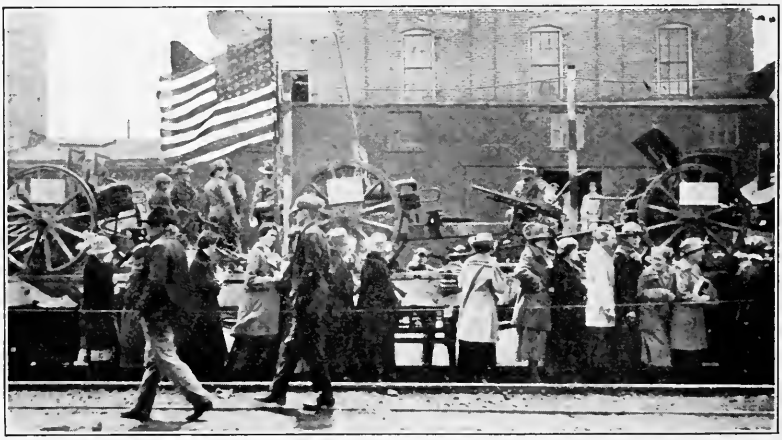
On and after July 15, 1918, all wholesale egg and poultry dealers had to have a license. This included all retail and country grocers and hucksters who bought eggs from farmers for sale to commission men or shippers. Licenses were secured from the License Division, Law Department, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C. After that date all eggs had to be candled; every case had to contain the license number of the dealer, name of dealer, and date on which eggs were candled.

These rules were issued by the Indiana Egg Dealers' Association at Indianapolis.

Wholesale egg dealers were not allowed to buy from unlicensed dealers. No cases were allowed to be shipped without the certificate containing license number and name of dealer with date of candling of eggs.

The sale of eggs on the loss-off basis was abolished.

On July 5, 1918, the following beef order was issued to hotels and restaurants: Beef, except steaks, may be served in any order from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steaks may be served from 2 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and



War Exhibit Train, Batesville, 1919.

Saturday. By-products, such as tongue, liver, heart and so forth, can be served at all times. No beef under five hundred pounds weight was allowed to be used.

As the wheat crop of 1918 was harvested and turned into the market new regulations were issued as follows, on August 29th:

Four parts of wheat flour to one part of substitute flour should be used by every one. No limit as to amount of flour purchased was made. All bakers and consumers were compelled to use the 80-20 per cent rule in baking.

The amount of sugar allowed to each person had been reduced to one-half pound per week for a short time during the fall of 1918. The amount of canning sugar to one family was finally limited to twenty-five pounds, though many families, buying in twenty-five pound lots, had used up to one hundred or more pounds before this order was passed. The final canning regulations allowed but ten pounds at a time, up to twenty-five pounds total to each family.

The sale of canning sugar was suspended entirely in October.

Restrictions on the sale of all foodstuffs were removed after the signing of the armistice in November, 1918. Consequent restrictions and regulations belong to the after-the-war period.

The people of Ripley county proved, as a whole, to be adaptable and truly patriotic. But few violations of the food laws were discovered. A number of arrests for the hoarding of sugar and flour were made at different times but the intent of most of our citizens was to obey the Food Administration regardless of inconveniences involved. No real suffering because of these laws was reported. The larger number of people were glad to "do their bit" in this, as well as in other ways.

The final work of the Food Administration in 1918 was a meeting at Versailles, on Friday, November 29, for the purpose of organizing food clubs throughout the county.

During the summer of 1919 the shortage of the sugar supply caused a resumption of duty by the Food Administration to control the prices and to receive an equitable distribution of the available sugar.

County Historian.

FOOD CONSERVATION

"To minister to those in need,
To bravely meet life's toil and care,
To bind up stricken hearts that bleed,
To smile though days be dark or fair;
To scatter love and live the good—
This is the crown of womanhood."

The war brought a very clear and powerful emphasis to the word "Conservation." And in August, 1917, our country had already seen the immediate need of conservation of food, so I was asked by the County Council of Defense to take up the work of distributing the food conservation pledge cards throughout Ripley county for our women to sign.

Every woman who signed a card pledged her willingness to conserve all she could in her own kitchen to the best of her ability. The twentieth day of February, 1918, 1 was officially appointed by H. E. Barnard, Federal food administrator of Indiana, to act as county president of United States Food Clubs. The organization plan of the clubs was to appoint township presidents, and each township president to organize food clubs and appoint food club presidents, thus making a thoroughly organized community.

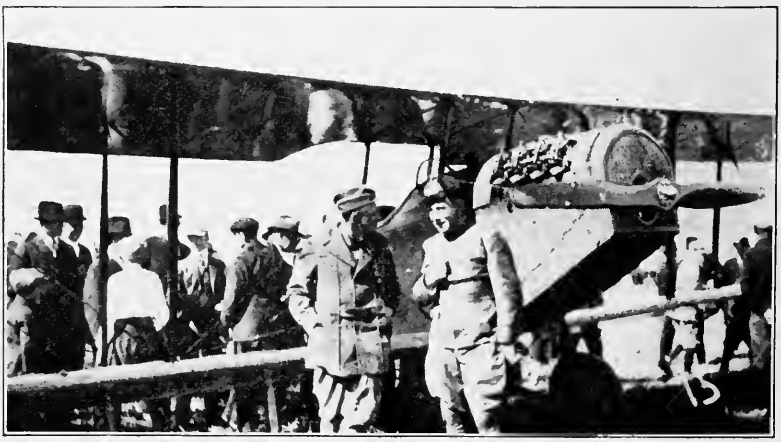
The township presidents were as follows:

Center township, Mrs. E. Maud Bruce.
Johnson township, Mrs. Monta Royce.
Laughery township, Miss Sophia Nickel.
Adams township, Miss Myrtle Stille.
Delaware township, Mrs. Herman Menke.
Jackson township, Mrs. Ada Myers.
Shelby township, Miss Georgiana Spears.

At the meetings of these clubs, literature furnished by the state was distributed among the ladies and these leaflets contained recipes on how to save the wheat, meat and fats. Our four-minute women did a noble work in our clubs, too. Only seven townships in our county organized these clubs, but practically every woman in the county received literature, as every school child was given literature to take home.

At this time our sorrows were akin and prompted our desire to do for others. By these little acts of service there was a network of friendship woven throughout our county. I can not refrain from expressing my sincere gratitude for the splendid assistance you women of Ripley county have rendered. It was your efforts and those of others associated with us that made possible the proud record of Indiana and helped to cause the defeat of the arch enemy of civilization.

MRS. LAURA ROW NELSON,
President of United States Food Clubs of Ripley County.



Aeroplane and Pilots, Batesville, September 29, 1918.

Woman's War Work Council of Batesville and Laughery Township

The ever-growing demands made upon women for service of every kind in the work behind the lines led some of the women of Batesville to a discussion of the advisability of forming some sort of organization for war work.

Accordingly, in pursuance to call, a number of the women of the city met at the city hall on the evening of January 7, 1918, for the purpose of effecting such organization.

Miss Sophia Nickel acted as temporary chairman, and, after explaining the purpose of the meeting, a permanent organization known as the Women's War Work Council of Batesville and Laughery Township was formed, with Miss Sophia Nickel as chairman, Mrs. A. W. Romweber, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Niel McCallum, secretary-treasurer. An executive board, composed of the above-named officers and four women appointed by the chairman, Mrs. Will Gelvin, Mrs. G. M. Hillenbrand, Mrs. H. J. Walsman and Mrs. A. E. Wachsman, was formed, its duties being to consider and discuss the various problems concerning war activities as they presented themslves, and to decide on the manner of procedure.

Realizing that canvassing the city for various drives, distribution of cards, literature and pledges would be one of the main tasks which the women would be expected to perform, the city was divided into districts, with a chairman for each district, she to appoint the members of her own committee to serve with her in whatever work was assigned to them, and with these appointments made, the organization was completed and proved to be a wonderful help in conserving time and energy and in maintaining promptness and efficiency in war work.

The following are the names of the district chairmen appointed: Mrs. Ida Goldschmidt, Mrs. E. B. Schultz, Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Mrs. Russell Downey, Mrs. Joseph Boehmer, Mrs. Henry Schumacher, Mrs. Henry Behlmer, Mrs. Wesley Schultz, Mrs. M. L. Samms, Mrs. Will Behlmer, Mrs. John Puttman, Mrs. A. T. Nutter, Mrs. William Wessel.

The latter, Mrs. Wessel, was suddenly taken away by death, and Mrs. Puttman and Mrs. Nutter resigned for various reasons, Mrs. Puttman's place being filled by Mrs. Will Barnhorst. The other two places were left vacant and the remaining eleven chairmen took over the entire work.

The women performed their part of the Liberty Loan drive with splendid success; distributed food conservation material from time to time; carried out the child welfare movement; conducted the registration of women, holding a special public meeting previous to registration day for an explanation of its requirements; took complete charge of the Red Cross drive in May, 1918, and finished the canvass in one day, more than raising their quota.

Whatever war activity was required was first submitted to the members of the executive board, who agreed on the plan of carrying on the work, and the various women chairmen of the city carried out the instructions of the board faithfully and well, all working together in perfect harmony, to the end that Batesville ranks high in efficiency and in her systematic method of performing her war duties, no small part of which is due to the willingness to serve, the ability to do, and the patriotic zeal and fervor of her womanhood.

(Signed) MRS. NIEL MCCALLUM,

Secretary War Work Council.

War Exhibit, Batesville, 1919.

Armenian and Syrian Relief Drive in Ripley County

Campaign Week—January 25 to 31, 1919

The peoples of the world have learned to look to the United States of America for leadership in ideals and morals, for fighting forces when great questions of right and wrong confront them, and for money and supplies when they find themselves in need.

Our country, after deciding on the path of duty, was not slow in responding to every call made upon her. She gave freely of her choicest manhood and of her money and furnished the balance of power which defeated a world enemy. When the call came from the Near East for the persecuted and starving Armenian and Syrian peoples, America heard and heeded the call.

The quota for the United States in this drive was thirty million dollars. Indiana's quota was six hundred twenty-nine thousand and one hundred seventy-two dollars, and Ripley county's quota was three thousand three hundred dollars. Our county has been as prompt in meeting her obligations as our country. Ripley county contributed promptly and liberally in this drive. Mr. George A. Baas, of Batesville, was appointed county treasurer. The following chairmen for the townships were appointed and quotas assigned as follows:

	Quota	Amount Received
L. A. Bruns, Sunman, Adams Tp.	$470.00	$478.15
Fred R. Papenhaus, Osgood, R. F. D., Delaware Tp.	175.00	175.00
B. L. Vawter, Sunman, Center Tp.	345.00	346.00
E. B. Schultz, Batesville, Laughery Tp.	485.00	755.50
Thomas H. Thompson, Milan, Franklin Tp.	325.00	325.00
James Hazelrigg, Napoleon, Jackson Tp.	165.00	189.50
Wm. F. Wilson, Butlerville, Shelby Tp.	300.00	304.75
W. D. Robinson, Versailles, Johnson Tp.	345.00	349.00
H. A. Cass, Holton, Otter Creek Tp.	315.00	315.00
Wm. Meyer, Dillsboro, Washington Tp.	145.00	153.00
W. S. Lemon, Friendship, Brown Tp.	280.00	280.00

The above report also gives the amount received with an oversubscription of three hundred seventy dollars and ninety cents. For the splendid results I am indebted to the township chairmen, the support of the county newspapers, as well as the liberality of our citizens.

WILL J. GELVIN, *County Chairman,*
Armenian and Syrian Relief Drive.

"Everybody Welcome"

M. F. Bohland

On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus dared to cross the dark and turbulent waters of the Atlantic and plant for the first time the cross of Christianity on American soil. Some thirty years ago, a number of Catholic young men in a small village of Connecticut banded themselves together and called themselves the "Knights of Columbus." Their purpose was to so live that the great work accomplished by Christopher Columbus might not perish from the earth. Their ideal was to emulate the example of their noble patron as nearly as practicable and to live the lives of true Christian and Catholic young men in every respect. This organization, which originally numbered approximately twenty-five, now has a membership of half a million, and is one of the greatest religious organizations that has ever been founded.

During the terrible trouble with Mexico, prior to the World War, the officers of the Knights of Columbus established recreation and rest camps along the Mexican border, for the sole purpose of entertaining the boys in khaki. Eagerly these noble sons of America welcomed the opportunity to serve. They had the organization and the resolution to accomplish great things. They cheerfully bore all expenses without any assistance. These recreation and rest barracks became extremely popular.

When the United States entered the World War, the Government officials called upon the organization to assist in taking care of the boys, in conjunction with the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Jewish Relief Association. Eagerly they arose to the occasion. Buildings were erected at practically all the cantonments and army and navy camps, and men of sterling ability were placed at the head of these stations, so that the boys were properly taken care of at all times. At no time during any period of the war work performed by the Knights of Columbus were members of the organization the only ones who participated or who received consideration at the recreation places, but "EVERYBODY WELCOME" was printed in large type on the buildings. These buildings were not alone built at all possible places within this country, but the K. C. followed the boys across the seas into strange lands, and there took care of their every possible need, both temporal and spiritual, not only having huts at the places where the boys received their final training, but they followed them into the front line trenches and there served delicacies to the boys who were so ready and willing to follow the Stars and Stripes.

The organization saw that it was going to be put to an extraordinary expense and so they made an appeal to each and every loyal Knight of Columbus for assistance and called for a million-dollar war fund. This sum was to be raised by a personal visit and soliciting of all Catholics for contributions and all members of the organization for subscriptions in addition to the regular two-dollar membership assessment.

The Knights of Columbus Council No. 1461, Batesville, Indiana, was called upon to assist in raising the sum of money necessary to carry out the project. At the time of the first drive, Batesville Council had a membership of one hundred and twenty-nine, which meant the raising of approximately double that amount. The Grand Knight, Michael Benz, Jr., called a meeting for discussing ways and means to raise this money. Plans were outlined by which each and every member of the organization was asked to make a voluntary contribution for the amount which he could readily give for the purpose without embarrassment. The members of the Batesville Parish were also invited to assist in raising the quota. Anthony W. Romweber, lecturer of the council, was appointed general manager of the drive. Literature was distributed to the members of the council, and on Sunday, July 22, 1917, the members of the council and the good people of Batesville Parish responded most nobly and $485.00 was raised in this one day drive, approximately double the amount called for. Throughout Indiana $93,000 was raised in the same manner and on the same day.

In the months following, the work on the K. C. buildings progressed, a large number of new secretaries were appointed, great quantities of supplies were purchased, and about the first of May the amount which had been subscribed in such a short time was utterly exhausted and more money was an absolute necessity. The splendid men directing the war activities voted that another war fund be raised. This was sanctioned and met the approval of the Secretaries of War and of Navy. It was realized at this time that the war was a fight to the finish and that it would require large sums to defeat the enemy. Sixteen million dollars was asked for in the second drive, which took place May 5-12, 1918. Batesville Council was again called upon to raise a substantial portion of this vast amount. Oldenburg, in Franklin county, owing to the large number of Knights of Columbus who belonged to the Batesville Council, was added to the list of Catholic parishes from which to raise this sum of money. Anthony W. Romweber was again appointed general manager of the drive. The following committees were appointed:

Oldenburg—George Holtel, chairman; August J. Hackman, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Rev. Hugh Staud, Bernard J. Kessing, Paul A. Munchel, George Munchel, Harry Burdick, William Hoelker, Leonard Blank, Frank Heppner.

Morris—Charles J. Bramlage, chairman; Rev. Michael Wagner, John M. Zillenbuehler, George F. Siefert, Maurice Volz, John Prickel, Henry Reuter, Harry Gauck, Thomas Riehle.

Napoleon—Edward Buckley, chairman; William Bruns, treasurer; Rev. John C. Rager, Fred Wagner, Henry Mehn.

Osgood—Jacob Young, chairman; O. R. Jenkins, Rev. George H. Moss, George Dopp, John McEvoy.

Milan—Charles N. Peters, chairman; Rev. George H. Moss, Horace King.

St. Nicholas—Edward Retzner, chairman; Rev. John Rapp, Frank Federle, Anthony Forthofer.

St. Magdalene—Dr. John H. Hess, chairman; Rev. George J. Schiedler, Alex Miller, Dr. Fred Kremer, Lawrence Miller, John Kremer, John Reibel.

St. Pius—Bernard Puente, chairman; Rev. John Rapp.

Batesville—C. J. Doll, chairman; C. H. Andres, assistant chairman; Herman J. Obermeier, treasurer; Rev. Adelbert Rolfes, John H. Boehmer, Frank Thiel, John A. Hillenbrand, August Hackman, George M. Hillenbrand, Aloys M. Roell.

The following quota was assigned to the various parishes under the jurisdiction of the Batesville Council:

	Church Membership	Quota
Oldenburg	1,057	$ 39.00
Morris	527	219.00
Napoleon	321	133.00
Osgood	224	93.00
Milan	80	35.00
St. Nicholas	315	131.00
St. Magdalene	400	166.00
St. Pius	115	48.00
Batesville	1,175	488.00
Total quota		$1,750.00

The campaign was on. A large number of prominent people throughout the country regardless of creed endorsed the movement and subscribed to the fund. The success of the drive may best be expressed in a survey of the following results from the various parishes:

Oldenburg	$1,070.00
Morris	251.39
Napoleon	146.75
Osgood	133.40
Milan	114.50
St. Nicholas	145.00
St. Magdalene	200.00
St. Pius	33.00
Batesville	1,081.60
Versailles	12.00
Total subscription	$3,187.64

Without effort, without a committee soliciting funds, the good people of Versailles contributed $12.00 to raise the amount. Everybody helped put this drive over, not only the members of the Knights of Columbus and members of the various Catholic churches, but non-Catholics as well, responded most nobly to the cause which they felt ought to receive the commendation and support of every loyal American. It was a plan of gigantic magnitude for such an organization to undertake. Every loyal citizen saw the need of recreation work and was pleased that the Knights of Columbus had taken up a branch of the

work. They all felt satisfied that with the great struggle in Europe at its height, the boys not only needed religious but also the recreational advantages. For that reason, if for no other, the drive was so popular and so readily put "over the top". For every dollar sent into the organization one dollar and one cent was turned over to the management of the organization, showing that the Knights of Columbus were not actuated by a mercenary desire but believed that too much could not be done for the vast sacrifices that were being made in Europe.

The Knights of Columbus shared in the benefits of the united war fund campaign and received a certain portion of the amount received on the drive, but it was not a separate Knights of Columbus drive, but was connected with seven other organizations, viz:

National Catholic War Council, K. C.
Jewish Relief Board.
Young Men's Christian Association.
Young Women's Christian Association.
Salvation Army.
American Library Association.
War Camp Community Service.

Again the good people of Ripley county responded most generously. The vast sums of money which were delivered to the supreme officer of the Knights of Columbus, under the leadership of the supreme knight, James A. Flaherty, was expended with but one idea in mind, and that was for the welfare of the boys who were doing the fighting for the "stay-at-homes".

Not one cent of the money delivered to the organization was wasted. Vast quantities of supplies were shipped across and nothing went to waste. At the close of the war the Knights of Columbus had established two hundred and fifty recreation halls, and over one thousand secretaries constituted the personnel of these establishments. In the home camps and cantonments over three hundred buildings were erected in army camps and naval stations. The hospitals and barracks were superintended by three hundred and fifty secretaries. No charge was made for anything received at these stations. Stationery to write to the folks back home was distributed most generously. Entertainments of all sorts were a portion of their daily routine. The best speakers, actors and entertainers were secured to give their talks and sketches. Baseball and all athletic sports were open for their enjoyment. Quite a large number of the soldiers were Catholics and for these the Knights of Columbus provided chaplains and places of worship. The chaplains did noble work in the front line trenches, not only for those of their own denomination but for all those who needed spiritual help and guidance.

Immediately after the armistice was signed the Knights of Columbus organized employment bureaus in all the large cities and secured employment for the vast number of returning soldiers. In this way the Knights of Columbus showed their true metal in assisting the boys to get back to their proper stations in life.

Batesville Council No. 1461 Knights of Columbus has lost nothing through its splendid war work. It materially assisted in raising Ripley

county's quota in the five Liberty Loans, the war stamp campaigns, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Relief and Armenian campaigns, and it practically handled the first drive in Ripley county's quota by itself. At the beginning of hostilities, in April, 1917, the council had a membership of one hundred twenty-nine and at the present time it has a total membership of two hundred thirty-three, being one of the strongest fraternal organizations in the county. That in itself is ample payment for its part in helping win the war. The following members were in the service:

Hugo M. Benz, B. M. 2d cl.
Sgt. Leo M. Benz
Sgt. Grover M. Benz
Pvt. Randolph Benz
Pvt. Peter J. Berger
Sgt. Walter J. Bierbusse
Q.-M. Sgt. Francis J. Blank
Pvt. Leonard Blank
Sgt. Walter W. Bloemer
Pvt. Louis F. Boehmer
Pvt. Frank N. Burst
Pvt. William E. Burst
Pvt. William B. Dietz
Pvt. Walter J. Dirscherl
1st cl. Pvt. Frank B. Eckstein
Pvt. Henry W. Eckstein
Corp. Harry A. Engel
Pvt. William M. Ensinger
Pvt. John P. Faust
Corp. Daniel J. Foley
Sgt. J. Frank Gauck
Pvt. Charles H. Gauck
Pvt. William Gindling
Pvt. Richard O. Gutzwiller
Corp. William A. Gutzwiller
Pvt. Jacob J. Hoff
Peter Karbowski, 2d. cl. fireman
Sgt. Joseph F. Lindenmaier
Pvt. Sylvester Lindenmaier
Corp. August L. Merkel
1st. cl. Pvt. Frank H. Meyer
Pvt. Joseph B. Meyer
Pvt. Cornelius J. Miller
Pvt. Herman Moormann
Corp. Lawrence J. Nickol
Sgt. William L. Nordmeyer
George C. Ollier, 1st. cl. seaman
Pvt. William P. Orschell
Pvt. Joseph W. Oswald
Pvt. Theodore J. Reibel
Pvt. John J. Sahm
Sgt. 1st cl. Arthur J. Schene
Pvt. John H. Schoetmer
Pvt. Anthony Stein
Pvt. Albert F. Tekulve
Pvt. Harry J. Waechter
Pvt. Vincent Frank Walpe
1st cl. Pvt. Florentine Weigel
Corp. John H. Wernke, Jr.
Sgt. Joseph Wintz, Jr.

The name of the Knights of Columbus organization will be seen through the vista of years as a beacon light, peering through the darkness of war, and its name shall be cherished and its work praised in the centuries to come. No greater honor, no more fitting praise can be given to these noble Knights than

"Mid shot and shell, on field, on trench,
The Knights e'er bore their part,
To help console, relieve, aye save,
They strove with hand and heart.

'Tis more blessed to give than receive;
'Twas this the Master taught;
They gave all, refused fee or price,
With love their gifts were fraught.

Their huts were ever open wide;
None barred, all creeds were one,
To toil, to serve, for God and Flag,
And e'er till victory won.

Hand in hand with every man
That sought to aid the cause,
Their deeds were done for liberty,
Justice and freedom's laws.

Man's brotherhood shall nearer be
If service prove our aim;
As blessed Peace bids all rejoice,
Go seek it in His name."

Y. M. C. A. Reports

The first call for Y. M. C. A. funds was sent out in May, 1917. The organization had already demonstrated its worth as a moral force among men of all ranks on the Mexican border, in the United States and on the battle-fields of Europe. The Nation's military leaders issued an immediate call on the Y. M. C. A. when war with Germany was declared. The burdens placed upon it drained its resources so that a new fund of $3,000,000 was at once needed. Ripley county's allotment was between $500 and $600.

The Christian men of Versailles met on Sunday, May 13, and elected as county chairman Hale Bradt of Versailles, and as treasurer, Charles L. Hyatt of Versailles. A. H. Beer was assigned to organize Johnson township; Hale Bradt, Washington; Howard Akers, Elmer Livingston and Lewis Arford, Brown; C. L. Hyatt, Hale Bradt, C. S. Royce and F. M. Thompson, Shelby; W. D. Robinson, Franklin; Charles R. Hertenstein, Jackson; Francis Lochard, Laughery; Clint Carnine, Delaware; Rev. T. J. Hart, Center.

The Laughery township apportionment of $100 was raised in two hours on Monday morning.

May 27 was set as Y. M. C. A. Rally Day in Ripley county. Hon. Rollin Turner of Greensburg addressed the men at the M. E. church in Versailles. At the same time a woman's meeting was held at the Baptist church, which was addressed by Professor Wiley of Greensburg.

Hale Bradt, Ripley county Y. M. C. A. chairman, reported a total of $756.15 turned in on the fund, with one township not yet reported. Five hundred dollars only had been set as Ripley's quota.

A permanent organization was effected, to be known as the Ripley County Y. M. C. A. Co-operative Society, the officers elected for the drive to serve as officers of the organization.

The final report, June 7, 1917, on this first Y. M. C. A. collection will be of interest:

Johnson	$ 89.50
Brown	91.25
Washington	25.00
Shelby	59.50
Franklin	81.50
Otter Creek	60.00
Adams	101.50
Jackson	48.00
Laughery	100.00
Delaware	26.35
Center	100.00
Total	$782.61
Final total	$799.11

A county meeting was held at Versailles on November 4, 1917, to organize for a second drive for Y. M. C. A. funds. The national quota was for $35,000,000. Indiana's share of this quota was placed at $350,000. W. D. Robinson was to succeed Hale Bradt as chairman in Ripley county, Mr. Bradt resigning to go into the army Y. M. C. A. work.

A second rally meeting was held at Versailles on Sunday, November 18. D. E. McCoy was elected as county treasurer. A rousing program of speeches, music, and oratorical readings stirred patriotism in the hearts of all who could crowd into the auditorium. The reports on the fund were as follows:

Adams township	$ 613.15
Brown township	262.80
Center township	421.85
Delaware township	292.00
Franklin township	401.55
Jackson township	222.15
Johnson township	390.75
Laughery township	853.05
Otter Creek township	352.50
Shelby township	325.50
Washington township	135.10
Total	$4,270.53

The direct object of this second campaign was to raise $5,000,000. Ripley county was in the Fifteenth District, which included Decatur,

Shelby, Ripley, Franklin, Switzerland, Ohio, Dearborn, Rush, Jefferson and Jennings. These counties were asked jointly to raise $58,000 of the fund.

H. P. Scott, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Greensburg, was put in charge of the campaign. It was planned to enlist ten thousand boys who would agree to earn and give at least ten dollars each, by April 1, 1918.

This additional money was required by the rapidly expanding work of the Y. M. C. A. in the cantonments and in the camps in France. It was estimated that it would require $750,000 to heat the "Y" huts in France during the winter of 1917. The total fund for the year was to amount to $35,000,000 by June 30, 1918.

Subsequent calls for the Y. M. C. A. funds were met by the United War Work Fund so that the special Y. M. C. A. organization had no further work to do.

The names of the township chairmen as permanently organized are as follows:

Adams township—Chris. Kassendick, L. A. Bruns, Sunman.
Brown township—Darius G. Gordon, Cross Plains.
Center township—Rev. Ora Cox, Osgood.
Delaware township—Elmer Bode, Osgood, R. F. D.
Jackson township—William Borgman, Batesville, R. F. D.
Johnson township—A. H. Beer, Versailles.
Laughery township—A. B. Wycoff, Harry Schwier, Batesville.
Franklin township—Dr. Bine Whitlatch, George E. Laws; treasurer, Robert Borders; secretary, J. H. Connelley.
Otter Creek township—Prof. C. E. Limp, O. P. Shook, H. A. Cass.
Shelby township—Hayes Shaffer, New Marion.
Washington township—W. E. Smith, Milan.

Y. W. C. A. War Fund

Mrs. Margaret Ruoff of Osgood was appointed to serve as county chairman for raising the Y. W. C. A. war fund quota. The total reported for the first drive ending January 31, 1918, was:

Adams township	$ 58.35
Brown township	12.15
Center township	100.00
Delaware township	5.25
Jackson township	52.15
Johnson township	61.10
Laughery township	52.00
Otter Creek township	81.00
Washington township	17.30
Franklin township	48.25
Shelby township	8.50
Total	$496.05

One hundred thousand dollars was assigned to Indiana. Five hundred and seventy-five dollars was given as Ripley county's quota. The figures will show we need not be too proud of our record here, as we did not reach the quota.

Mrs. Ruoff resigned from the chairmanship of the work in the spring of 1918 and Mrs. A. V. Harding was appointed to succeed her. Mrs. Harding distributed a large amount of educational matter throughout the county, but, owing to the large number of other collections, meetings, etc., with the final epidemic of influenza, checking all work, no other drive was initiated by the Y. W. C. A. until the spring of 1919.

At this time Mrs. E. H. Woodfill of Greensburg was made district chairman of the group of counties surrounding Decatur. She appointed Mrs. Tora McCallum and Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff of Batesville as a committee to carry on the new drive for funds in Ripley county. The assessment was for $221.00. Mesdames Wycoff and McCallum, having too many duties already, asked Mrs. Luella Bilby of Osgood to take up the work for the county. The Salvation Army drive was on at the time, and for various causes Mrs. Bilby was unable to launch any campaign, and the district chairman, finding the same difficulties in other parts of the territory, suspended the request and the fund was never raised.

The purpose of the Y. W. C. A. fund was to look after the welfare of Red Cross nurses, laundresses, operators, and other women workers about the military camps, and that of the women workers in munition and other war work plants. Also to keep up Base Hospital Y. W. C. A. huts in the war zone for nurses, and to look after destitute women and children of the war stricken regions.

Hostess houses were built at the different cantonments where soldiers could receive and entertain their visitors. These houses were built on the general army plan, with a large reception room or parlor, dining rooms and upstairs bedrooms. A piano and other musical instruments, books and magazines and games were supplied. Here the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men in service could meet their soldiers in the atmosphere of home. They proved to be a source of much real good in many ways.

Library War Service

When the United States was drawn into the "world conflict", and our Government was busy building ships, aeroplanes, weapons and ammunition, and men were being trained at the cantonments, it was realized that something more was needed to make our soldiers efficient fighters.

"The morale of the Army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage and nothing is more important in keeping up the morale than a supply of really good reading for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity."—Henry Van Dyke.

It was realized that it was as important to supply our men with suitable recreation and diversion in lonely moments, and to give them intellectual and moral stimulus as well as physical training.

In order to supply this need every librarian was called upon to collect books, and to see that a portion of the library funds be turned in for use in establishing camp libraries for our soldiers. Batesville had a library organization (for the purpose of establishing a library) but no funds. So the people were asked to donate books—books they had read—books of their own library, also magazines. A goodly supply of magazines came in, and these were immediately sent on by mail. The book drive was not very successful and resulted in but a half dozen books.

While the book collection was a help, it was soon found that to establish the libraries, and put in a supply of books, money was needed. The Government asked the American Library Association to assume responsibility and a million dollar library war fund drive was launched September 24-29, 1917. Of this, Indiana was asked to supply $125,000, and Batesville's quota was $105. Committees were appointed in the various churches to aid in this work. Every dollar donation was a book plate donation—which meant that every one that gave one or more dollars would be given book plates on which their name and address was written. Plates were pasted in the books, which made the books more like personal messages from folks back home.

This collection amounted to $130 in a short time. This drive was followed by what may be termed a continuous book drive, for it was necessary to replenish the libraries, for besides the many new men that were continually streaming into the service, there were wounded men that needed books next to surgical care and nursing. So more books were collected, and in May, 1919, twenty-one books were sent to New York. These, no doubt, found their way to hospitals, where there were so many convalescing soldiers.

SOPHIA C. NICKEL, Librarian,
Batesville High School Library.

OSGOOD CARNEGIE LIBRARY REPORT

The librarian at Osgood, Mrs. Clara B. Jones, distributed in Osgood and vicinity one thousand two hundred and fifty leaflets on "Food Conservation" at the beginning of the war work in 1917.

When the call for books for the soldiers' libraries came from the state two hundred and twenty-five books were donated.

Ten dollars was given to the soldiers' library fund at a later date.

The assembly room was open at any and all times for the use of war workers. It was used for thirty-six public meetings by the Red Cross, War Mothers, Liberty Loan committees and so on. The library was made the central meeting and distributing point for all war activities of Osgood and Center township and also for many of the county meetings not held at the county seat at Versailles.

Fuel Administration in Ripley County

H. J. Walsman

Owing to the shortage of coal occasioned by the extraordinary demands of all industries, the demand of all shipping, both by land and sea, and the drain on the working forces of the mines caused by the miners either volunteering or being conscripted into the military service, this country in the spring and summer of 1917 came face to face with a fuel problem such as had never been thought or dreamed of before.

A tendency on the part of the coal producers to advance prices during the spring and summer caused the Government to create and set in motion a piece of machinery known as the Federal Fuel Administration, whose office should be to control the production, distribution and price of coal and coal products used for fuel.

During the time this machinery was being created, the public was repeatedly advised through the public press not to buy coal at the prices prevailing, as the prices would be lower as soon as the distribution would pass under the control of the Government. Acting upon this advice, consumers who ordinarily bought and stored their winter's supply of coal during the months of spring and summer, made no attempt to secure coal, and the distributors and producers, not knowing what the attitude of the Fuel Administration would be as to price and manner of distribution, made no provision for an accumulation to take care of the demand which of necessity would come in the fall and winter.

The months of the summer of 1917 passed by with possibly only ten per cent of the usual number of conumers supplied with coal; fall came on and still the uncertainty of the fuel problem remained. Such consumers as in desperation were willing and anxious to secure coal at any price during the months of September and October could not be supplied owing to the fact that distributors and producers had no stocks on hand and the demand on the mines and transportation by the war department prevented coal coming into the dealers' hands in any but very limited quantities.

By October 20, the Fuel Administration machinery had reached such a stage that a national administrator in the person of Dr. H. A. Garfield had been selected and appointed. Each state was to select a state fuel administrator, and for some reason there was considerable delay in the selection of the administrator for this state; but, finally, the appointment of Evans Woollen, a banker of Indianapolis, was announced, and later events proved that no better selection could have been made. Each county was to have its county fuel administrator, who was to be recommended to the state administrator by the County Council of Defense and the business organizations of such county. The selection and appointment of H. J. Walsman, of Batesville, as the administrator for Ripley county was made on November 1, thus completing the machinery for this county.

The Federal fuel administrator most wisely laid down very few fixed rules governing the state and county administrators, and in this state no ironclad rules whatever were made by the state administrator, but rather, in conferences called for the purpose, he consulted with the county administrators as to their ideas in handling matters pertaining to the state as a whole, and put it up entirely to the county administrator to handle the affairs of his particular county. This proved to be a most effective way in disposing of some matters which might have proven rather preplexing had they been handled otherwise.

Scarcely had the county fuel administrators been appointed, and before they had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their duties, the rigors of winter set in and the cry for fuel became most urgent. Most of the dealers in the county were out of coal and now the arduous duties of the county administrators began. Application blanks, guarantee bonds, and such other printed matter as was necessary was furnished and immediately placed into service and the limited quantity of coal allotted to the Fuel Administration by the Government began to be distributed on orders approved by the county administrators.

About December 1, winter set in in earnest with a heavy snow that did not entirely melt away for nine weeks. During the entire month of December the thermometer ranged considerably below normal and with the beginning of the new year matters grew more serious, and the climax was reached on January 12, 1918, when, after several days of heavy snowfall, the thermometer dropped to a record-breaking level, in some instances as low as twenty-five to thirty degrees below zero. Saturday, January 13, will go down in history as the coldest and most disagreeable day experienced in many years; the high winds, prevailing all night of the 12th and continuing all day of the 13th, drove the light snow into every crack and crevice, thus adding to the discomfort of those who were unfortunate enough to be out of fuel.

The towns and villages in the lower end of the county were more fortunate than those in the northern part, owing to the diligence of the dealers in securing coal through the offices of the county fuel administrator wherever it was possible and also on account of being able to secure more wood for fuel. Batesville, with a larger population and practically no wood to rely on, reached a very critical stage several times. Fortunately, the public and parochial schools had early in the season filled their coal bins, and these were called upon by the county fuel administrator a number of times to supply families who were entirely out of fuel. This coal was furnished in hundred-pound lots only to those who had secured permit cards from the fuel administrator. Owing to Oldenburg's close proximity to Batesville, the people of that community naturally looked to the Ripley county administrator for help in their time of distress. Through the generosity of some of the manufactories and the general spirit of unselfishness in the hearts of all the people, Oldenburg was helped and the heating plant of the academy was kept from freezing and the school enabled to continue without interruption. In many cities and towns of the state the schools and

churches were compelled to close for several weeks on account of not being able to secure fuel; but in every instance where the aid of the county fuel administrator was sought, ample fuel was provided, so no school or church in Ripley county was compelled to close on that account.

The conservation of every pound of coal became so essential throughout the country that an order was issued by the Federal fuel administrator calling for lightless nights and heatless days. This order applied to all manufacturing plants not engaged in making war materials or foods as well as to all mercantile establishments, stores and offices. It is estimated that millions of tons of coal were saved by the elimination of the electrical advertising displays and the excessive lighting and heating of business houses in the large cities and the closing of business houses of all kinds on Sunday and Monday for a period covering about a month. The saving was not so material in Ripley county since the fuel consumed in generating electricity for advertising purposes was a very small matter, but the business people of the entire county entered into the spirit most heartily, and almost without exception conformed to the ruling without pressure being brought to bear. To further assist in conserving fuel, the churches in several of our cities and towns voluntarily united their services, thus eliminating the necessity of heating the individual churches.

During the period of excessive snows and unusually cold weather, the fuel administrators in nearly all counties were extremely busy, and in most counties gave their entire time looking after the fuel problems by correspondence, telephone, automobile and afoot. Despite the most desperate conditions ever prevailing along this line, there is no record of any life being lost directly as a result of not having fuel.

Osgood, Holton, Pierceville and Milan, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, were most fortunate in having men as dealers who co-operated most heartily with the county administrator, and through their very conservative distribution of the coal secured for them by the county administrator, were able to assist a number of inland villages. Sunman dealers were kept reasonably well supplied with coal by the fuel administrator and at no time was there any real shortage. Morris, unfortunately, not having a regular dealer who was familiar with the workings of the fuel administration, experienced a fuel shortage, compelling the closing of her schools for about three weeks. Within twenty-four hours after this condition was reported to the county fuel administrator, a car of coal was placed on the tracks at Morris and was being unloaded.

Batesville, the largest city in the county, presented a more perplexing problem and the most difficult to handle. Owing to the very limited amount of coal available for distribution, the county administrator issued an order that no family be supplied with more than one thousand pounds of coal at one time, and under no condition should coal be unloaded where a supply of approximately one thousand pounds was in the bin

of the consumer asking for coal. This worked a hardship on the dealer, but proved to be a most equitable way of distribution, since it placed the poorest family on an equal footing with the wealthiest in securing fuel, and, since the prices were fixed over the county, there was little opportunity for grafting had the inclination been there.

February brought relief when the weather moderated somewhat, the deep snows gradually melted, shipping became easier, the mines were able to produce more coal and the coal famine of the winter of 1917 and 1918 became history, never to be forgotten by those who passed through it.

The demand for gasoline, owing to the increasing number of airplanes, tanks and army trucks, caused the Federal fuel administrator to issue an order prohibiting the use of automobiles on Sundays for a period of about six weeks during the summer of 1918. This order seemed to work a greater hardship on the people of this county than any issued heretofore, and the old horse and shay were again brought into prominence.

The machinery of the Fuel Administration was kept intact until February 28, 1919, when the state and county administrators were released from their duties, and although this service did not call for the donning of the khaki or any other uniform, it was considered as one of the important factors in winning the World War.

Batesville Liberty Guards, 2nd Prov. Co.

Liberty Guards

A. B. Wycoff

In every country and at all times, the strong arm of the law on which governments rely as the last resort to enforce their mandates and to guard the rights of citizens, has ever been armed force, and this is as true in democratic America as it has been in the autocratic governments of the world. The President of the United States has always had at his command the army and navy, and he is by virtue of his office, the commander in chief of these forces. Each state likewise maintains a state militia of armed forces which serves as the strong right arm of the state governments, under direction of the governors of the states, enforcing obedience to the law, and safeguarding law and property wherever and whenever local officers are unable to do so.

Soon after the World War began, the state militia of Indiana as a part of the National Guard, came under command of officers of the Federal Army, and were utilized for guard duty and other services where industries or property or lines of transportation were in danger, and also along the Mexican border, and later on the National Guard was made a part of the Federal Army. It was no uncommon sight as one went about the country near railroad bridges or industrial concerns, to see members of the National Guard doing guard duty, and the State of Indiana, like other states, found herself without a state militia or other armed force to afford protection to life and property within the state after August, 1917.

As a part of the great system of National, State and County Defense, the governors of the several states requested that there be organized and framed in each community military companies to be known as the Liberty Guards, who should be subject to the call of the governor for military service within the boundaries of their respective states only.

The County Council of Defense named A. B. Wycoff as the county organizer of Liberty Guards in Ripley county and the first organization meeting was called by him in Batesville on the 26th day of November, 1917, for the purpose of organizing a company to consist of not less than fifty men with three officers. Men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were eligible for enlistment as Liberty Guards. At this organization meeting thirty-six men of eligible age enrolled. A second meeting was called on the following Monday evening, December 3, 1917, to perfect the organization and complete the quota of the company. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, a number of business men of Batesville being present, who, though they were too old for enlistment, assisted the county organizer very materially by their presence and their encouragement. At this meeting the enrollment was increased to sixty members. The choice of officers consisting of a captain and first and second lieutenants, was left to the company. Allen Sykes, who had served in the Spanish-American War, was unanimously elected captain and Harry Pohlman and Oscar Gonder, each of whom had

served in the navy, were chosen as first and second lieutenants, respectively. Captain Sykes then took charge of his company and gave the boys a practical talk on Military Discipline and Army Regulations, following which the company was given a preliminary drill. The numerical strength of the company was gradually increased until in a short time it numbered ninety recruits.

During the winter season that followed, the Fair Grounds Hall was secured as a place for drill, and as often as twice each week during the severest of weather of that winter, Captain Sykes marched his company to the drill hall for instructions and drill in the manual of arms.

The regulation muster roll and oath to be subscribed to by the members of the company was not procured by the county organizer until about the first of January, 1918; and on January 4, 1918, at a regular drill meeting, Captain Sykes requested the members of his company to sign the muster roll. Every member of his company stepped forward and signed his name, and on that date the oath prescribed for the Liberty Guards was administered to the entire company. The muster roll was filed with the chairman of the military section of the State Council of Defense and upon its receipt Batesville, having organized and filed with the State Council of Defense the second muster roll of Liberty Guards in the State of Indiana the Batesville company was designated as Second Provisional Company of Liberty Guards, and thereby became a part of Indiana's state organization for defense.

Captain Sykes appointed as first sergeant Harlan Hoffman, and as sergeants, Adam Fehlinger, Neil McCallum and Alvadore Beck. On January 14th corporals were appointed as follows: Roy Bauman, John Wintz, Herman Heidt, Philmer Ward, Grover Martin, Russel Downey and Anthony Blank, thus making a complete quota of corporals. On February 25, 1918, the members of the company, under the direction of Captain Sykes, held a business session at the city hall, at which time by-laws were adopted and a council of administration, consisting of Lieutenant Harry Pohlman, Sergeant Neil McCallum and Corporals Joseph Wintz, Russel Downey and Harry Sitterding, as treasurer, and Joseph Wintz, as secretary, was appointed.

By the diligent efforts of the Council of Administration the Batesville company of Liberty Guards procured sufficient funds through contributions from public-spirited citizens to purchase uniforms for the entire company at a cost of approximately one thousand dollars. To make their uniforms complete, it was necessary that they have leggings. Suitable material for these were purchased and the women of Batesville met in their Red Cross sewing rooms, where they labored so untiringly during the entire period of the war to carry on their part in making the world safe for Democracy, and night after night, during the first week of April, 1918, they worked away until the bolts of cloth provided them were converted into ninety excellent pairs of leggings.

On April 6, 1918, when Batesville launched its Third Liberty Loan campaign, the Batesville Liberty Guards appeared for the first time in full uniform, and as they marched along the streets under a beautiful

silk flag, presented to the company by Mrs. Margaret Hillenbrand, they showed the excellent results of the efforts of Captain Sykes and his faithful guards in the progress they had made in preparation for any emergency that might arise at any time where trained men would be needed.

On Sunday, May 12, 1918, the Liberty Guards went as a unit to Sunman to participate in a memorial service for Corporal Kenneth Diver, who had been killed in action in France, the guards firing a military salute and sounding taps as a part of the memorial service. On May 21, a firing squad and bugler from the company, under command of Corporal Joseph Wintz, went to New Marion, by request, to participate in the funeral service of Private Edward Huelson, who had died of pneumonia at Camp Sevier, South Carolina.

It may be explained here that the governor of Indiana had issued a request that no soldier be buried in the state of Indiana without military honors, and where other soldiers were unavailable for that purpose, the Liberty Guards were asked to take part in funeral services.

On Sunday, May 19, the Batesville Guards went to Versailles to attend an out-door Red Cross mass meeting. An exhibition drill was given on the streets of Versailles, and on their return home, on the streets of Osgood. An enthusiastic welcome was given them at both places. Here again the company's Council of Administration with its eye ever on the company's business interests, turned to account the cordial greeting that was given them by taking up a collection, the liberal contributions received being applied on indebtedness incurred for uniforms and equipment.

Memorial Day is from its very nature a day of memories, but on May 30, 1918, people realized, as they had perhaps never done before, the full significance of what that day meant, and the people from Batesville and elsewhere throughout the country, turned out en masse to do honor to their country's dead. The Liberty Guards took part in the ceremonies of the day, giving exhibition drills on the streets and acting as an escort for the Civil War veterans to St. Clair's Hall, where memorial services were held.

On June 6, 1918, Captain Sykes, with County Oragnizer A. B. Wycoff and Sergeant Niel McCallum, attended a meeting at the court-house at Versailles for the purpose of effecting an organization of a company there. At that meeting a number of Versailles business men and county officers were present and assisted in perfecting the organization. At that meeting thirty-two men of eligible ages signed the muster roll. Officers elected were as follows: Carroll Schwier, captain; Floyd Marsh, first lieutenant; Fay E. Winsor, second lieutenant. Here again Captain Sykes gave the new company a wholesome talk on the subject of military discipline and methods to be followed in training the company. With due justice to the company that was organized at Versailles it might be said that it was a more difficult problem than at Batesville, for the reason that there was an insufficient number of men of eligible age in close proximity to Versailles to form a complete com-

pany. Efforts were made to organize small units throughout the county in the hope that these units might unite in forming a complete company at a centrally-located point. But, on account of the immense amount of work that was confronting everyone in the rural districts, little progress was made in that direction, the unit formed at Versailles being the only one in the county other than at Batesville.

The following oath of service for Liberty Guards was signed by all recruits:

"The subscribers hereto, each one for himself, swears to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of Indiana; to serve the said state against all of her enemies and to obey the orders of the Governor of the State of Indiana or those whom he may delegate with authority, and to abide by such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for the government of the said Liberty Guards, for and during the time of the war with the Central Empires."

MUSTER ROLL OF BATESVILLE LIBERTY GUARDS

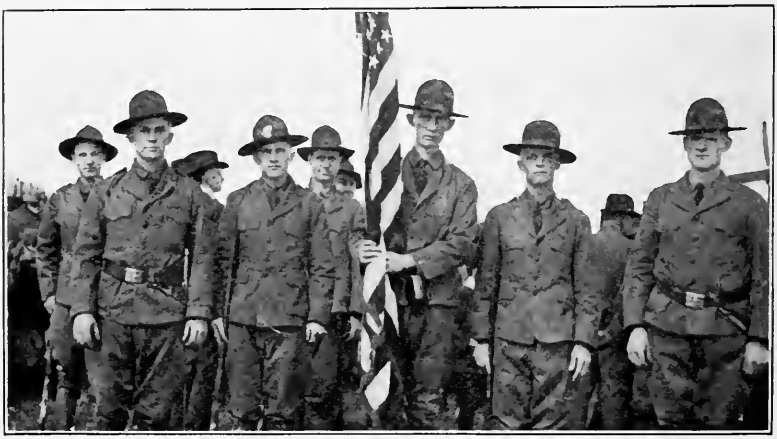
Allen L. Sykes, Captain
Harry Pohlman, First Lieutenant
Oscar Gonder, Second Lieutenant
Harlan Hoffman, First Sergeant
Adam Fehlinger, Sergeant
Neil McCallum, Sergeant
Alvadore Beck, Sergeant
Roy Bauman, Corporal
Joseph Wintz, Corporal
Herman Heidt, Corporal
Philmer Ward, Corporal
Grover Martin, Corporal
Russell Downey, Corporal
Anthony Blank, Corporal
Walter Boese, Corporal
Alvin Johnson, Musician
William Parsons, Musician

PRIVATES

Francis Blank
George Bloemer
George Wernke
Edward Wernke
David Wheeldon
Byron Winsor
George Wintz
Monroe Wonning
Paul Wycoff
Cecil Castor
Max Gibson
Albert Wagner
Albert Bischea
John Romweber
Elton Kramer
Carl Fischer
Herschel Dickey
Raymond Fehlinger
Michael Benz, Jr.
Wilbur Fruchtnicht
Edward Fritsch
Charles Gauck
Richard Gehrich
Elmer Gibson
Clarence Greeman
Charles Green
Clarence Heidt
Elmer Heidt
Albert Huffmeier
Elmer Huneke
John Kirschbaum
Earl Kleiner
Henry Kleiner
Harry Kreusman
Richard Lightner
Dr. Albert T. Nutter
Joseph W. Oswald
Charles Shook
Glenn Lutes
Harold Schlicht
Walter Mapel
Arthur Smith
Melson Wachsman
Leon Pohlman
John Sitzman
Orval Rayner
Clarence Moody
Irvin Fichtner
Roy Hart
Emil Siebert
Carl Stockman
Wilbur Schwier
Charles Wesler
Gusta Holowadel
Jesse Moody
Wilbur Kyle
Earl Mapel

Edward Kreuzman
William Wernke
William Brummer
William Burst
Joseph Burst
Louis Cook
Arthur Cramer
Stanley Dietz
Ed Drinkuth
Ed Fecher
Daniel Foley
Roy Freeland
Fred Shane
Christ. Smith
Florantine Weigel
Albert Weisenbach
Joseph Lindenmaier
Francis Fischer
Walton Sidell
Clarence Meyer
Oscar Yorn
Chester Robinson
Walter Freeland
Clarence Heitz
George C. Ollier
Edward Reverman
Everett Schein
Harry Sitterding
Charles Stott
William Barnhorst, Honorary
Peter Holzer, Honorary
Clarence H. Andres, Honorary

The history of the Versailles Liberty Guards has two distinct phases. As noted in the first paragraph of Ripley county's war activity, the preparedness meeting at Versailles, on March 26, 1917, appointed Friday evening of the same week as a date on which to organize a company for military drill. Mr. Hale Bradt, of the Indiana Y. M. C. A., who had taken military training at the University of Nebraska, was appointed drill-master and worked hard to teach the rudiments of soldiering to the boys and young men who enrolled promptly. Mr. Bradt's services with the Versailles Home Guards, as they were called at this time, ended with the close of the current term of the Versailles High School, of which he was one of the instructors. Mr. Bradt offered his services to the army, but being debarred from military duty because of his age, was later accepted as a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and after a few months' training was sent overseas, where he served for thirteen months, first with the Second Division for a short time, then with the Fourth Division.



Liberty Guard Officers.

Frank N. Marsh of Versailles did his best to keep the Home Guards together after Mr. Bradt's departure. Many of the men who had been drilling volunteered or were called into the army in a short time, however, so that this first phase was virtually ended.

With the organization throughout the state of the Liberty Guards to take the place of the National Guard troops sworn into the Federal service on August 1, 1917, Mr. Marsh saw an opportunity to renew the Versailles organization. He was commissioned by E. M. Wilson, state chairman, and later by A. B. Wycoff, county organizer, to recruit a company at Versailles and the neighboring towns. This work was begun in the winter of 1917-18 and culminated in the organization of the Versailles unit on June 6, 1918.

Mr. Marsh's appended report covers the main points in the story of the Versailles Guards.

"The World War was on and seemed to be getting nearer and nearer every day, and our county, like most of our country, was without protection, and when the people realized this they began to get busy. The Government had already issued a call for one hundred thousand men for the first line of defense; eight hundred of this number to enlist for the navy, and one thousand for the army from Indiana.

"William E. Huntington of Osgood was notified by Secretary of War Baker to go on and recruit a company of one hundred and fifty men for the infantry from Ripley county.

"Guards were sent from the Third Ohio Volunteers to guard the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, east of Osgood, and west of Holton. By this time love of country was soaring high and Old Glory floated on every breeze.

"On March 26, 1917, a meeting was held at the courthouse in Versailles to organize for defense. A committee of public safety was appointed, and Friday, March 29, was set for an organization meeting and military drill.

"About thirty young men joined the company and began drilling under Prof. Hale Bradt. All able-bodied men of military age were invited to join, and many did. It was arranged that Tuesday and Friday nights be used for drill, meetings to be held in the courthouse, and for a short time the company was strong and well drilled, but many left us for the camps. Then Governor Goodrich issued a call for two hundred Liberty Guard companies in Indiana, and E. M. Wilson, state chairman military section, asked Frank N. Marsh to secure fifty or more names, and he, under the direction of A. B. Wycoff, county organizer for the Liberty Guards, organized a company at Versailles, on June 6, 1918, under the leadership of Captain Carroll Schwier. They made a good company, but owing to the draft robbing us of our men, we were never assigned to a regiment and were never disorganized. We are still 'touching elbows and holding up the flag' so far as any official action has been taken."

MUSTER ROLL OF VERSAILLES GUARDS

Floyd Marsh, First Lieutenant
Clarence Stevens, Sergeant
Fay Winsor, Second Lieutenant
Carroll Schweir, Captain

PRIVATES

Harry Ricketts
Morris Stevens
Charles Hyatt
Virgil Roberts
Denver Harper
John DeBurger
Frank Strubbe
Frank Spencer
William Young
Romuald Beckett
George L. Schweir
John Hehe
Delza Adkins
Walter H. Smith
Leonard Eads
Leonard Jackson
Arthur Eulett
Frank Marsh
Omer Dobson
John Lane
Guy Marsh
Charles Curran
Nan Stevens
Porter Harper
Russell Warum
Harry Thompson
Russell Ballman
Earl Young
Edward Ballman
Otto Talbot
Floyd Raney
Wilbur Bradt
Ben Licking

Liberty Girls

MRS. NEIL MCCALLUM

With the boys of draft age practically all in the Army or Navy, the young girls of the city of Batesville were having rather a lonely time of it and with the organization of the Liberty Guards in the city, the spare time of the remaining few boys was taken up with drilling, so the girls were at a loss as to what to do for recreation.

Finally, when it became known that the Liberty Guards were to give exhibition drills at the Osgood Fair in July, of 1918, sixteen girls, or two squads, decided that they would try their hand at drilling with the guards, and if they made any progress, they would accompany the guards to the Fair.

The sixteen girls were: Florence Krieger, Flora Goyert, Esther Goyert, Martha Goyert, Elnora Burst, Elnora Ollier, Hilda Bauman, Agnes Gringle, Audrey Samms, Alleen Samms, Ezraetta Holzer, Geneva Weigel, Verna Severinghaus, Helen Buchanan, Norma Schlicht and Cleona Gauck.

On Thursday evening, June 11, they held a preliminary drill, and so apt were they to learn, and so prompt to obey commands, that they were asked to lead the guards in the parade, and by diligent application they were considered by the guards as sufficiently well-trained to take part in the exhibition drill at the Fair.

Appearing in full uniform, khaki in color, they made a fine showing and were the center of attraction all day at the Fair. They began their service for Uncle Sam by taking up a collection to buy regulation uniforms for the guards.

Encouraged by their success at the Fair, the sixteen girls inspired more girls, to the end that on the evening of July 30, 1918, a meeting was held at the city hall for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

Twenty-two girls responded to the call for a meeting, and they formulated their organization along the lines of the Liberty Guards—electing officers and a council of administration. An exciting contest, in friendly spirit, ensued for the office of captain, the candidates being Miss Florence Krieger and Miss Flora Goyert. The first ballot resulted in a tie vote. Four guards present were called upon to decide the contest, their votes also showing a tie. So a penny was tossed, Miss Krieger winning and receiving the rank of captain, Miss Flora Goyert, first lieutenant, and Miss Hilda Bauman, second lieutenant.

The council of administration consisted of the Misses Elnora Ollier, Elnora Burst, Esther Goyert, Geneva Weigel, and Cleona Gauck, who attended to the business affairs of the company.

A monthly dues of ten cents was taken, and a fine for the same amount for absence from weekly drill was assessed.

Captain Sykes, of the Liberty Guards, appointed three members of the guards to drill the girls, and thus began the career of the organization known as the Batesville Liberty Girls. They drilled faithfully and persistently; all purchased their own khaki uniforms and made a fine appearance on dress parade.

On September 21, 1918, they gave a dance for the benefit of the Red Cross, also giving an exhibition drill on that occasion, which was greatly appreciated. A large crowd was present, and the girls were pleased to be able to turn over to the Red Cross, $115.00 for their efforts.

On September 28 a monstrous patriotic celebration was held at Versailles, and both the Liberty Guards and Liberty Girls were on the program for exhibition drills. The girls acquitted themselves in a splendid manner, drilling under the command of their own officers, and many were the compliments heard from the large crowd that witnessed the exhibition.

Thirty-eight girls in all were members of the organization: Captain, Florence Krieger; First Lieutenant, Flora Goyert; Second Lieutenant, Hilda Bauman; Elnora Burst, Helen Buchanan, Cecelia Becker, Margaret Bettice, Viola Behlmer, Henrietta Bohnert, Catharine Daniels, Clara Fisher, Rose Firsich, Cleona Gauck, Agnes Gringle, Esther Goyert, Martha Goyert, Mildred Goyert, Ezraetta Holzer, Stella Kaiser, Marie Kaiser, Johanna Luesse, Marie Luesse, Edna Lambert, Elnora Ollier, Bertha Richter, Audrey Samms, Alleen Samms, Camilla Sitzman, Norma Schlicht, Lorena Wagner, Philomena Weigel, Geneva Weigel, Elsie Kessens, Adeline Thiel, Emma Thiel, Pearl Bohnert, Eva Karl and Verna Severinghaus.

The girls were thoroughly organized, not only for the pleasure they obtained through drilling, but for whatever assistance they might render

1. Mrs. Flora Sparling, War Mother. 2. Mrs. Luella Bilby, W. M. Scriptor. 3. Mrs. Emma Connelley, W. M. Treasurer. 4. Mrs. Ida Wager, W. M. Registrar. 5. Mrs. Mary Wagner, W. M. Auditor.

in any way towards furthering the interests of the various local organizations in winning the war. But before they had the opportunity to make their organization accomplish their purpose, the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and the Liberty Girls were only too glad to doff their khaki uniforms and make preparations to welcome home the gallant sons, whose absence meant so much to them, for friends, neighbors, brothers and sweethearts were included in the list of absent ones.

War Mothers

The War Mothers of Ripley county were organized by Mrs. Flora Sparling of Osgood, who was appointed by the State Council of Defense as the county war mother. Mrs. Sparling received her instructions and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the society from Mrs. Alice French of Indianapolis, state war mother, and who was later elected national war mother.

The organization meeting was held at the Public Library in Osgood, June 8, 1918. The War Mother's Council officers were elected as follows: War mother, Mrs. Flora Sparling, Osgood; scriptor, Mrs. Luella Bilby, Osgood; registrar, Mrs. Ida Wager, Osgood; historian, Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, Batesville; treasurer, Mrs. James H. Connelley, Milan; auditor, Mrs. May V. Wagner, Osgood. At the Holton meeting in October, these officers were all re-elected for 1919.

The purposes of the organization were explained by Mrs. Sparling as follows: The encouragement of fraternalism among the mothers of the soldiers and sailors of America in the World War; co-operation with all war-work organizations, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and so on; also, the collection and preservation of historical material.

The model program adopted for all meetings of the War Mothers was used at this first, as at all subsequent meetings, of both county and township councils. The meetings were opened by the singing of "America", a prayer and a scripture reading. A literary and musical program of patriotic sentiment followed, with special talks and discussions on the work of the War Mothers, and were closed by repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert, or occasionally by singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Always by singing the new stanza of "America" as part of the closing.

Councils were organized in each township under the direction of the County War Mothers' Council. Mrs. Lily Hicks, Napoleon, was appointed war mother of Jackson township; Mrs. Hattie Copeland, of Cross Plains, of Brown township; Mrs. Philip Seelinger, Holton, of Otter Creek township; Mrs. Perry Brown, New Marion, of Shelby township; Mrs. H. H. Gookins, Osgood, R. F. D., of Delaware township; Mrs. James H. Connelley, Milan, of Franklin township; Mrs. Clara Powell, Sunman, of Adams township; Mrs. Charles Curran,

Versailles, of Johnson township; Mrs. E. E. Taylor, Batesville, of Laughery township; Mrs. J. H. Noyes, Osgood, of Center township; and Mrs. Rose Konkle, Elrod, of Washington township.

Practically all the mothers of Ripley county service men were enrolled in the eleven councils. Meetings were held monthly in both county and township councils.

The second county meeting was held at Sunman on July 12, 1918. The third, at Versailles, on August 3d. The fourth was at Holton, on September 30, and proved to be the last general meeting during the war as the "flu" ban was pronounced the following week by the Indiana health authorities, closing all public meetings of every kind. This was not lifted until in December, by which time the signing of the armistice, the ravages of the epidemic, and the inclement winter weather prevented any thought of county gatherings.

A county meeting of the War Mothers was called at the Osgood Public Library on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1919. Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, state war mother, of Indianapolis, explained the plan of financing the histories of the World War that the War Mothers were planning to publish. The scheme was to purchase a printing establishment on the co-operative plan, and by doing all printing for the organization, to become self-supporting. The shares were to be sold in all counties throughout the state so as to distribute the initial expense. It was hoped that the sale of the histories would enable the association to clear off all debts and perhaps pay sufficient dividends to balance the interest on the money invested. A committee from Ripley county was sent to Indianapolis later to investigate the stability of the plans before undertaking any sales in the county. It promised well, but perhaps because of parallel organization through the State Council of Defense of historical committees in each county for the collection and preservation of historical material, the War Mothers' plan was finally abandoned.

Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, as county war mother historian, was appointed by the Council of Defense as chairman of the county war history committee to collect the historical material and compile the county history. The county historians were also requested by the State Historical Commission at Indianapolis to send copies of all material collected in the county to the state committee.

This appointment was made in February in connection with the organization of the members of the Council of Defense into county historical commissions. Since the War Mother historians had already been appointed in the various townships they were asked to assist in collecting the service records of the soldiers and sailors. This proved an arduous task. The list of names had never been accurately worked out. The draft board had a list of selective men, but the volunteers, regulars and sailors could only be learned by a house-to-house canvass.

Mrs. Lurenia Robinson of Sunman worked on the records of the service men in Adams township. She was most nobly assisted by Mrs. Alma Lang of Morris, who completed the work at that place.

Mrs. May Wagner, as Center township historian, was asked by Mrs. Sparling to also turn in the general report and biographies of the war mother county officers.

Mrs. Jennie Overturf of Holton was historian for Otter Creek township; Mrs. May Koechlin of Delaware for Delaware township; Mrs. H. G. Bergdoll of Milan for Franklin township, and Mrs. Anthony Meyers, Versailles, R. 3, was war historian of Shelby township. The other five townships having failed to continue their meetings through the winter, were unable to help in the work. The county historian received the service record blanks from the State Historical Commission and the work was begun in March of 1919, the township historians turning their work over to the county historians on September 1. No single township was completed at this date, and the work had proved very difficult in some localities. One chief difficulty was in the circumstance that so many men on being discharged went to various places for employment and could be reached only by mail.

Laughery township was found to have more than one hundred and seventy-five names on their honor roll. Brown township had a list of ninety names, Adams an equal number, and several other townships not far below the same. The totals had to be worked out bit by bit as new names and addresses could be discovered. This delayed the work so that the roster was not completed until late in November. Mrs. Wagner did very conscientious work and was fortunate in having some specially distinguished soldiers on her list as had Mrs. Robinson at Sunman. Laughery township claims some specially interesting stories among its veterans also.

Every one of the eleven townships gave names to the gold star honor roll, so that in every township there are mothers who are carrying the full burden of war.

Mr. J. F. Lochard of Versailles, chairman of the County Council of Defense, attended the February meeting of the War Mothers, and explained the plans being considered by the council, draft board and county commissioners for the erection of a memorial at the county seat in honor of the Ripley county boys who had given their lives in the war for world democracy. It was proposed to erect a monument, memorial building, or suitable tablet. The co-operation of the War Mothers was asked for this work. Plans were made to this end, and a committee appointed to consult with the other organizations interested in the memorial.

This conference of War Mothers and Council of Defense as to a memorial to be erected at Versailles in honor of the Ripley county service men resulted in accepting plans to place a series of tablets on the north wall of the courthouse giving the names of all men from the county, with a special scroll for those who died in the service.

Action on this matter was anticipated by the local draft board's petition to the county commissioners for an appropriation for this purpose. This petition was presented to the board of commissioners on February 3, 1919. It prayed for the establishment of the memorial "in

commemoration of the heroic services and sacrifices of the Ripley county heroes in the great World War, and as a further mark of tribute to those who gave up their lives."

During the war period the councils specialized on different forms of work. The Milan council gave their time to knitting for the Army and Navy. The Holton and Sunman councils knit but also made and sold quilts to raise funds for special purposes. Sunman council planned to put up an Adams township memorial containing the names of all service men from that township. The expense of such an undertaking proving too great, they finally decided to erect a memorial tablet for the five Sunman soldiers who died in camp and on the battle-fields of France, namely, Kenneth Diver, Coy Sunman, Clifford Pohlar, Samuel Heisman, and Christ Endres. This council gave a Fourth of July picnic that started their fund with the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars. Holton amassed a considerable sum of money but planned no specific use, holding it for future developments. Osgood council cleared two hundred dollars on a supper and bazaar and donated half the money to the local Red Cross branch.

On October 24, 1918, a petition was framed by the county war mother officers asking the Council of Defense to request the sounding of "taps" every evening throughout the continuance of the war as a call to a few moments' remembrance and prayer for the safety of our boys by sea and by land, in camp and on battle-field. Because of the epidemic of influenza, which was developing at the time the order was given, it was not observed to any great extent. The signing of the armistice ended the fighting before the custom could be well established, but the significance of the idea, making the nation one with its fighting men, stands for a beautiful sentiment.

At the Holton county meeting, on October 3, 1918, a committee consisting of Mesdames Ida Wager, Luella Bilby and May V. Wagner, was appointed to write letters of sympathy from the organization to the families whose sons had made the supreme sacrifice. Owing to the difficulty of learning the names of all, the letter was also published in the county papers so as to reach every one who had given up a soldier or sailor on the altar of world freedom.

The following resolution was adopted at this meeting also: "Resolved, That we, as War Mothers of Ripley county, do not want peace declared until Old Glory shall be planted on German soil and Prussianism shall be put down forever."

When the last Red Cross quota of sewing and knitting was sent out in February, 1919, the Osgood branch, owing to epidemic conditions, felt unable to take the work. In this emergency, Mrs. Bilby appealed to the War Mothers to take the knitting of the stockings for the Belgian children. They responded at once, and accomplished the work in the given time. Since the work was under the management of the Osgood branch, and the War Mothers were practically all Red Cross members, the work was credited to the Osgood Red Cross, but the credit for accepting it must go to the Osgood War Mothers' Council.

Whatever might be done along any line of war work was considered every War Mother's privilege and special duty. To so keep up all war work at home that the boys at the front should have every possible necessity and as many comforts as might be, could be accomplished in only one way, as Kipling aptly phrases:

"It wasn't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team-work,
Of every bloomin' soul!"

The head war mother, Mrs. Flora Young Sparling, was born March 13, 1868, on a farm near Osgood, Indiana. Mrs. Sparling taught in the public schools for several years before her marriage. Her son Clarence entered the army in September, 1917, and rose to the rank of lieutenant, serving in the 84th Division. Her daughter Olive was trained as a nurse at the Deaconess Hospital, Cincinnati. Mrs. Sparling gave her heart to the war mother organization, and proved a worthy leader. She was also active in Red Cross work.

Mrs. May V. Wagner, auditor, was born at Fort Frankfort, Ky., January 9, 1873, where her father was stationed while serving in the regular army. Mrs. Wagner is the mother of eight children. A son, Jerome E. Wagner, enlisted in the World War, and was one of the first to participate in the fighting "over there", being in the famous Rainbow Division. He won distinction on the battle-field and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Croix de Guerre, by the French Government. Mrs. Wagner "enlisted" as soon as war was declared to "help win the war", and worked in the Red Cross, and Knights of Columbus Council for war work, as well as with the War Mothers.

Mrs. Ida Kenan Wager, registrar, was born May 7, 1865, at Olean, Indiana. Mrs. Wager was chairman of the packing committee of the Red Cross branch at Osgood, and superintended the pressing, folding, packing and shipping of all finished work to county headquarters at Batesville. Mrs. Wager's son Kenan served as a corporal in the 107th Ordnance Depot, and also as musician for nine and one-half months. She was also the efficient chairman of the Third Liberty Loan drive for Center township. A brother, Clyde Kenan, is a veteran of the World War; also a nephew, Irving Harding.

Mrs. Luella Cox Bilby, scriptor, was born at Holton, Indiana, January 5, 1842. She is the mother of four children. One son, Walter, enlisted with the marines and was ready to sail overseas when the armistice was signed. Mrs. Bilby was chairman of the Center township Red Cross, and was an untiring worker in the cause. She was one of Ripley county's fourteen-minute women, making trips to various points and giving talks on food conservation.

Mrs. Emma L. Connelley, treasurer, was born in Washington township, Ripley county, Indiana. Her father was Samuel Grimes, and she was married to James H. Connelley in 1887. Mrs. Connelley is the mother of five children. Her son, Bertram W., enlisted and served in the Spanish-American War, and another son, Paul C., in the 38th

Division for eighteen months in the World War. Mrs. Connelley was an enthusiastic worker as chairman of the Milan War Mothers' Council, as well as in the Milan Red Cross branch.

Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, War Mother historian, was born at Cross Plains, Indiana. Her father's family trace their descent from the earliest history of America. Her father, John A. Stewart, was a Civil War veteran, having served as one of the youngest members of the 137th Infantry. Her grandfather, Michael Sellers, and an uncle, William F. Stewart, and many cousins of her father's were soldiers of this war, three having given their lives in the great struggle.

Mrs. Wycoff was educated in the schools of Brown township, Ripley county, and at Moores Hill College. She has taught in the schools of Brown, Delaware, Otter Creek and Jackson townships, and in the Versailles and Batesville schools, having been substitute teacher in Batesville during the last several years, in connection with other work.

Her only son, Paul V. Wycoff, enlisted in the World War, in May, 1918, and became a corporal in Battery F, 38th C. A. C. He was discharged in December, 1918.

Mrs. Wycoff's own war work consisted of serving as director of woman's work in the Ripley county Red Cross Chapter, as supervisor of Ripley County Junior Red Cross, War Mother historian and chairman of the Ripley County Historical Committee.

The War Mothers, like the Daughters of the American Revolution, is destined to be an honor organization for the perpetuation of memorial and historical material and associations. The proudest badge our women can wear will be the War Mother's button. Those buttons mean not only service of self, but giving of what is dearer than any true mother's own life, her son's, to battle for the cause of human right. It will be fitting to close this report with the added stanza of "America", sung at the close of all war-time War Mothers' meetings:

"God bless our splendid men,
Bring them safe home again,
God save our men.
Keep them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous,
They are so dear to us,
God save our men."

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in Ripley County

O. R. Jenkins, County Director

In an agricultural county like Ripley, where democracy reigns and is ever safe, work is a cardinal virtue and the labor supply is self-regulative. Here the spirit of "neighborliness" prevails and co-operation for getting things done is real and sincere. When a hole is made in the

ranks of labor it is filled quickly and almost automatically. Extra and unusual demands are taken care of locally; everyone speeds up and does extra work, with the result that there is little demand for help from the outside and when the need is great there may be found a little surplus labor to send elsewhere.

In such a community it was only natural that when the call for "boy-power" was sent forth during the war we found that practically all of the boys were already working. The most frequent answers to the question: "Are you already employed?" were that the boy was either working at home on the farm or working for some neighbor. The task before our branch of the "Boys' Working Reserve" was not to put the boys to work or to teach them how to work, but to make them realize their importance in the position they already occupied—to make them speed up to war-time demands. Just how much influence the Working Reserve had can not be determined, but it can be said to the everlasting credit of the boys in Ripley county that they worked hard and faithfully to fill the gaps left by those who had gone to war.

Because they were already busily engaged in work at home and were afraid that they might be taken somewhere else to work, many of the boys hesitated in joining the Boys' Working Reserve and quite a few did not join at all. Most of the aid to the county director in enrolling the boys and impressing upon them the importance of their best efforts wherever they were needed came from the high school superintendents, and much crdit is due them for the success of the United States Boys' Working Reserve in this county. Altogether, two hundred and eighty-seven (287) boys were enrolled. Most of the boys in the country kept their old jobs on the farm where they were most needed. The boys in towns who were not regularly employed in industrial pursuits offered their services to farmers during the busiest seasons.

Bronze service medals bearing the great seal of the United States were awarded to one hundred and sixty-five boys in the county who furnished a verified report showing that they had performed their duties faithfully during a period of sixty days or more. Many others who worked just as hard did not receive the badge of honor because they neglected to report. No doubt many of the boys were too modest to set forth their deeds or looked upon the Boys' Working Reserve a little scornfully because they had been doing men's work before the Boys' Working Reserve was organized. However, all of this is unimportant and negligible, for the boys did their part and production in Ripley county was kept at its normal height, or above, during the entire period of the war.

To forget the good work of the boys at home would be almost as great a sin as forgetting the heroic deeds of the older boys abroad. Let us always reserve a place in the pages of history for the boys who filled the shoes of working men gone to war.

BOYS ENROLLED IN U. S. B. W. R.

Name of Boy	Address	Award	
Junior L. Aikins	Dabney		
Harold Abplanalp	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.

Clyde Adkins	Versailles	B.B	
Franklin Adkins	Versailles		
Lawrence Adkins	Versailles		
Delza Adkins	Versailles		
Benjamin F. Adkins	Osgood	B.B	S.B.
Edward G. Bessler	Batesville		
Harry Black	Versailles		
Edgar Burton	Friendship		
George A. Bostic	Holton, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Wiley Braley	Versailles		
Harry W. Ballman	Versailles		
Emmett T. Bodenberg	Osgood, R. F. D. 1		
Charles G. Benham	Benham, R. F. D. 1		
Ervin C. Brunner	Napoleon		
Elmer P. Burton	Holton	B.B.	S.B.
Albert Bauer	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Edward Bergman	Batesville, R. F. D. 4		
Johnnie S. Bell	Osgood, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Alfred Bokenkamp	Cross Plains		
Lester Brown	Osgood, R. F. D. 5	B.B.	S.B.
Raymond Black	Osgood, R. F. D. 3		
Raymond W. Butts	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Wilber E. Bradt	Dillsboro		
Romuald Beckett	Versailles		
Max Bryant	Benham	B.B.	
Albert M. Bishea	Batesville	B.B.	
Walter Bilby	Osgood	B.B	
Leo Baylor	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Albert C. Bedel	Morris	B.B.	S.B.
Emmett L. Carpenter	Nebraska		
Alva Earl Curran	Versailles		
Kenneth R. Cooley	Versailles, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Willard F. Cox	Holton	B.B.	S.B.
Clarence Cook	Batesville	B.B.	S.B.
Jake B. Cook	Batesville	B.B.	
Frank S. Cole	Versailles	B.B.	S.B.
Leonard B. Cole	New Marion		
William E. Cripe	Dupont, R. F. D. 2		
Forest F. Craven	Moores Hill	B.B.	S.B.
Walter Cottingham	Milan	B.B.	
Lowell F. Clapp	Pierceville	B.B.	
Charles E. Corson	Osgood	B.B.	S.B.
Earle Connelley	Milan		
Cecil W. Castor	Batesville		
Roy Clark	Holton		
Zerl R. Dorrel	Batesville	B.B.	S.B.
Ramon Dudley	Holton	B.B.	S.B.
Russell Duncan	Dillsboro	B.B.	S.B.
James T. Demaree	Versailles	B.B.	S.B.

Everett DeVer	Milan		
Carl R. Dietrich	New Point, R. F. D. 1		
Percy Demaree	Versailles		
Elvin Davis	Batesville		
Harry E. Davis	Batesville		
Walter Devine	Holton		
Lester J. Ertzinger	Sunman, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Edwin J. Einhaus	Batesville		
Tracey Edens	Holton		
Francis Eden	Osgood	B.B.	S.B.
Estol R. Ellerman	Versailles		
Harold Eaton	Milan		
Walter D. Einhaus	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Arbia Einhaus	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
John S. Ellison	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Clem A. Feldman	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Dilver Frakes	Friendship	B.B.	
Elmer F. Fischmer	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Walter Fletcher	Milan, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Arthur Ferguson	Versailles, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
William J. Fischmer	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Fred Flick	Holton		
Everett Fox	Holton		
Kennie Ferguson	Versailles, R. F. D. 3		
Wilbur S. Furlow	Holton		
Herma Fisher	Versailles		
Harold Fruechtnicht	Benham		
Wilmer F. Greenham	Moores Hill, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Edward Gander	Sunman, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Enos Gookins	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Daniel Gilland	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Charles Gander	Sunman		
Maxwell Gibson	Batesville		
Harry L. Graves	Osgood, R. F. D. 4		
Gallagher Griffith	Holton		
Harry Hunteman	Versailles, R. F. D. 3		
Nihl Hastings	Delaware	B.B.	S.B.
Joseph L. Heitz	New Marion		
Virgil M. Hull	Letts		
Ernest E. Hiner	Napoleon		
Clarence W. Hiner	Napoleon		
Robert Huntington	Pierceville		
Denver Harper	Versailles		
Clarence E. Harris	Holton		
Leo Harris	Holton		
Virgil Huelson	Holton		
Wilkie Huntington	Friendship		
Clarence Hicks	Napoleon		
Virgil W. Hartley	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	

William T. Haas	Madison, R. F. D. 9	B.B.	S.B.
Irving Hunter	Versailles	B.B.	S.B.
Joseph R. Harrel	Cross Plains, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Horace Harding	Osgood	B.B.	
Joseph P. Hill	Pierceville	B.B.	
Clarence H. Hutson	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Edgar L. Hayes	Versailles, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
Forest Hyatt	New Marion	B.B.	S.B.
Horace Hazelrigg	Napoleon	B.B.	
Rufus Huntington	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Elmer Heimsath	Napoleon	B.B.	
Raymond Jobst	Osgood, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	
John H. Johnson	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Clyde Jackson	Pierceville	B.B.	S.B.
Rishel Jackson	Versailles		
Lafe Johnson	Batesville, R. F. D. 1		
Eldon E. Jackson	Versailles		
Marshall Jackson	Versailles		
Henry C. Koehne	Versailles, R. F. D. 1		
William Kemper	Osgood		
Gilmore Kelley	Osgood	B.B.	
Elton Kramer	Batesville		
Robert J. Kirch	Madison, R. F. D. 9	B.B.	S.B.
Albert C. Karl	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
John N. Kieffer	New Marion	B.B.	S.B.
Charles J. Kieffer	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Henry LaFollette	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 1		
Elmer Lochard	Versailles		
Harry Leasure	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 1		
Harry C. Laswell	Cross Plains		
Raymond Littell	Holton		
John F. Lenen	Napoleon		
Carl R. Lomatch	Cross Plains		
William Lafary	Osgood		
Henry Lafary	Osgood		
Clemence Linkmeyer	Friendship		
Carl Linkmeyer	Cross Plains		
Fred Lienhoop	Holton		
Frank C. Livingstone	Milan		
Clifford Lindsay	Canaan, R. F. D. 1		
Roy V. LaFollette	Dillsboro		
Elmer Laws	Milan		
Wilbur H. Lampert	Sunman, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Raymond H. Lattire	Milan, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
John H. Maxwell	Madison, R. F. D. 1		
Lawrence M. Muir	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
Raymond J. Miller	Holton, R. F. D. 3		
Everett S. Merhley	Sunman		
Julius Meisberger	Holton	B.B.	S.B.

Jacob Massing	Osgood, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Floyd G. Marsh	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Guy Marsh	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Arthur Marsh	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Gilbert Murray	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Fred A. Miller	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Louis E. Miller	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Edward J. Miller	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Garland McClure	Holton		
Ivan McCoy	Benham, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Raymond McCoy	Benham	B.B.	
Fletcher W. McClure	Milan	B.B.	
Aaron J. Negangard	Milan, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
William W. Neel	Holton		
Leonard Newman	Napoleon		
Jonathan Overturf	Holton, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Alfie Pratt	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Daily K. Perkins	Butlerville, R. F. D. 1		
Frank Pratt	Osgood, R. F. D. 1		
John G. Perkins	Butlerville, R. F. D. 1		
Rufus R. Powell	Milan		
Fredus Preble	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 1		
Victor Peters	Milan, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Samuel Peaslee	Versailles, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Leonard J. Pieper	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Herman Reed	Madison, R. F. D. 9	B.B.	
David Runner	Sunman		
Everett Richter	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
George W. Rosebrock	Holton	B.B.	
Otto Rosebrock	Holton		
Nelson Reckeweg	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Roscoe Rubbe	Holton	B.B.	S.B.
Dalbert Richardson	Butlerville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Joseph Reynolds	Holton, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
Roscoe S. Rayner	Holton		
Roy Raney	Pierceville	B.B.	
Howard L. Reamer	Friendship	B.B.	
Herschel A. Raney	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Floyd Raney	Osgood, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
John H. Rohlfing	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
James H. Rork	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Elmer A. Rheinfrank	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
G. Gilmore Reynolds	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Robbie O. Rayner	Dabney	B.B.	S.B.
John A. Romweber	Batesville	B.B.	
Albert Swingle	Versailles	B.B.	S.B.
Kennie F. Spears	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Ollie John Smith	Milan	B.B.	
William R. Smock	Cross Plains, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	

Thomas Stevens	Moores Hill, R. F. D. 1		
Harry Swingle	Versailles		
Joseph Stout	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 1		
Delbert Showers	Osgood, R. F. D. 4		
Omer E. Sheldon	Milan		
Leroy Sarringhause	Napoleon		
Jacob R. Sheldon	Madison, R. F. D. 10	B.B.	
Donald Shepherd	Holton		
William R. Shadday	Versailles, R. F. D. 10	B.B.	
Walter D. Shadday	Holton, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Harold Stork	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
Frank Schmaltz	Delaware		
Earl Franklin Stevens	Versailles		
Ernest W. Schutte	Batesville	B.B.	
John Shoopman	Morris	B.B.	
Arthur Schroeder	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	
William Smock	Cross Plains		
Charles M. Smith	Versailles		
Raymond Shook	Milan		
Wilbur Siebert	Batesville		
Wilbur Schwier	Batesville		
Russell Schuck	Sunman		
Ervin Schorling	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Clarence H. Schantz	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Amer J. Schorling	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	
Farrel Schockley	Milan	B.B.	
William W. Strobel	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Durbib Schroeder	Osgood	B.B.	S.B.
Ulie Smock	Osgood	B.B.	
Edward Schmidt	Osgood, R. F. D. 3	B.B.	S.B.
Harold Steinmetz	Milan	B.B.	
Selwin Shook	Holton	B.B.	
Arthur Scott	Holton	B.B.	
Amos E. Schmidt	Dillsboro, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	
Richard B. Talbott	Versailles	B.B.	
Leslie E. Thompson	Holton, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
Paul Truitt	Osgood	B.B.	
Harry Thompson	Madison, R. F. D. 10		
Walter Truitt	Milan	B.B.	
William Thiel	Batesville		
Oakley C. Vanosdol	Dabney	B.B.	S.B.
Clyde Vankirk	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Philip E. Vanosdol	Dabney	B.B.	S.B.
Leland L. Volmer	Osgood, R. F. D. 5	B.B.	S.B.
George H. Volge	Batesville, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	S.B.
Isaac Vanosdol	Holton, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	S.B.
Harold C. Voris	Versailles		
Earl Voss	Milan	B.B.	
William L. Wolford	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.

Robt. Chas. Wagner	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Virgil Wilson	Batesville	B.B.	S.B.
Clarence Wullner	Milan, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Walter Wirth	Batesville, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
William H. Westerman	Osgood, R. F. D. 4	B.B.	
Clyde L. Wagner	Osgood, R. F. D. 1	B.B.	S.B.
Russell Walker	Milan	B.B.	
Melson Wachsman	Batesville		
Albert Wagner	Osgood	B.B.	
Charles H. Wagner	Osgood, R. F. D. 5	B.B.	
Charles Wilson	Butlerville, R. F. D. 5		
Ralph Wilson	Milan		
Everett C. Walton	New Marion		
Irving N. Wright	Holton, R. F. D. 2		
Charles Wagner	Osgood		
Floyd Young	Holton	B.B.	
Earl W. Young	Milan, R. F. D. 2	B.B.	
Willard M. Adam	Madison, R. F. D. 10		
Lester Ertzinger	Sunman		

Soldiers' Employment Bureau

Mr. George Sparling of Osgood was appointed as a volunteer worker in Ripley county, to see that all returning soldiers and sailors of the county found employment.

The plan adopted by the United States Department of Labor was to send the soldier's card to the Federal director of the employment service in the state to which he expcted to return. An agent of this bureau was in every camp receiving returning soldiers whose duty it was to collect these cards. They stated what sort of employment the soldier desired, if he had a job awaiting him, or not. The soldier's home address was sent to his State Board, which, in turn sent it to the respective county volunteer worker where the boy expected to return. It was the duty of this agent to see what kinds of work were to be obtained, and get satisfactory employment for all soldiers and sailors needing or wanting it. In the latter days of demobilization a letter was sent to the discharged soldier giving him the name of this county agent so that he might apply to him on his return home.

One hundred and twenty-five names in Ripley county were sent to Mr. Sparling. He found work for forty of these, the larger number not requiring any help. Those that had homes wanted to stay at home and visit for a while, and, gradually, all were employed without needing to consult him.

No record was kept of the names of the soldiers benefitted in this way. The state board sent out a soldier representative over the state in the fall of 1919 to inquire into the situation and found practically no unemployment anywhere in the state.

Labor Situation in Ripley County

M. F. Bohland

Chairman of the Community War Labor Board of Ripley County

When the United States entered into war with Germany in 1917 the Department of Labor deemed it necessary that a survey of the labor situation be made at once. The United States Employment Service was created to handle more efficiently the problem of supplying labor to war industries of the nation. The Department of Labor at Washington appointed a Federal director of labor in each and every state and located at the state capital an assistant director, as a protection to communities, as well as to facilitate the actual recruiting of labor. War Labor Boards were formed, each consisting of three members.

The duties of the War Labor Boards were not executive, but as far as possible they were to keep themselves informed as to the general labor situation in their respective communities. They were also to co-operate with the county director, enrollment agencies, and all the district organizers in recruiting labor on any specific call or order. The district organizers operated out of the Federal state director's office and co-operated with the county director, Community War Labor Board, and the district employment office. They were to cover such territory as was allotted to them by the assistant federal director of the state for the purpose of supervising and perfecting the recruiting machinery of the Public Service Reserve.

Immediately after the order was issued for the appointment of a Community War Labor Board, the Ripley County Council of Defense was called upon for assistance to name the board. M. F. Bohland of Batesville was named as chairman, and George W. Johanning and George W. Baas of Batesville were named as members of said board. Upon their appointment they had a number of meetings and took a survey of the labor situation in the county. A complete list of the drafted men who had not qualified for service or passed the examination of the local board, was made for the sole purpose of placing these men in plants operated by private concerns which had contracts for supplying the government with materials for properly conducting the war. This list of rejected men was carefully scrutinized and a number of men were sent to the various munition plants and places of industry where the Government had contracts.

In order to handle the situation more efficiently, sub-committees were appointed in every township of the county. These committees were as follows:

Adams—Louis Sieg, George C. Bos, August Franke.
Brown—Samuel Siekermann, John Heitmeyer, Sam Ellermann.
Center—Louis Wagner, William Smith, George Ashman.
Delaware—Fred Schmidt, Herman Hailman, Edward Koechlien.
Franklin—Thomas L. Thompson, Thomas Fuller, Henry Kramer.

Jackson—Charles Abplanalp, James Hazelrigg, James L. Newman.
Johnson—Charles L. Hyatt, John A. Spencer, William Hunter.
Laughery—M. F. Bohland, George Johanning, George Baas.
Otter Creek—Davidson C. Yater, Virgil F. Stegner, H. B. Cass.
Shelby—William Ferguson, Hays Schaffer, George Wagner.
Washington—Edward Abbot, Parker Fleming, Fred Lamb.

Labor was not to be conscripted in the various communities but was supposed to be voluntary. A number of calls were made upon Ripley county for war industries and were all taken care of. On account of the fact that about ninety per cent of Ripley county is devoted to agricultural pursuits, it was not asked for labor such as other communities could more readily furnish.

The labor situation throughout the county during the period of the emergency was never at any time in great danger. In a number of instances the furniture factories of Batesville were short of labor and immediately secured the services of a large number of women and girls in the vicinity to take the place of the men who were called upon to do their duty. A large number of the women responded most nobly to this call and cheerfully took up the work where the men left off, not only for the purpose of obtaining employment themselves but for the purpose of keeping established industries in operation.

One of the features worthy of note is the fact that at no time during the war was there any discontented or dissatisfied labor within the bounds of Ripley county on account of wages or other conditions.

After the daylight-saving law was passed, a number of communities, Batesville in particular, took a survey of the war garden situation and any vacant lots were apportioned to the laboring men, who established war gardens and made splendid success along those lines, keeping their minds occupied along domestic lines and away from the horrible warfare which was being enacted in Europe.

Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities on the battle-fields of France and other allied countries, the United States Employment Bureau, through the Community War Labor Board, turned its channels into a different course so as to secure employment for discharged soldiers. All returned soldiers who could not be reinstated in their former places made application to the War Labor Board for positions of like character in other communities. These names were sent to different communities which had need of men in that particular branch of labor and they usually received employment. In this way the Community War Labor Board performed splendid service. In the majority of cases of discharged soldiers from Ripley county, practically every man, was reinstated in his former occupation at an increased salary.

The Community War Labor Boards are at the present time (1919) working in conjunction with the Free Employment Bureaus of the state and are now still in full operation, taking care of the boys returning from the camps and the front.

"Four-Minute Men" Report

F. M. Thompson

When war was declared between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, it became necessary immediately to mobilize the physical, mental and spiritual powers of this country. Sudden changes were to be made which, under the excitement existing, was a very difficult task to perform.

Following closely upon the declaration of war, the advisability of passing a selective-service law was taken under consideration by Congress. This was a radical change for the people of the United States, and, quoting from the Provost Marshal's report to the Secretary of War: "The administrative history of the United States disclosed a consistent popular adherence to the principle of voluntary enlistment, if not a repudiation of the principle of selective compulsory military service." It became necessary at once to educate the people, for many at the time were debating the necessity for entering into the great conflict at all, and it was necessary to reach the masses of the people at once to get them to thinking along right lines and to submit to all demands made upon them. So the "Four-Minute Men" were selected.

The original plan of organization was as follows: "The written endorsement of three prominent citizens—bankers, professional or business men—written on their own stationery in a prescribed official form was required for the nomination of a local chairman. These endorsements were forwarded to headquarters in Washington, together with the proper form of application for authority to form a local branch with the privilege of representing the Government, in which application the number of speakers available was stated.

F. M. Thompson of Versailles was selected by the Government as county chairman of the "Four-minute Men," with instructions from the Government to "choose such men as are fully capable of the work assigned them, whether speaking or committee work. Secure men who are certain to abide by the standard instructions of the department, rather than those who will insist on their own variation of the plan, and so forth."

The following named persons were selected by the chairman: Thomas E. Willson of Osgood; A. B. Wycoff and M. F. Bohland of Batesville; James H. Connelley of Milan; Harry W. Thompson of Versailles, and Rev. M. R. Scott of Holton.

These men made many talks at the theaters in the county, and assisted in all the calls made by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. for aid in carrying on their war work. The "Four-minute Men" also spoke at many times and various places throughout the county at the many gatherings held during the war period. The list was extended to include the following names: J. S. Benham, Benham; S. E. Ellerman, Friendship; J. M. Pate, Cross Plains; J. Smith, Dewberry; Ora Lamb, Elrod; Irvan Blackmore, Milan; George Brewington, Milan; Roy Kirk, Shelby township; Ora Downey, Otter Creek township; D. C. Yater, Holton; William B. Goyert, Batesville; U. T.

Boice, Delaware; M. F. Holman, Osgood; J. W. Chaplin, Osgood; J. M. Belden, Osgood; G. W. Smith, Napoleon; William McMullen, Sunman; F. A. Galbraith, Sunman; Charles Doll, J. W. Mackey, D. McCallum, Batesville; Maurice Volz, Morris.

Every minister of the county was appointed on a public morals committee. They were expected to serve wherever needed, not only to look after religion and morals, but to further patriotism in whatever way they might as public speakers and workers. They were to make four-minute addresses whenever required.

FOURTEEN-MINUTE WOMEN

The Fourteen-minute Women of the county were appointed by Mrs. Laura Beer of the County Council of Defense. Their work was chiefly in the Third Liberty Loan campaign and in the organization of food clubs throughout the county. The War Mothers availed themselves of the opportunity of using those on the list who were also members of their organization. The first three women on the list were the most active as Fourteen-minute speakers: Mrs. Monta Royce, Versailles; Mrs. Pearl Copeland, Versailles; Mrs. Luella Bilby, Osgood; Mrs. Sherman Gookins, Napoleon; Mrs. May Laws, Milan; Mrs. Tora McCallum, Batesville; Mrs. Minnie E. Wycoff, Batesville; Mrs. Rilla Scott, Holton; Mrs. G. A. Herman, Osgood; Mrs. J. H. Bergdoll, Milan, is the complete list.

Educational Propaganda

SOPHIA C. NICKEL

Now that the war is over and apparently everyone rejoicing over the victorious close, it is almost difficult to recall the ignorance regarding the war, and the state of apathy that existed at the beginning, and for months after. It was this condition that started the activities of the educational department of the Indiana Council of Defense (woman's section). The object was to educate the women and children as well as the men regarding the causes of the war and its significance to America. It was rightly believed that enlightenment would dispel the apathy with the ignorance.

In December, 1917, Miss Sophia Nickel, of Batesville, was appointed as county chairman, to organize the county so that definite authoritative information might be spread. This was to be done through schools, women's clubs, or organizations and neighborhood meetings. Appeals were sent out to the school children to get them to see that they, too, had a part or share in the great war, and that one important thing for them to do was to remain in school and do their best. These came from the state before Ripley county was organized, so they were distributed to the schools through the aid of County Superintendent Charles R. Hertenstein.

Another plan the women's section had was to present educational moving pictures regarding the war. Films were secured which were to be used throughout the state, each county chairman arranging for their use in her county. These pictures were highly recommended, so the Ripley county chairman, with the help of others, arranged to have them shown at Batesville, after which they were to be shown in the other towns of the county. But the pictures shown at Batesville were an absolute failure. The man sent out by the women's section to show the pictures had procured other than the designated films. Just why has not been satisfactorily explained. He claimed he wanted better ones. The films he used were from the Pathe exchange. Inquiries were made and they stated with apologies that by mistake old films had been handed out. The explanations did not satisfy but investigation to fix the responsibility was futile.

The meeting was held at St. Clair's Hall, where the pupils of both public and parochial schools were gathered, besides a large number of adults. The disappointment and chagrin of the audience and those who had arranged the meeting was immeasurable. There were two saving features, however—the singing of the patriotic songs by the school children, and a short address by Mr. A. B. Wycoff. Both were an inspiration and a patriotic stimulus.

To overcome the disappointment, a patriotic play was given at the Lyric Theater several weeks later. Though not satisfactory, it was the best that could be given, for at the time all war films were in great demand.

Owing to the failure of the pictures and other difficulties, the county was never thoroughly organized. A number of suggestions were sent out to the township chairmen who had accepted chairmanship, but no reports were received.

The following chairmen served in the townships that were organized: Laughery, Miss Carrie Thackeray; Center, Mrs. C. C. Strang; Jackson, Mrs. Ed. Waters; Delaware, Miss Emma Gault; Adams, Mrs. Mary Dreyer; Washington, Mrs. Will Fleming.

Child Welfare Work

MRS. ZENA MCMULLEN

In 1918, in response to an appointment of the National Child's Welfare Committee, I accepted the chairmanship of Ripley county, and organized the townships by appointing the following township chairmen:

Adams township—Mrs. Zena McMullen.
Brown township—Mrs. P. J. Laswell.
Jackson township—Miss Alice Hicks.
Laughery township—Mrs. Anna Wachsman.
Shelby township—Mrs. Pearl Titus.
Franklin township—Mrs. George Laws.

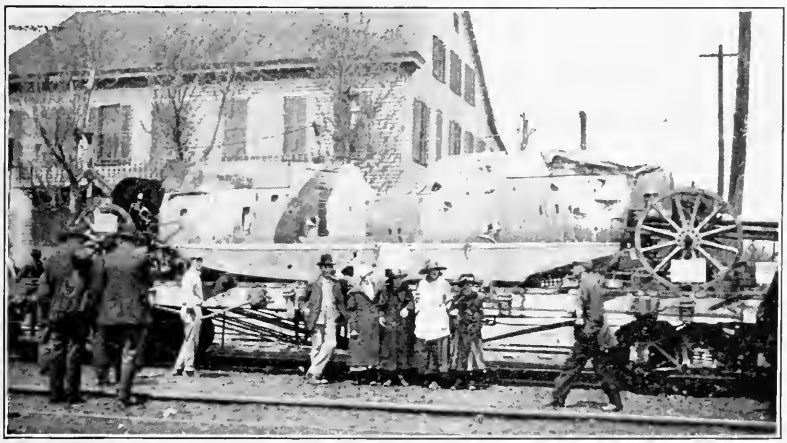
Otter Creek township—Mrs. Olive Pickett.
Center township—Mrs. C. C. Strang.
Johnson township—Mrs. Tena Thompson.
Washington township—Mrs. W. E. Smith.
Delaware township—Mrs. Herman Menke.

During the month of April, every child in the county under six years of age was examined, in each voting precinct, by the doctors, assisted by various sub-committees. The children were weighed and measured for the purpose of ascertaining if they had any defects, and were treated for same. If parents were not able to have the child treated, the committee took charge of it.

The following conditions were found in the various townships:

Adams—212 children examined, 37 defective.
Brown—144 children examined, 5 defective.
Jackson—114 children examined, 7 defective.
Laughery—211 children examined, 14 defective.
Shelby—186 children examined, 8 defective.
Franklin—125 children examined, 2 defective.
Otter Creek—41 children examined.
Center—159 children examined, 37 defective.
Johnson—195 children examined, 23 defective.
Washington—63 children examined.
Delaware—44 children examined, 10 defective.
Total number of children, 1,494.

Of the number defective, the larger number had some sort of throat trouble, generally enlarged tonsils; very few had any serious trouble.



War Exhibit Train.

Work of Ripley County Draft Board

Adj.-Gen. H. B. Smith

Congress passed the United States Draft Law on April 25, 1917. On April 27th, Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, selected the men who should act as members of the draft boards in the various counties of the state. Sheriff Frank F. Wildman, County Clerk Josiah P. Day and Hon. Donald McCallum of Batesville were named for the Ripley County Board.. This board met on Tuesday, May 1, at Versailles and appointed the precinct registration boards.

The township trustees, by virtue of their office, each became a member of the precinct board where he resided. The boards were named as follows:

Johnson township—Precinct 1, William R. Griffith, Versailles; precinct 2, Louis G. Arford; precinct 3, Hale Bradt, Dillsboro, R. R. 1.

Washington township—Precinct 1, R. P. Lamb, Milan; precinct 2, William E. Smith, Milan.

Brown township—Precinct 1, Frank Siekerman, Friendship; precinct 2, John Benham, Benham; precinct 3, P. J. Laswell, Cross Plains.

Franklin township—Precinct 1, Henry Kramer, Milan; precinct 2, Ben Priente, Delaware R. R. 1; precinct 3, William F. Bagot, Milan.

Shelby township—Precinct 1, John F. Fox, Holton; precinct 2, William A. Green, Versailles, R. F. D.; precinct 3, Dr. M. F. Kramer, Holton, R. 3.

Otter Creek township—Precinct 1, Davidson Yater, Holton; precinct 2, Chalmers Fox, Holton.

Jackson township—Precinct 1, Charles Steuri, Napoleon; precinct 2, William Snider, Osgood, R. F. D.

Adams township—Precinct 1, Edward Retzner, Sunman; precinct 2, George F. Siefert, Morris; precinct 3. George Sieg, Spades.

Laughery township—Precinct 1, Henry Pohlman, Batesville, R. 4; precinct 2, ward, 1, E. E. Taylor, Batesville; ward 2, Quirin Vonderheide, Batesville; ward 3, Ed. C. Timmerman, Batesville.

Delaware township—Precinct 1, H. H. Gookins, Osgood; precinct 2, Fred A. Schmidt, Delaware.

Center township—Precinct 1, Thomas E. Jones, Osgood; precinct 2, Charles F. Murray, Osgood; precinct 3, John H. Schmidt, Osgood.

The registration was to be completed within fifteen days after the organization was set in motion. It was estimated that seven million men would be registered. State election systems already organized did the work, using the voting precincts for recording the men. Registration cards were distributed by the census bureau. Five days were allowed for the registration itself. Within thirty days the roll call was to be completed.

The training camps began opening May 14th. The enlistment of eight hundred volunteers for the Navy from Indiana was completed on May 2, 1917, the call having begun on April 1, 1917. Though the call was filled two days before the limit, no check was made in enlistments.

The army bill was signed by the President on Friday, May 18. June 5th was set for Registration Day, the registering to be completed between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M. All male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years were required to register excepting men already enlisted in the fighting forces of the United States. The punishment for failure or refusal to register was fixed at one year in prison.

The President decided that one member of the draft board should be a physician. Because of this ruling, Dr. Harry Nelson of Osgood was appointed by Governor Goodrich to succeed Donald McCallum of Batesville as a member of the Ripley County Board.

The conscription boards of the state were called to Indianapolis the last week in May to receive the necessary cards, blanks and instructions for conducting the registration on June 5th.

The registrars of the various township conscription boards were asked to come to Versailles on May 26th, to receive supplies for the registration on June 5th.

The day passed off quietly in all parts of the county. There was practically no opposition to the registration, and, so far as known, no one qualified failed to register. The total number of registrants was two thousand one hundred and sixty-five. A blue card was given each registrant, showing he had performed his first duty to his country.

The registration cards were all turned in to the Conscription Board on June 6th, receipted for, and all cards accounted for.

These cards had all been numbered serially as they were filled in by the registration boards from one to the number of men registered, two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Three copies were made of all cards as they were numbered. This work occupied the board for two or three weeks following Registration Day.

Sergeant Hays of Greensburg was sent to Versailles as a recruiting officer on June 21st, for the purpose of securing enlistments for the Army, registration forming no preventive to subsequent voluntary enlistment. Single men between the ages of eighteen and forty were accepted.

The Ripley County Board was permanently organized on June 30. Commissions bearing that date and signed by the President were sent to each member of the board, which met and elected officers for further administration. Sheriff Frank Wildman presided at this meeting by virtue of his office. It was called to order at 10 a. m., Saturday, June 30, 1917. The roll was called and oaths of office administered. Josiah P. Day was elected clerk, Frank Wildman, president of board, and Dr. Nelson, surgeon. The work of numbering the cards was continued, the board meeting every day. Instructions not being well understood, the board went to Indianapolis, on July 30 and 31, for instructions from the State Conscription Board.

The National Draft Day was set for July 21, 1917, at Washington. The numbers from one to ten thousand were written on slips of paper and placed inside black capsules. These were thoroughly mixed in a large transparent glass bowl and then drawn out one at a time. The order in which these numbers were drawn out, decided the order in which the registrants should be called to service. The first number drawn at Washington was 258. This number was held in Ripley county by Floyd Brown, of New Marion, Shelby township. By coincidence it was also the first number drawn later from the available list for the first call from the county. Floyd Brown was thus, in two ways, the first man in Ripley county called to the colors under the Selective Draft Law. He left for training camp in the first five per cent call, September 7, 1917, and died on the field of honor in France in the battle of the Hindenburg Line.

Ripley county's first quota was for one hundred and fifty-four men. The population of Ripley county, according to the latest census, was nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty-two. The first quota for Indiana was twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-one; two thousand four hundred and ninety-four men had been enlisted in the National Guard, and five thousand nine hundred and forty in the Regular Army between April 2, 1917, and June 30, 1917. The aggregate total of men in these two units was twelve thousand four hundred and nine. This left a net quota of seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy men for Indiana's first call.

Ripley county got only twelve credits out of these enlistments, a large number of our boys having failed, on enlisting at their places of employment, to understand that their permanent home address should be given. This caused the county to send a larger number of selective men than would otherwise have been called for in the first quota.

The board worked during the first week of August, at arranging the numbers according to the key furnished by the Provost Marshal General's master list. On August 7, 1917, the work of notifying registrants to appear for examination was begun. Twice as many men were summoned as were needed for the first call to allow for exemptions because of dependents or physical unfitness for military duty.

August 20, all registrants approved physically and not exempted, were certified by the board and the names sent to the State Board at Indianapolis.

On August 3, some appeals on exemption were taken from the local board to the Third District Board.

These exemption boards were organized by districts. The members were appointed by Governor Goodrich, the appointments being approved by the President.

The members of the Third District Board were as follows:

Otto Ray, labor representative, Indianapolis, Marion county.

W. W. Washburn, agriculture representative, Crawfordsville, Montgomery county.

E. Vernon Knight, industry representative, New Albany, Floyd county.

Ernest W. Layman, doctor, Terre Haute, Vigo county.

Lucius B. Swift, lawyer, Indianapolis, Marion county.

Seven days were allowed after examination by local boards, for the filing of exemption claims. All registrants had to be examined before the local board and passed upon as to physical condition.

Grounds for exemption were as follows:

Resident aliens without first papers were not subject to examination.

1. County or municipal officers.
2. Custom house clerk.
3. United States mail employment.
4. Skilled worker in arsenal or navy yard of the United States.
5. Certain other employment by the United States (under certain conditions).
6. Licensed pilots.
7. Marine in actual employment.
8. Married men with dependent wife or children.
9. Widowed mother, dependent.
10. Aged or infirm parents, dependent.
11. Father of motherless children under sixteen.
12. Brother of orphan children, dependent, under sixteen.
13. Members of religious sects whose creeds forbade participation in war.

Ten days were allowed after filing exemption claims to file proof.

Judge F. M. Thompson was appointed as county appeal agent to handle the claims for the board.

The duties of the county appeal agent were: To appeal from any deferred classification by a local board, for and on behalf of the United States, which, in the opinion of the appeal agent, should be reviewed by the district board, to care for the interests of ignorant registrants, and where the decision of the local board was against the interests of such persons, and where it appeared that such persons would not take appeals, due to their own non-culpable ignorance, to inform them of their rights and assist them to enter appeals to the district board.

It was also the duty of the appeal agent to suggest, when justice required it, that a case be reopened; to impart to the local board any information which should be investigated. Also, as the case might be, to give such information to the district board.

The first five per cent of selective men left Osgood for training at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, on September 7, 1917. They were: Floyd Brown, New Marion; Earl Hyatt, Benham; William Gilland, Osgood; Clarence Sparling, Osgood; James W. Gookins, Napoleon; Arthur Schein, Batesville, and Leo Benz, Batesville.

The friends and relatives of these seven young men, accompanied by brass bands and with waving flags, accompanied them to the train at Osgood, and said "Good-by", with tears and handclasps, and, as the train pulled away from the station, with a final cheer. They were our first men to be sent. Many of our boys had been enlisting in both army and navy for three years. A few had gone with the Canadian army. Our regulars and National Guard men had become a part of the new National Army for overseas' service, but there had been no chance to say a general "Good-by" to them as they had slipped out one or more at a time. Our first chance came with the departure of our first drafted men, and the good-bys, tears and cheers were for all those who had gone before as well.

On September 15, 1917, a county farewell was held at the Osgood Fair Grounds for the next forty per cent called to entrain for camp, on September 20. About three thousand people attended this demonstration. The order of march from the Osgood Library to the Fair Grounds was as follows: County Council of Defense, County Conscription Board, Eureka Band of Batesville, Conscripted Men, Red Cross and the general public. Eighty-eight Red Cross women in uniform were in the parade, the larger number being members of the Osgood branch of the Ripley County Red Cross. "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner" were the opening and closing songs as they continued to be throughout the war at all patriotic meetings. The address at this farewell was by Rev. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indianapolis.

Fifty-seven men left in this second call, on September 20.

The third group left Osgood on October 4, 1917. There were thirty-one men in this group.

In November, 1917, new regulations were issued from Washington, restoring all registrants to their original status and canceling all exemptions and discharges. All examinations were ordered to begin again. Questionnaires were sent out in November, 1917, to all registrants, work on them to begin on December 5, 1917.

A board of three doctors and three lawyers was appointed additional to the regular Conscription Board to help in this work. Judge Robert Creigmile of Osgood, M. F. Bohland of Batesville, and F. M. Thompson of Versailles were the lawyers appointed. Dr. Holton of Holton, Dr. J. M. Pate of Milan and Dr. G. T. Beckett of Versailles were the physicians appointed.

Five per cent of the questionnaires were sent out daily until the list

was exhausted. Seven days was allowed for each registrant to fill his questionnaire, Sundays and holidays not included.

Two hundred and twenty Ripley county boys were estimated as the total number in service in January, 1918. Of these, ninety-five were selective men.

The cantonments being rapidly built throughout the United States, could not accommodate more men than were sent into them by October, so that no more calls were issued until April, 1918, when the weather permitted the use of more tents. Also, when transportation overseas began emptying the cantonments, room was made for further conscriptions.

Pneumonia had been prevalent in many of the camps during the winter and many units were in need of replacements.

Thirty-one men were called into service from Ripley county, on April 26, 1918. On May 23, ninety-five more were called. Twelve men were sent to Purdue University in May for special training and forty-nine were called into general service on June 27.

On June 5, 1918, the second registration was held for all men becoming twenty-one years of age, subsequent to the first registration on June 5, 1917. One hundred and three were registered. The same system for registering, numbering and drawing was used as for the first registration.

On July 24, seventy-eight more men were sent to the training camps. Up until June, 1918, voluntary enlistments had been permitted. At that time all enlistments were denied to men of draft age.

In April, 1918, Josiah P. Day resigned as clerk of the Conscription Board, and Fulton Leslie of Versailles was appointed in his place. Mr. Leslie failed to serve, and on June 24 Rowland Jackson of Versailles was given the appointment. Mr. Jackson was made clerk of the board as Mr. Day had been, and served throughout the continuance of the board's term of service. Miss Florence Beer of Versailles was made stenographer for the Conscription Board on May 1, 1918, and served until December 10 of the same year.

A Legal Advisory Board was appointed in June, 1918. The members were A. B. Wycoff of Batesville, James H. Connelley of Milan and William S. Huntington of Osgood.

The duties of this board were: To be present at all times during which the local board was open for the transaction of business either at the headquarters of the Local Board or at some other convenient place or places, for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the Selective Service Law and Regulations, and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaires. The entire legal force of the county, assisted by justices of the peace and notaries did volunteer service in filling out the questionnaires issued to the men who registered on September 12, 1918.

There was little opposition to the draft law. Many exemptions were asked, but many asking exemption later waived claim and responded loyally to the country's call. At the beginning, many tried to evade the

draft, because they did not understand the causes of the war. Others feared crossing the submarine-infested Atlantic. Most were willing, some anxious, to go. The greater number took it as a matter of course, and went to do their part unflinchingly, whatever that might prove to be. Many married men went. Others were not allowed to go because of dependent families. Many young men, physically unfit, bitterly regretted their inability to go.

Seventy-eight men from Ripley county were called into the service on July 24, 1918. Twenty-five were called in September, five having gone on August 1.

On August 24, 1918, a third registration was held for all men having reached their twenty-first birthdays since the second registration on June 5. Twenty-three were registered in the county, bringing the total registration up to two thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

A fourth registration was held on September 12, for all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive. Two thousand and thirty-five men were registered in this draft. Questionnaires were at once sent out, all being out by October 1.

Twenty-six men were called to entrain for camp in October, but because of the influenza epidemic, the call was postponed from time to time, until finally, on November 11, 1918, they entrained at Osgood for Cincinnati. About 11 a. m. the news was confirmed over the wires, from one end of America to the other, that the armistice had been signed. Sheriff Wildman telephoned to Cincinnati for the boys to return to their homes, which they did in the evening.

Meanwhile the work on the questionnaires had been much interrupted by the epidemic. The questionnaire board at Batesville suspended work for a few days and resumed under conditions designed to lessen the spread of the disease.

The Ripley County Draft Board made its final report to Major Balzell, at the state board headquarters, on April 1, 1919.

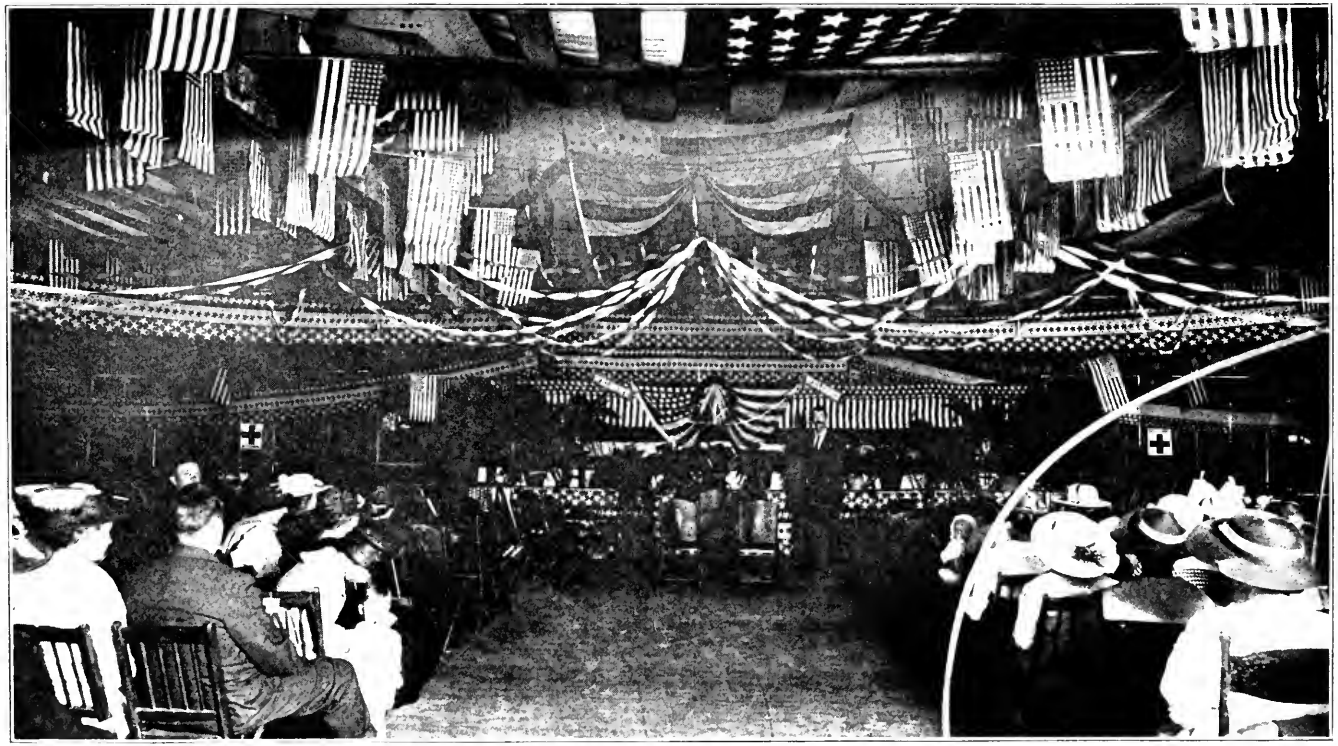
All books and records were boxed or crated and shipped to Washington as ordered by the National Government. Duplicate reports were sent to Indianapolis and to the War Department at Washington.

A list of all supplies had been kept, which was reported on exactly.

The Government had furnished typewriters, which were sold, the money being turned back to the United States Government.

The board was not held under bond, their oaths of office and the responsibility of the individual members being considered sufficient guarantee.

The last official act of the board was to petition the county commissioners to make an appropriation for a suitable memorial to all service men of the county and a special tribute to those who gave their lives.



Fair Grounds Hall, Batesville, April 6, 1918.

PART II

WITH THE BOYS "OVER HERE" AND "OVER THERE"

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, "Thou must",
The youth replies, "I can".

—EMERSON

Ripley county had a number of men in service in the Regular Army and Navy when the World War began in 1914. With the progress of the war a few more joined from time to time, anxious to get into the world adventure, many desiring to be ready in case of America's finally going in. When the call for navy and army recruits was issued in March, 1917, there was a general response in Ripley county. It was universally felt to be more creditable to volunteer than to wait to be drafted.

With the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, William S. Huntington of Osgood, who had served in the Spanish-American war began actively organizing a company in Ripley county. With the passing of the draft law a few weeks after war was declared, the entire plan of enlistment was changed. No companies were to be organized, but the new army would be built up by the operation of the selective service law. Many boys who had signed as members of Huntington's Company, at once enlisted in various branches of the army.

Under the regulations of the draft law, men with families were discouraged from enlistment and the larger number of Spanish-American veterans resigned themselves to civilian instead of military service. Charles Morrow of Sunman was the only veteran of this war who served in the World War from Ripley county. He served as a corporal in Company M, 12th U. S. Infantry in the Spanish-American campaign of 1898 and entered the World War as a private in Company C, 304th Field Signal Battalion, 79th Division with the A. E. F. in 1918, serving six months overseas.

As a result of these various enlistments our boys served in almost every division of the A. E. F. The greater number, however, were in the 30th and 84th Divisions. The divisions in which they saw the greatest amount of service were the 30th, 42nd or Rainbow, First, Second, Third, Fourth, 37th, 29th, 33rd and 38th Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION

The First Division consisted of the 15th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry Regiments with the necessary supporting units. It was assembled at New York and sailed for France in June 1917, landing at St. Nazaire,

the 28th Infantry being the first American Troops to set foot on foreign soil. The division was trained at various camps, by the Alpine Chasseurs, the famous "Blue Devils" of France. They were sent into the trenches in October, 1917, in the Toul Sector. The first American offensive was led by this division at Cantigny. An eye witness of the battle, a Red Cross nurse, says: "The boys stuck little American flags in their guns and many of them fastened the scarlet field poppies of France in their helmets and went forward singing all the popular army songs. No wonder they were invincible."

The First Division's service record reads: "Trenches from October, 1917. Suffered first German raid in April, 1917, Company F, 16th infantry, losing first Americans killed and first American prisoners; Cantigny in May; St. Mihiel, August 10-September 15; Meuse-Argonne, July-September. A detachment of the First Division was sent to Paris for the Bastille Day parade on July 14, 1918. They were a composite company, most of them destined to die in battle a few days later at Soissons, rejoining their regiments on July 16. They suffered their greatest loss at Berzy-lezec on July 2, losing 56 officers and 1,760 men. Engagements at Compeigne Forest, Montrefagne, Missy Ravine, Missy-Aux-Bois, Paris Roads, Soissons, Ploissy, are points in this offensive. They fought in October at Montrafagne and adjacent points, marching on November 6 to Sedan. The 28th Infantry reached the extreme point reached by the left flank of the American Army in this operation. After the armistice on November 11, 1918, the division marched through Luxemburg into Germany, crossing the Moselle river on December 11 and to Coblenz on December 12. Served here in the Army of Occupation till September, 1919, when they returned to the United States. The stories of the 16th and 28th Infantry, First Division, are of a special interest to Ripley county people as so many of our boys served in these two regiments, four of them being on our gold star honor roll.

The 16th Infantry has a Civil War record. It was serving on the Mexican border when the First Division was organized for overseas service and sailed with the division from New York on June 10, 1917, landing at St. Nazaire on June 25-26, 1917.

It was the second battalion of the 16th Infantry that marched to Paris with Pershing on July 3, 1917, and stood with him at Napoleon's tomb. Paris received them with flowers, cheers and kisses. The eager French women wiped the perspiration from the soldier's brows like so many St. Veronicas on the road to Calvary, surely an apt comparison, as so many of the Sixteenth were to die sooner or later for the cause of mankind, as Christ had done before them.

The historian of the 16th Infantry sums up the division's history in these words: "The Invincible First! First to arrive in France; first in sector; first to fire a shot at the Germans; first to attack; first to conduct a raid; first to be raided; first to capture prisoners; first to inflict casualties; first to shed its blood; first in the number of casualties suffered (Second Division claims this also); first to be cited in general orders; first in the number of division, corps and army commanders and

general staff officers produced from its personnel. The Sixteenth was trained in the Gondrecourt area and at Demange. They were visited during training by Marshals Petain, Joffre and Castelman; also by President Poincare.

The famous first raid was on Company F of the 16th Infantry, on the night of November 3, 1917. One sergeant and ten men were taken prisoners by the Germans. James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind.; Merle Day from Glidden, and Wm. B. Enright of Pittsburg, were the three men killed. A monument has been erected by the French in Lorraine to commemorate this raid. It was dedicated one year later, November 3, 1918.

The Sixteenth's service record reads: "Hike to Sorcy, Toul sector, Broyes sector, Cantigny (where Harry W. Smith was killed), Coullemille, Soissons, St. Jacques sector, St. Mihiel, Souilly (visited here by Secretary of War Baker), Verdun Woods, September 27, Cheppy, Charpentry, Meuse-Argonne, October 4; Exremont (where Hugo Prell and Milton Whitham were killed), Hill 272, Cote Maldah, Sedan, Luxemburg, November 29; Grevemancher, November 23. December 1 (first time Americans marched onto German soil), the 18th Infantry led the way along the east bank of the Moselle, 16th on west bank, crossing the Saar into Germany, December 12."

SECOND DIVISION

The Second Division, typical of all the rest, was organized as follows: Headquarters Company, Second Division, Headquarters Troop, Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, First Field Signal Battalion, Second Engineers, Second Ammunition Train, Second Supply Train, Second Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Second Company Military Police, Mobile Veterinary Unit No. 2, Machine Shop Truck Unit Nos. 303 and 363, Railhead Detachment, Salvage Squad No. 2, Bakery Company No. 319, Sales Commissary Unit No. 1, Delousing and Bath Unit No. 17, Clothing and Bath Unit No. 320, Mobile Laundry Unit No. 326, Postal E. F. Army P. O. No. 710, 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, 12th Field Artillery, 15th Field Artillery and 17th Field Artillery, 3rd Brigade, composed of the 9th Infantry, 23rd Infantry and 5th Machine Gun Battalion, 4th Brigade, 5th and 6th Marines, 6th Machine Gun Battalion.

Major-General Omer Bundy, Major-General Jas. C. Harbord and Major-General J. A. Lejeune were commanders. The first served from November, 1917, to July 14, 1918; the second from July 15, 1918, to July 28, 1918; the third from July 29, 1918, to end of the division's service. The division sailed for France in October, 1917, and went into the trenches on the Meuse near Verdun in March, 1918. Its personnel was mostly from the Middle West. The officers were nearly all experienced regular army men. After six weeks with the French at Verdun the division was given a sector of its own in the Eparges region.

In the second week of April, under cover of night, about five hundred Germans, dressed in American and French uniforms and speaking

1. David Hughes. 2. William Jolley. 3. Waldo Michel. 4. Albert Tekuloe. 5. Chas. C. Shuck. 6. Henry Gaurman. 7. Edw. Bohlke. 8. Robert Coffee. 9. Wm. Robinson. 10. Frank B. Bruno. 11. Everett Daily Paugh. 12. Corporal Wilber Burns.

French and English, penetrated in and through the lines. Two companies of the 9th Infantry found the enemy around and behind them before the deception was discovered. A heavy fight ensued and the lines were cleared by daybreak, sixty-seven dead being left behind by the Germans, scores of others limping or being carried back to the enemy trenches.

On May 30, 1918, the entire division of twenty-seven thousand men was hurried in trucks to intercept the German attack rolling toward Paris. They rode one hundred miles in the trucks to the Paris-Metz road, then made a forced twelve-mile march toward Chateau-Thierry. On June 4 the Americans took over from the exhausted French a twelve-mile front, leaving no reserves between themselves and the Marne.

Nearly two weeks of bitter fighting ensued at Belleau Wood, which was full of machine gun nests. The town of Vaux was occupied by artillery. The division held the road to Paris for five weeks. They attacked the enemy again at Soissons on July 16 after a very brief rest. A summary of their service record is:

Verdun Sector, March 12 to May 14, 1918; Chateau-Thiery, May 31 to July 9, 1918; Soissons Offensive, July 18 to July 20, 1918; Marbache Sector, August 9 to August 20, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 9 to 16, 1918; Champagne Offensive (Blanc Mont), Sept. 30 to October 9, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918; March to the Rhine, November 17 to December 13, 1918; Army of Occupation, December 1, 1918, to June 15, 1919.

The division captured about one-fourth of the entire number of prisoners taken by the A. E. F., one-fourth of the total number of guns, and suffered about one-tenth of the total number of casualties.

The divisional total number of prisoners is twelve thousand twenty-six men. This division received more citations and decorations than any other. The 9th and 23rd Infantry have records from the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The 2nd Engineers were the famous "Fighting Engineers."

The division sailed from Brest on September 1st and reached New York for the great victory parade with the Composite Regiment on September 10th. The insignia of the Second Division—the star and Indian—is the creation of a truck driver who succeeded so well in decorating his truck that his idea was adopted by the whole division. The insignia of the entire army were an outgrowth of use and necessity as a rule. A picture is more easily seen and read than any other means of designation. It is also more appealing to the soldier.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISIONS

The Third Division included the 4th Infantry. Gilbert Sutherland of Napoleon, Ripley county, was killed at the Aisne while serving in Company G, 4th Infantry, Third Division.

The Fourth Division was known as the "Lost Division," as so little was said of it because of lack of exploitation, not lack of service. Hale Bradt, Y. M. C. A. secretary, of Versailles, was with the Fourth Division on the front and in Germany.

THIRTIETH DIVISION

The Thirtieth Division—"Old Hickory" Division—counted the largest number of Ripley county soldiers destined to see service in the great war. They were mostly transferred from the Eighty-fourth Division, 335th Infantry, Company A, to the 119th and 120th Regiments of the Thirtieth Division, which was made up of the 117th, 118th, 119th and 120th Infantry, 120th Machine Gun Battalion and other necessary units to form a division. The division was formed at Camp Sevier, N. C., and sailed from Boston May 17 and 18, 1918. The convoy was met by a submarine a few days out from England and the fleet changed its course, landing at Gravesend instead of Liverpool on June 4, 1918. After three days' rest at Dover, they crossed to Calais and went to Eperlocques for a month's training. Then they "hiked" to Belgium by way of Watteau and Lyms and relieved the British between Ypres and Kemmel Hill. After seventeen days in the trenches they went back to Watteau for four days' rest, returning to the trenches for twenty days. Went over the top on the nineteenth day, August 31, 1918, and captured the city of Voormezeele, taking several prisoners and machine guns. Louis Boehmer of Batesville was wounded in the shoulder by a shell in this action.

The division left Belgium September 5th and went by box cars to Roelle Court, France, where they were attached to the British Second Army. They were trained here till September 17th, when they moved further south, reaching Tincourt on the twenty-second. On the twenty-third they took over the front line trenches from the Australians. All moving was done under cover of night to avoid airplanes and shell fire. The Thirtieth Division held these positions till September 29th. On that date, with the Twenty-seventh American Division on the left and the Forty-sixth British Division on the right, the Thirtieth Division assaulted the Hindenburg line. The line at the point of attack curved in front of a tunnel at St. Quentin. It was considered impregnable by the Germans for the following reasons: The Hindenburg line, curving west of the tunnel, consisted of three main trench systems, protected by vast fields of heavy barbed wire entanglements, skillfully placed. This wire was so heavy that the American barrage fire of thirty hours' duration, preceding the attack, had damaged it but little. The lines had been strengthened by machine gun emplacements of concrete. It contained at this place a large number of dug-outs lined with mining timbers with wooden steps leading down to a depth of about thirty feet and with small rooms capable of holding from four to six men each. In many cases these dug-outs were wired for electric lights. The large tunnel through which St. Quentin canal ran was of sufficient capacity to shelter a division. This tunnel was electrically lighted and filled with barges, which were used as sleeping quarters by the Germans. Connecting it with the Hindenburg trench system were numerous small tunnels. In one case a direct tunnel ran from the main tunnel to the basement of a large stone building which the enemy used for headquarters. Other tunnels ran from the main one eastward to Bellicourt and to other places. This complete subterranean system with its hidden

exits and entrances unknown to the Americans. formed a most complete and safe method of communication and reenforcement for the German sector. The Sixtieth Brigade, the 119th and 120th Infantry (where the Ripley county boys belonged), in front, with the 117th and 118th Regiments as support, attacked this line by assault at 5:50 a. m., September 29, 1918, on a front of three thousand yards, capturing the entire line over that area, and advancing, took the entire tunnel system with the German troops therein and the cities of Bellicourt, Nauroy, Riqueval, Carriere, Etricourt, Guillame and Freme, advancing four thousand two hundred yards, and defeating two enemy divisions of average quality, taking as prisoners forty-seven officers and one thousand four hundred thirty-four men. Coy Sunman, Lee Ashcraft and Leora Weare, all of Ripley county, were killed in this attack. Cornelius Miller and Carl Mistler were wounded. The dead were picked up and buried on October 2nd near where they fell, about two hundred yards to the right of St. Quentin, the chaplains reading the burial service.

On October 2nd the division marched back to Herbecourt, about fifteen miles from St. Quentin, but were almost immediately marched back to take over the same sector near Mont Brehain on the night of October 5th. The division attacked each day from October 8th to 11th, advancing seventeen thousand five hundred yards and capturing about twenty-five little towns, among them Busigny, Blancourt, St. Souplet and La Rochelle. One thousand nine hundred eighty-nine men from eleven German divisions were captured, with several hundred machine guns. The Thirtieth Division was relieved on October 11th and 12th by the Twenty-seventh American Division. Chris. Endres was killed October 10th on this offensive by a wound in the neck, either machine-gun bullet or shrapnel, and Edgar Woolley was severely wounded. On October 12th the division marched five miles back of the lines and reorganized their companies. On October 16th they returned to the front and took over the same sector again at the same place as before, being the right half of the sector temporarily held by the Twenty-seventh Division. They renewed the attack on the enemy on October 17th, 18th and 19th. On October 17th sixteen men in one platoon were gassed. This number included Frank Burst, John Bland and Sam Heisman of Ripley county. Only about fifty of Company M had been left to go into this fight. When the division was finally taken out of the fighting on October 19th only eight were left on duty in Company M. The 120th Regiment was cited for gallantry and their colonel, Colonel Minor, was decorated. The gas attack on October 17th is described in detail:

"The gas was coming over all the time, not strong enough at first to be alarming because, being on the advance we wore our masks only about a half hour. The German barrage consisted almost entirely of gas shells. When we reached the Laselle river the accumulation of gas overcame the company. Quoting Frank Burst, who survived: 'I was badly burned and blind about nine or ten days from inflamed eyes. Was moved in an ambulance about five miles to the railway station

1. Gustave Kalb. 2. Joseph Keene. 3. Sergeant Morris Robinson. 4. Edward Ruhl. 5. Columbus Wagner. 6. Glenn Sheets. 7. Alfred C. Papenhaus. 8. William Bateman. 9. Charles Duncan 10. David Powell. 11. Charles L. Roepke. 12. Frank Prakel.

and at midnight loaded on an open car and sent to No. 1 South African General Hospital at Rouen. Was here about fifteen days, then was sent from Rouen in an ambulance and by train to Le Havre and across the channel to Southampton, England, to United States Base Hospital No. 40, Camp Taylor Unit from Lexington, Ky. Remained here till New Year's day. Went on January 1 to Winchester to be examined and was returned to Company M, 120th Infantry, at Le Mans, France.' "

The division sailed for the United States from St. Nazaire on April 1, 1919, the One Hundred Twentieth Division on the transport Martha Washington. They arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, on April 13. Quoting a 120th soldier: "From the time we began preparations to return to the United States in January we were de-loused twice a week. We had the process again at Camp Jackson after landing at Charleston. The process of delousing is this way: Two rooms are used. You leave all your clothes in one room and take a hot shower bath in the second room. While this is being done the clothes are thrown into a large tank and steamed. They are removed from the tank and returned to the soldier, having been tagged for identification. He puts them on again, damp and hot from the steaming. The soldiers were given new clothing after the relousing process. Head lice were avoided by the regulation enforcing close-cropped hair."

In summing up the Thirtieth Division's record, the following points are noted: "In Belgium, raiding or night patrol parties went out almost every night. Sixteen or twenty-four men under a sergeant or corporal composed the parties. They were selected as they happened to volunteer, one group one night, another the next. The barrage fire on September 28 and 29 was said to be the heaviest ever laid down by the Germans. In the thick of the fight it seemed the end of the world had come. I couldn't think or feel. My mind seemed paralyzed. I just went on and on."

The number of prisoners captured by the Thirtieth Division from September 29 to October 20 was ninety-eight officers and three thousand seven hundred fifty men. The number of men lost in the same period was three officers and twenty-four men as prisoners, forty-four officers and four thousand eight hundred twenty-three men wounded and killed (including slightly wounded and gassed); 1,792 rifles, 72 field artillery guns, 426 machine guns and a mass of other materials were captured in this offensive by the Thirtieth Division.

Thanks were received by the division from mayors of liberated cities and civilians, as follows: Becquigny, 330; Busigny, 1,800; Escanfort, 81; Brancourt, 5; St. Beuin, 175; Montbrehain, 9; St. Souplet, 450; Molain, 5; Ribeauville, 2; LeHaie Meuneresse, 24; Mazingheim, 1. Total, 2,902. All officers received special mention for bravery, division officers being decorated.

The division consisted of National Guard troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, augmented by selective draft men from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and North Dakota, who have the credit with the Twenty-seventh Division and Forty-sixth British Division of break-

ing the Hindenburg line. As expressed by F. H. Simonds in American Review of Reviews, November, 1918: "We have not had a Waterloo, much less a Sedan. Neither seems on October 21 even remotely possible in the present operation. What we have had is a military decision of the war. That decision was had in the Hindenburg line." Sir Lloyd George, British Premier, said: "The smashing of the great defensive system erected by the enemy in the West, and claimed by him to be impregnable, is a feat of which we are justly proud and for which the Empire will be ever grateful."—From letter to Sir Douglas Haig, October 9, 1918.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

The Thirty-third Division was a part of the Second Army and were mostly Illinois National Guard troops. They were trained for overseas service at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from September, 1917, until May, 1918. This division was made up of the 129th, 130th, 131st and 132nd Infantry, 58th Field Artillery Brigade, 108th Field Signal Battalion, 108th Sanitary Train, 108th Ammunition Train, 108th Trench Mortar Battalion, 108th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 122nd, 123rd and 124th Machine Gun Battalions.

They were the first Americans to fight with the Australians or side by side with the British. They went into their first battle shouting "Lusitania". Companies C and E of the 131st Infantry and Companies A and G of the 132nd Infantry received special mention for bravery in the attack of July 4, 1918, four officers and fifteen men receiving British decorations bestowed in person by King George on August 12, 1918.

Their service record names the following battles: Amiens, Hamel, Mons, Chipilly Ridge, Gressare Wood, Toul Sector, Verdun, where they were the first American division to hold a part of the front line, Meuse-Argonne, Montfaucon and Bois des Forges. The 131st and 132nd Infantry, with the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, known as the Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, captured both last named places in three hours and thirty-three minutes on September 26, 1918. They claim the distinction of being the only American division that attacked on schedule time.

Their final fighting was at St. Mihiel on October 23rd, 24th and 25th. The division saw service with the First, Second and Third Armies, marching to Germany after the armistice by way of Luxemburg. Their pseudonym was the "Prairie Division".

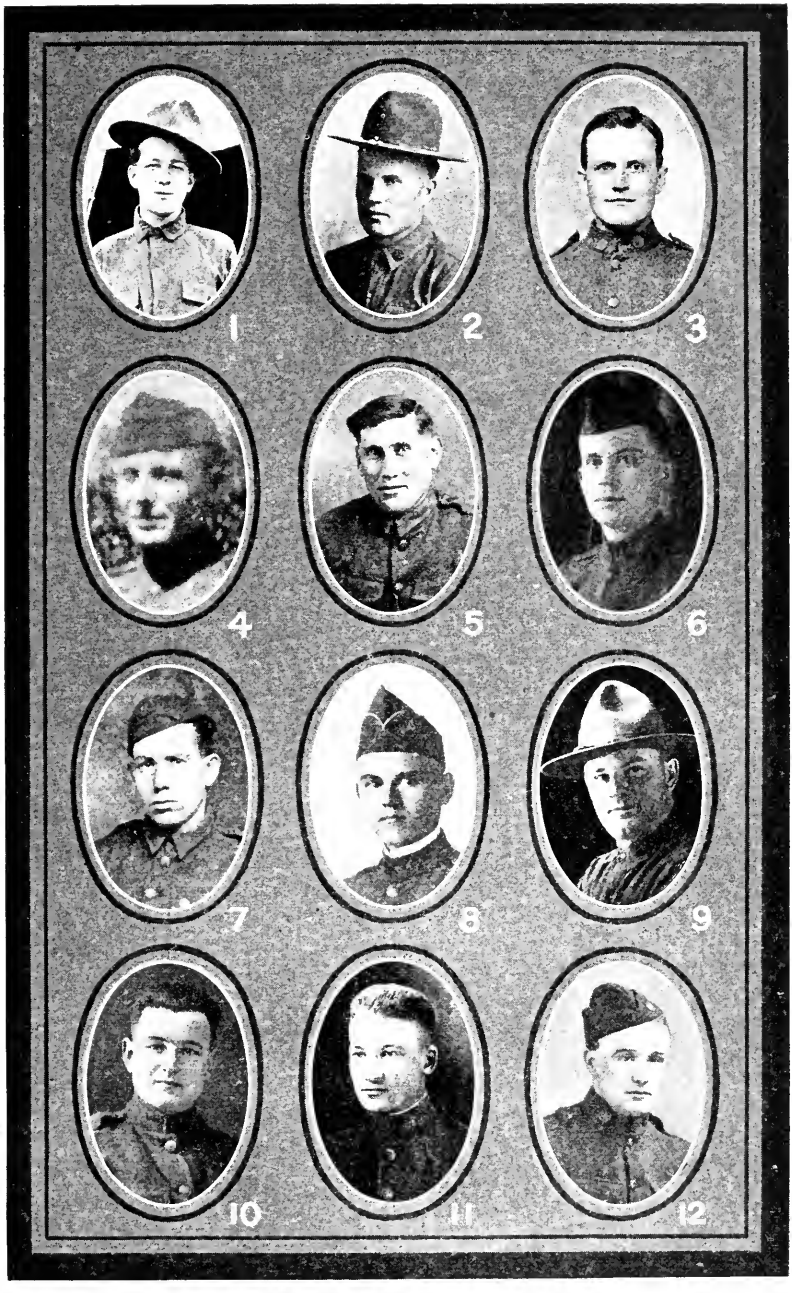
RAINBOW DIVISION

The Rainbow Division was organized according to an idea of Secretary of War Baker to select the pick of the National Guard regiments. The Infantry regiments chosen were the 165th from New York, 166th from Ohio, 167th ("Wildcat Regiment") from Alabama, 168th from Iowa with the 149th Field Artillery from Illinois, 150th Field Artillery from Indiana, 151st Field Artillery from Minnesota, and the 155th Field Artillery. The regiments were recruited in their

home states and assembled at New York, where about half the division paraded at Garden City, the first tactical division assembled and reviewed after the declaration of war. They represented twenty-six states and were named the Rainbow because of a remark while the selection was being made that a "line drawn on the map of the United States to indicate the division would form a rainbow in shape". It proved to be a happy appellation and the Rainbows were perhaps the most famous division of the A. E. F., owing partly to the manner of their organization, and a little to the name itself. The division was trained a short time at Camp Mills, L. I., and sailed for overseas duty on October 18 and 19, 1917, from New York. They were the third division to sail, the First and Third divisions having preceded them, the Second going at nearly the same time. Fifty-six thousand men sailed at this time, slipping out to the transports quietly in the night and out of the harbor at five a. m. The convoy consisted of two destroyers and the cruiser Seattle. One U-boat was met on the tenth day out, but no difficulty resulted. One ship, the President Grant, turned back because of bad boilers and followed a few days later. The division landed at St. Nazaire and was sent to Camp Coctquidan, Brittany, for training in one of the oldest artillery schools in France.

They went into the trenches in Lorraine on February 21, 1918. Their first casualty occurred on March 17. Their first raid was on the first, second and third of May. Their service record is: Lorraine trenches, February 21 to June 21, 1918; Champagne, in July 14, 15, 17, 18, 1918; Chateau-Thierry, July 25 to August 10, 1918; Ourcq and Vesle Rivers, August, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 7-24, 1919 (this was the first all-American victory); Meuse-Argonne, October 7 to November 11, 1918; Coblenz-Neuenhaar, Germany, until April 1, 1919.

On April 13, 1919, President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau brought a special message of appreciation and affection to the division, waiting transportation at Brest, from the people of France. The division sailed on April 18, 1919, on the Leviathan. The ship narrowly missed a floating mine when nearing New York. They were met in the harbor by Welcome Home committees from the various states represented. Each state welcomed home its particular regiment with a special day of celebration, in which the main feature was the parade of the unit in full war outfit. The 150th Field Artillery's day of triumph was on May 7, 1919, at Indianapolis. The day was made a state Welcome Home for all returned soldiers, sailors, and marines of Indiana. Transportation was paid for the men by their counties. Ripley and Dearborn counties furnished ribbons with the counties' names as badges of distinction for their men. Special trains were run over all railroads to accommodate the thousands of returned soldiers and sailors who went to Indianapolis to share in the day's festivities. As they had marched to battle in France, once more the service men of the state marched through the Arch of Victory, the Court of Honor, and back again, the 150th Field Artillery completing the line of march and going on to the Grand Central Station to entrain for Camp Taylor.



1. Virgil McClanahan. 2. Freeman Deburger. 3. Dallas Whittaker. 4. Harry R. Saminghaus. 5. Casper Hankins. 6. Fred H. Nedderman. 7. John C. Ward. 8. Chester J. Nauert. 9. Louis Walters. 10. George W. Hillman. 11. John R. Murdock. 12. Robert N. Handle.

ORDNANCE REPAIR SERVICE

The ordnance repair shops of the American Expeditionary Forces were located at Mehun, rather Beauvoir near Mehun, on the main line of the Paris and Orleans railroad. The buildings covered an area of twenty-two acres. Thirteen buildings were constructed, eight large shops and five smaller ones. They were of steel frame construction, with corrugated iron siding and roofs with rubberoid covering. Six of the large buildings were of the monitor type, bolted together instead of riveted, so that they could be moved in a short time if necessary. The laundry was of frame construction, roofed with corrugated iron. Packed earth floors were used in all buildings except the administration and laundry, which were floored with concrete.

There were one hundred and thirty acres of parking area connected with the buildings. Enemy and allied caissons, limbers, guns, salvage, and materials of all sorts not convenient to house were stored in this parking place.

Gun shops Nos. 1 and 2 covered a total floor space of two hundred and ninety-four thousand square feet. Gun Shop No. 1 had five ten-ton cranes and one fifteen-ton crane. Gun shop No. 2 had seven ten-ton cranes. This shop was never quite finished as part of the materials for it were lost on a torpedoed ship and the armistice was signed before other materials could be secured.

The reamer shop was between gun shops 1 and 2. Its floor space was forty-three thousand, two hundred square feet. It was fitted with lathes, grinders and two motor generator sets. It also was never completed.

The artillery repair shop covered one hundred and thirteen thousand square feet. It was fitted with lathes, planers, boring mills, shapers, millers, and gear cutters, down to the finest precision machines. About two hundred of these machines in all were installed and operated. Four ten-ton cranes were used here.

The small arms shop had a floor space of one hundred twenty thousand square feet. One-fourth of this space was used by the optical repair division. This shop was fitted with work benches and tables for handwork. It contained four large steam boilers, several batteries of buffers, a battery of sand blasts and a number of pickling vats for tearing down, pickling, polishing, and oiling of small arms. Gravity rollers were used throughout to handle all work.

The forge and foundry shop covered thirty-nine thousand, two hundred square feet of space. It contained twelve furnaces, three steam hammers, two drill presses and a few other miscellaneous machines.

The woodworking shop occupied sixty-four thousand square feet of floor space. Warehouses 3 and 4 covered twenty-four thousand square feet. The administration building used ten thousand four hundred square feet of area. It had five department offices, a drafting room, and printing shop. The bathhouse and laundry covered one thousand nine hundred and twenty square feet of floor space.

The whole system of shops was planned in July, 1917, under the management of Col. D. M. King, as there were no existing shops for the necessary repair work located in France. Three officers went to France in September, 1917, and submitted the plans to General Pershing. The first shipment of materials was made on October 22, 1917. Colonel King with thirty-five officers sailed for France in February, 1918. The enlisted personnel had already sailed to as large a number as it was possible to dispatch at this time.

The building continued until the signing of the armistice, thirty-eight in all having been planned. Chinese workmen were employed here during a part of the time. A number of French girls worked in the shops also.

The shops at Mehun were made the concentration point for all ordnance units in June, 1918, except those assigned to special divisions. One thousand and forty-four men were working in the shops in November, 1918.

After the signing of the armistice on November 11th, the work was concentrated on the cleaning of guns, crating, packing and shipping of arms to the United States, also of enemy and allied artillery, salvage, etc. No further buildings were erected except as necessary for making it into an evacuation camp. The men were also employed in repairing railways. John Lawless, Ashel Ewing, Moses Curran, Samuel Elliot and Frank Plantholt were among the Ripley county boys who worked in the ordnance repair shops.

The shops were located on the old Roman road built by Julius Caesar when he conquered Gaul before the birth of Christ. Joan of Arc made her famous charge and led her troops along this road. A large statue of the famous heroine stands at Mehun and she is much revered by the populace.

TOTAL CASUALTIES

Total casualties by division of the American Expeditionary Forces, killed, wounded, missing in action and prisoners:

Second	24,429	Thirty-fifth	7,745
First	23,974	Eighty-ninth	7,093
Twenty-eighth	14,417	Thirtieth	6,893
Third	16,356	Twenty-ninth	5,972
Thirty-second	13,630	Ninety-first	5,838
Fourth	12,948	Eightieth	5,133
Forty-second	12,252	Thirty-seventh	4,303
Ninetieth	9,710	Seventy-ninth	3,323
Seventy-seventh	9,423	Thirty-sixth	2,397
Twenty-sixth	8,950	Seventh	1,546
Eighty-second	8,300	Ninety-second	1,399
Fifth	8,280	Eighty-first	1,062
Seventy-eighth	8,133	Sixth	285
Twenty-seventh	7,940	Eighty-eighth	63
Thirty-third	7,860		

The total battle casualties of the twenty-nine divisions that fought are two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.

Air Service

Henry Eads of Versailles was one of the first Ripley county men enlisted in the air service, entering the aviation branch of the Navy on May 26, 1917, and being sent to France in October, 1917. After seven weeks at a French aviation school in Paris he was sent to Dunkirk, where he remained till August 10, 1918, when he was sent to Zeebrugge, Belgium, to assist in preparing an aviation base. This was still uncompleted at the signing of the armistice.

Dunkirk was under shell fire during the entire time of the war, being attacked by air, sea and land. Raiding and observation parties went out every night except on stormy nights when air work was impracticable. There were only one hundred and twenty-five men in this naval air force. It was never increased but was kept up by replacements. Fourteen men were lost from the unit in all. They used French and English planes for their work. The entire camp at Dunkirk had to be constructed after their arrival. On one occasion Henry Eads' plane fell three hundred feet, injuring his knee, but he was otherwise unharmed. At another time his lieutenant went up in Henry's place. The machine fell into German hands and the aviator with the lieutenant were prisoners until after the signing of the armistice.

Fred H. Baas, John Wernke, Lawrence Nickol, Roy Fruchtnicht, Frank Walterman and Joseph Lindenmaier of Batesville were all sent as selective service men to the aviation repair depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Indiana, for training in July, 1918. They were sent here because of being wood-workers or tailors for the fabric department. Their first work was constructing airplanes, twelve new Curtiss machines being completed. Later, the repair work absorbed all their time. The Speedway repair depot was the largest aviation repair center in the United States. All the flying fields in the eastern half of the United States sent their planes here for repairs.

The framework of the wings was made of spruce and fir cut in the northwest wood-cutting camps. The wood was selected for its lightness and toughness. The wooden frame was then covered with canvas sewed on by hand by the soldiers in the fabric department. The propellers were made of walnut because of its denseness and hardness. It was used for gunbarrel stocks for the same reasons. The propellers are cut something like oars for a boat, disk-shaped as to surface, and in size about six feet long. The propeller is used like the crank on an automobile to start the machine. When the plane rises, the air catches the propeller and keeps it moving. If the propeller stops, the machine falls instantly. The engine can be shut off while in the air, but must be started again before the propeller stops.

De Haviland and Espano-Swede, with the Curtiss, were the machines used, the first and third proving most successful. Liberty motors were used in the De Haviland.

The squadrons were organized for overseas service, four hundred having gone from the camp before the armistice. A squadron consisted

1. Arthur Schein. 2. Albert Lambert. 3. John Kreuzman. 4. Mike Vonderheide. 5. George Ollier. 6. Collis Huntington. 7. Floyd Jarvis. 8. Robert F. Herin. 9. Nick Prickel. 10. Frank Strothman. 11. Earl Arndt. 12. Frank Eckstein.

of one hundred fifty men, including all necessary repair workmen, cooks, officers, and so on. Insignia used was the wing of an airplane, with green hat cords.

Ralph Hyatt of Versailles served in the aviation section of the signal corps as electrician. He was assigned to balloon service, finally being assigned to the 26th Balloon Company. He was sent overseas in April, 1918, but was still in balloon school when the armistice was signed. The work of the balloons was to observe the enemy positions, movements and so on and report through the switchboards on the ground near the artillery units. There was a telephone in the basket of each balloon which was connected through the switchboard with the battery commanders. French-made balloons were used at first. Later, American ones, mostly made by the Goodyear Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, were used. The sausage balloon was the type required. They were about thirty-five or thirty-six meters long and about one-third as wide. Hydrogen gas was used to fill the balloons. It required two hundred cylinders of gas, each containing one hundred and ninety-two cubic feet to fill a balloon. The cost of filling one was about twelve hundred dollars.

The baskets were four and one-half feet square by five and one-half feet in depth, made out of bamboo, tough and light, suspended from the rigging of the balloon by ordinary hemp or cotton ropes. Captive balloons were held by a cable attached to a motor truck; they were called captive because of being fastened. Occasionally a cable broke and one escaped. If an observer was in the basket he could let out the gas and come down slowly if within the Allied lines. If not within a reasonable distance of the American lines the balloon was abandoned, the observer jumping out in a parachute. Every man who made a parachute jump was given the Croix de Guerre, whatever the reason for his jump.

There were twenty-three balloon companies in active service. Each carried extra balloons, three at least. One was used at a time, and in case of loss another was immediately sent up. Forty-two balloons were destroyed by German shell-fire and bombs from airplanes. Only twenty seconds was required for the explosion and burning of a balloon when hit by an inflammable bullet. The observer was in the greatest danger as his falling parachute might be ignited by a spark from the burning balloon. Each company had five observers and a ground officer who directed the maneuvering of the balloon and had general charge of the field. The balloons were "put to bed" when not in use. A "bed" was a cleared space in the woods, camouflaged so as to be hidden from enemy observation. The ground had to be cleared of roots and stumps so as not to tear the balloon. The woods not only offered hiding for the balloon but protection from the wind. If there was no convenient woods a shelter was built by using branches of fallen trees.

The aviation mail service was typical of the system used in the entire American Expeditionary Forces. Alva Bronnenberg of Versailles

served as a clerk in this service at aviation headquarters at Tours, later in postal and express service at Bourges, France. The mail for this section came from New York to Bordeaux, France, and then on to Tours, or Bourges, being distributed from there to all parts of the service. Soldiers' addresses were kept by a card-filing system kept at the central records office. All mail for a regiment was delivered at headquarters and distributed to the companies by mail orderlies. Each company had its own orderly who delivered the mail to individuals. If any mail was not delivered because of absence of the soldier it was returned to the central postoffice and the card system used to locate the individual addressed. The units were being constantly moved from place to place. Soldiers were killed, wounded or sent to the hospital because of sickness. Some were made prisoners. These things prevented the accurate compilation of the cards. Each soldier's address was supposed to be kept corrected to date but the failure of commanding officers to report promptly when changes were being made accounted for much of the delay in delivering mail.

Notification of change of units was sent in by telegram but changes of address in personnel had to be sent in by officers in writing. Considering all the duties of the central postoffice perhaps they were not so neglectful. Similarity in names, similarity of names of units, and carelessness of soldiers themselves in ascertaining and sending correct addresses to their friends were some of the reasons for non-delivery of mail. If each soldier had included his serial number in his address fewer mistakes would have been made. Some mail was lost in transportation from various causes, including the sinking of vessels and the shelling of railways.

Hospital Service

A large number of Ripley county men were enlisted in the medical department of the army, serving in base and field hospital work. Some served as ambulance men, first aid, litter bearers, hospital orderlies, nurses, cooks, and so forth. Litter bearers were sent out at intervals of a few hours both day and night during battles to carry in the wounded. The litters were made of canvas with a pole at each side. Bearers went in on foot or crawled on hands and knees when necessary to avoid shell fire. Shells could be avoided by falling to the ground if they were being fired at different heights as they were always aimed at certain objectives. Every wounded man was carried to the field hospital as soon as possible. After treatment they were sent on in ambulances or by train to the base hospitals. After the armistice, the sanitary service men transported all sick and wounded from the camp hospitals to the base hospitals. Badly wounded men were at all times taken to the base hospital as soon as possible. Many of these hospitals were located in England, others as far from the battle-field as practical. Men able to walk to the first aid stations were allowed to do so, thereby leaving litter bearers to help more seriously wounded comrades.

The wounded men belonging on the Pacific Coast were sent home by way of the Panama Canal. New Zealanders and Australians were sent home the same way. At least one hospital ship a month passed during the war, many more being sent through after the armistice. Ships constantly brought the wounded men who could not be returned to their regiments, back to the United States before as well as after the armistice.

As many as eleven thousand patients were cared for in some of the base hospitals during the war. Twenty-one thousand men were handled from October 1 to November 20, by the 162nd Field Hospital at Cheppy, France, during the Argonne drive. This hospital, relocated at Longwy, received a large number of prisoners of all nationalities returning from German camps after the armistice. All were in very poor condition from lack of food, unsanitary conditions and so on.

Headquarters Service

George Engel and Frank Gauck of Batesville served throughout the war at general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont, France. George Engel worked as a clerk in the library section. The work here was to send out training manuals on methods of trench fighting. They made their own pamphlets and sent them out to all branches of the army. Theirs was the first organization of the kind at general headquarters.

Frank Gauck was in the statistical and personnel department. He organized casual companies and sent them in and out of camp or hospitals as the case might be and took care of all small detachments from general headquarters, attending to pay, quarters and rations. The work was varied, and many exciting incidents occurred. The location of Pershing's headquarters was kept secret from the general public, but it was bombarded by airplanes practically every night. A big ammunition "dump", as the storage places were called, was at Choncerey, six kilometers from Chaumont. This was the largest ammunition "dump" of the Allied forces and was the object of the bombing. German propaganda was also distributed by these airplanes, consisting of dodgers, circulars and cards asking such questions as: "Why are the Americans fighting? You can't win the war."

Part of this personnel work was the burying of the dead who were killed or died of disease at Chaumont. Nine were put into one grave. The bodies were placed in wooden box-shaped coffins. Base hospital No. 90 was at Chaumont on the banks of the Marne. About one thousand graves were located there. Burial on the battle-field was, of course, different. The bodies were rolled in blankets as coffins were not to be had. The Grave Administration Company attended to the burials, and made records. One identification tag was left attached to the body and one used on the marker at the head of the grave. Each grave was marked by a small wooden cross which carried the name and organization to which the soldier belonged with the date of death, also his army

1. Frank Battisti. 2. Harry Zurline. 3. Albert Bodenberg. 4. John Henry Meyer. 5. Carl A Mistler. 6. Edgar Wooley. 7. Harry Gortemiller. 8. Martin Smith. 9. Anthony J. Rosfeld. 10. Martin Prickle. 11. Fred A. Pohlar. 12. Lonnie Johnson.

serial number. Big glass wine bottles were used at Chaumont to secure the identification. The names, with other information, were written on slips of paper and sealed in the bottles.

The General Headquarters Battalion consisted of four companies, A, B, C and D. D company was sent to Tours in the supply service. Companies A, B and C were in the zone of advance, general headquarters being inside the danger zone. Tours was in the safety zone.

Supply Service

The supply service saw to the furnishing of all supplies for the army —food, clothing, ammunition and all kinds of necessary war supplies. A number of Ripley county men served in different capacities in the supply service. The trench drivers, carrying ammunition and food to the front-line trenches, had some of the most hazardous and difficult work of the war to perform. The roads were constantly shelled by the enemy so that much detouring across fields had to be made and both roads and fields were constantly torn by shells. Horses, wagons, and mule teams were also used in the transportation of supplies. The men were organized into wagon companies or truck companies as the case demanded.

The 114th Supply Train got its first training in cross-country work by driving Dodge and Liberty trucks from Detroit, Michigan, to Baltimore, Maryland, carrying parts of motors and motor trucks. Washington commended this unit as doing the most efficient work of that kind.

Military Police

A few Ripley county men served in every department of the many parts of the army, a number being enlisted in the military police service. It formed a very necessary and interesting department, being to the army precisely what the police system is to cities and the country at large. Their duties were to look after traffic, handle prisoners of war, keep order among the soldiers, and, in connection with the civil authorities of the towns, to maintain order among the civilians in their association with the soldiers stationed among them.

Some of the military police were given special assignments with the civil authorities and secret service work in running down "boot-legging," thieving and other crimes occurring among soldiers or civilian population about the camps.

In France, the military police had to maintain traffic conditions, serve as guides in the trenches and guard all prisoners. All captured soldiers were turned over to the provost-marshal, who corresponds to the chief of police. The military police was also called upon to carry dispatches and serve as runners from one army unit to another. The provost-marshal was a colonel in rank; assistant provost-marshals were captains. Major-General E. M. Lewis was provost-marshal general of

the entire American Expeditionary Forces. He was commander of the 38th Division at Hattiesburg, Miss., while they were in training at Camp Shelby but he was sent to France ahead of his division and made provost-marshal general.

A guide's specific duties were to show the officers through the trenches and to lead new troops in for replacement and relief. They had to study out their maps to learn the routes. According to the number on duty, the military police lost a higher percentage of men than any other unit. There were two hundred military police to every division. The prisoners were kept in stockades built about seventy-five feet square. A guard was assigned to each of the four sides. Two rows of wire fencing about ten feet apart fenced the enclosures. The posts were about ten feet high, with an incurving brace at the top. About forty strands of barbed wire was used. The guards' beat was between the double line of wires. Tents were stretched inside the stockades on boarded-up bases about five feet high.

Two kinds of prisoners were held in the camps, general and summary. The general prisoners were tried for serious offenses by courts-martial and sentenced when convicted to a Federal prison. They were never out of the prison except under a heavy guard, manacled and sometimes shackled. The summary prisoners were tried for various light offenses and were usually taken out in squads to police the camp. This meant cleaning and doing the general dirty work of the camp. A. W. O. L.'s were usually punished in this way.

Brightly Severinghaus of Batesville served in the criminal investigating department of the military police in France. He was detailed to assist in locating the three Y. M. C. A. defaulters or thieves, as they used various means to secure the money they afterwards stole. All three were captured and sentenced to the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. Much of the criticism of the Y. M. C. A. in France originated in these offenses. There was no department of the army that was free from crooks, as enlistments were made from all classes of society and not even the Y. M. C. A. escaped its share. These three men stole an aggregate of two hundred and ten thousand francs, or about forty-two thousand dollars. This one investigation chanced to be of peculiar interest and importance to the American people.

Musicians

A number of our boys having musical ability became members of various military bands. Amos Wesler, Leonard Miller and George Karl of Batesville, Russell Sutton of Milan, and Kenan Wager of Osgood were among those assigned to this service. The 112th Infantry band won in a contest with three other bands in March, 1919, and were sent on a compensation trip to Monte Carlo from LeMans, France, by way of Tours, Lyons, and Marseilles. They attended the opera "La Tosca" in Monte Carlo and went by automobile into Italy for a short trip. The gold medal won in another musical contest was presented to the band leader. Bands from seven other divisions took part in this con-

test. The 112th Infantry belonged to the 28th Division. The military bands were of great value to the morale of the army, as music has ever been to all armies. When the 5th and 6th Marines marched to battle at Chateau-Thierry singing "Over There", full-throated to its swinging measure, it was a thing to assure them of victory as its confidence shattered the enemy's advance. The bugler sounded all calls to the army, reveille, retreat at sunset, "taps" at bedtime, marching calls and the final "taps" as the last sound of farewell over a comrade's grave. The drums beat time for parades and marches into battle and out of battle, and in final triumphal processions through the streets of Paris, London, New York, and Washington, and on to the many state capitals and county seats and home towns, as the disbanding millions of the American Expeditionary Forces were finally welcomed home.

Miscellaneous

Many famous historical places and scenes were visited or witnessed by the Ripley county men in the World War. Monte Carlo, as one of the famous show places of the world, has been described by many of them. One boy summed it up by saying it was an ideal place to go for a honeymoon—though his honeymoon waited for him in America. All who saw Monte Carlo agreed that after the trip was made they understood why the country was known as "sunny France". The larger number of the American Expeditionary Forces will remember only a sunless France dripping rain over seas of mud day after day, until they almost forgot there were ever any intervals of sunshine, for the fighting was done in northern France and Monte Carlo is in the south.

St. Amelia, France, is an historic place, where Napoleon once quartered his whole army in hiding in its subterranean caves. The city is built over caves on a hillside. These caves are cut into chambers from solid stone, tiers on tiers of rooms along underground passages.

Cathedrals and churches everywhere proved to be of greatest interest. The churches of Europe are its shrines in many ways. A community's history, its art and religion have been centered and embodied in its church. In mediaeval times the church was its only permanent center and refuge. So it results that the most striking and historic buildings in most places of Belgium, France, and even England, are the churches.

Belleme, west of Paris, took the boys who visited it back to the time of Christ in its historical legends. It was founded by the Gauls. The first Chateau of Yves de Creil was partly destroyed by the English Count of Warwick in a battle in the fifth century. It contains an ancient chapel built long before that time. The moat and castle entrance with part of the chateau's first wall are still there. St. Sauveur church at Belleme was built in the fifteenth century. It contains paintings of St. Catharine, an "Adoration of the Shepherds" and a Mignardo in one of the chapels. In the St. Thomas Chapel there is a painting called "Apparition of Christ", by Salviati. In the Chapel of Our Lady are fragments of a stained glass window by Rubens. A "Descent of

1. Harry Fischer. 2. Ed. Rimstidt. 3. Sergeant Walter Morrison. 4. Charles Massing. 5. Earl C. Kleiner. 6. Benjamin G. Johnson. 7. James H. Fisher. 8. Clyde E. Grow. 9. Charles Sembach. 10. Dale Jarvis. 11. James Shook. 12. Harry Wullner.

the Cross", painted by DuFresne in 1669, is in the main part of the church. St. Martin, a little town near Belleme, has a church built in the tenth century. An interesting church was visited on the Rhine, near Coblenz. The path leading to it winds up the face of the cliff and makes arduous climbing. It is called "The Way of the Cross" and statues and shrines mark the resting places.

Winchester, England, Glasgow, Scotland, various castles and historic points in England and Ireland were visited by the passing troops, as well as the great cities of Paris and London, and the ports of Brest, Nazaire, Bordeaux, Calais, LeHavre, and Marseilles. A castle was pointed out at one place in France as the home of Richard Coeur de Lion, while king of England and part of France. In England, Oliver Cromwell's old castle, and some interesting old schools, ruins and forts were visited as opportunity offered.

A Ripley county boy seems to have had a share in almost every important undertaking of the war. Several of our Coast Artillerymen were ordered to Italy, but the signing of the armistice prevented their taking part in the fighting there. A number of Franklin county soldiers who received their mail on a Batesville route served in Italy in the drive across the Piave River. Howard Smith of Brown township served in the Northern Russia Expeditionary Force on the Murman Coast and southward six hundred miles into the interior. His unit, the 44th Engineers, were five months in the Russian service after serving seven months in France. Less than one thousand American soldiers saw service in both France and Russia. The ships used by this expedition were so covered with ice during a part of the time as to resemble the frozen-in ships of the polar expeditions.

John Schraub of Olean, Brown township, of Company E, 320th Infantry, 80th Division, was transferred to the United States Mission, interior of Germany, and sent on detached service to Quedlinburg, near Berlin, from January 15, 1919, to the end of August, 1919. This mission consisted of two hundred and fifty men and seventy-eight officers. Their work was to feed, clothe, repatriate and send home Russian prisoners of war held by the Germans. The funds were furnished by the inter-allied nations. They were specially commended for this service by the governments concerned.

Our boys were well represented in the Engineering Corps, working on roads, railroads, trenches, camps, telephone and telegraph lines, docks for the landing of ships, bridges, hospitals, and so on. Civilian workers of all nationalities were employed in this construction work and were under the control of the engineering units. One piece of work accomplished by the Eighteenth engineers was the light railway and the building of bridges between Metz and Verdun.

William D. Spencer of Versailles served in the Veterinary Corps, being in France for eight months at Veterinary Hospital Fourteen, located at Lux.

A number of our men served in the Quartermaster's Corps, among them being Walter Bloemer of Batesville, who took part in the cross-

country truck driving between Detroit and Baltimore during his final training. We sent one Y. M. C. A. man and almost claim credit for two more who served as chaplains—Rev. Otis McMullen, who was pastor of the Sunman Union Chapel, but whose home was at Blue Ridge, Indiana; the other was Rev. Perry Gibbs, whose wife was Miss Flora Newman of Laughery township, but they were not residents of Ripley county at the time of his enlistment.

The experiences of our soldiers and sailors in the various battles and incidents of the war can best be told in their own words where these letters and stories have been available. So many interesting accounts are included in our men's various records, it is difficult to make a selection from the thousands or more without writing a volume to contain them all, which should certainly eventually be done.

William Wernke of Batesville, who fought at the Argonne Forest, in Company G, 115th Infantry, 29th Division, describes his experience as follows: "On October 8, 1918, we went 'over the top' at 6:30 a. m. at Molbruck Hill. Our regiment brought in about two thousand prisoners this first day. The advance continued on the next day when we 'dug in' for the night. 'Digging in' and establishing a line means digging holes for shelter about three feet deep, large enough for two or three soldiers to occupy each one. The advance began again on the tenth, going on for two or three days, when we established a second line. Stayed about three days on this line. On the fifteenth we were called to take over another sector from the 116th Infantry, who were badly shattered. We held this sector for two days. From here we went back to the supporting lines and rested four days. I was then sent on combat liaison, that means keeping connection on the line between the different companies, carrying messages so as to keep all moving together. Also keeping in contact with the divisions on the right and left. Remained on this work two days and was then sent back to supporting lines.

"This fighting was all in the woods after the first day which was in the open till 5 p. m. The forest consisted of all kinds of deciduous trees, the largest trees the American soldiers had ever seen. The Germans had held the Argonne Forest so long they had built board walks and club houses and had brought many pianos to the various dugouts. They had cut the small trees and branches and piled them into dense barricades among the larger trees. These extended everywhere, broken only by intersecting roads. The ground covered by these woods was hilly and rough.

"The barrage fire put over by the American artillery in advance of the infantry was used to clear away this rubbish so the foot-soldiers could follow up the attack. German machine gun nests were located in every part of the woods and several German divisions were quartered there, possibly thirty thousand men. The infantry fighting was done with rifles, hand grenades and revolvers, the enemy being about thirty yards from the advancing Americans. No real hand-to-hand fighting occurred. The casualties were very heavy, some companies coming out with only thirty or forty men left. The enemy fire against the American and French was continuous from machine guns and heavy artillery.

The 115th lost several men killed, and only ninety were left off the casualty list. A company's full strength was two hundred and fifty men. The 115th had only two hundred and fifteen. Company G got three decorations for the Argonne fighting, two French crosses and a citation bestowed upon two sergeants and a lieutenant."

Earl Kleiner of Company D, 361st Infantry, 91st Division, whose home is at Batesville, describes the infantry weapons: "We used Enfield and Chau-Chau automatic rifles of French make that fired fourteen shots without reloading. The Enfield fired five shots. We also used hand grenades and rifle grenades. The rifle grenades were fired from a tube fitted over the end of the gun, a cartridge carrying out the grenade in its passage. The squads using these were called rifle grenades or automatic rifle squads, according to the weapons used. Liaison squads were half of them runners, carrying liaison messages, the other half throwing hand grenades. A platoon usually consisted of six squads of eight men and a corporal, though not always of the same formation. A company has four platoons, the size of the platoon depending upon the number of men available. Our unit was held as support behind the front lines from October 31 to November 7, 1918, in the Lys-Scheldt offensive. We were under shell fire only four days. We had orders to 'go over the top' on the morning of November 11th to take the city of Adenaard, Belgium, which was still held by the Germans, but were halted on the morning of November 10th because of the pending armistice. We moved into Adenaard after the retreating Germans on the evening of November 11th and stayed there until November 18th. The refugees began coming through the lines on the morning of November 11. They were extremely destitute, being very insufficiently clothed. Most of them found their homes destroyed. They had no funds, so a bread and soup kitchen was opened for them in the Hotel de Ville. For shelter the refugees were quartered in cellars and other parts of large, empty buildings such as stores and warehouses. The soldiers cleaned up the city of Adenaard while occupying it. The streets had to be cleaned of refuse such as brick and plaster which was hauled outside. Church property was moved from places of storage in the convent back to the churches not destroyed. Nearly all the churches were destroyed or seriously damaged. Only one of about five or six churches was in good condition. Windows were all broken out everywhere by the shock of German shell fire. One very large church had been used as an observation tower and the Germans had machine guns and one-pounders up in the tower from which they had been firing on the Americans.

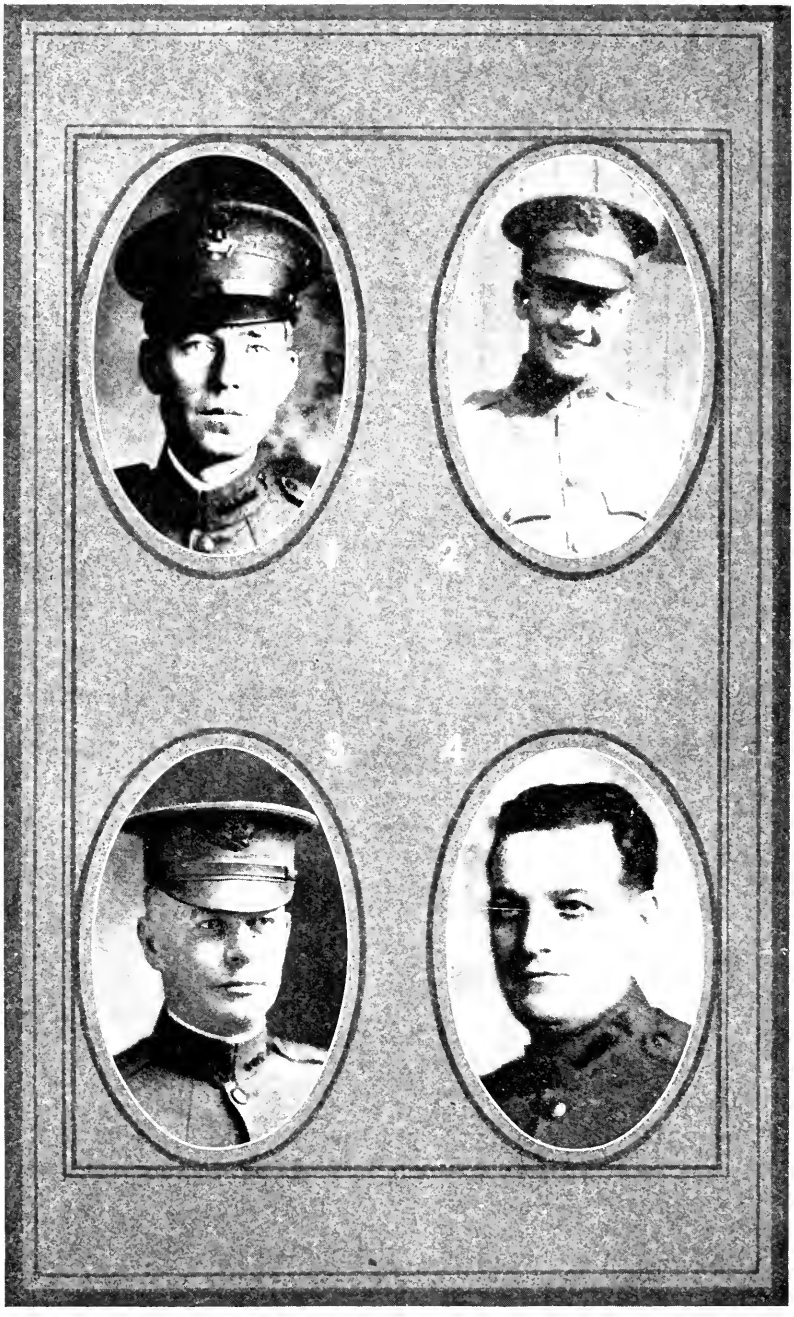
"Another stronghold in this city was the Belgian prison, a brick building enclosed with a three-foot thick wall. The Scheldt river cuts the city in two parts, the prison being opposite from the main part of the city. The bridges had all been mined by the Germans, and these mines were thrown as soon as the Americans entered the city. They were rebuilt later. An American soldier was buried close to the gate of the prison. He was shot by a German sniper. He was an Illinois

boy, formerly of the 335th Regiment, 84th Division, as I was before being transferred to the 91st after reaching France."

George Thiel of Batesville served in Battery D, 146th Field Artillery, 41st Division. Extracts from his letters and papers sent home tell the following story: "Was enlisted as a volunteer at Walla Walla, Washington, on September 11, 1917. Trained a short time at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, and sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, on December 24, 1917, going by way of Halifax, Novia Scotia, to Liverpool, England. A northerly route was used, passing near Greenland. The fleet consisted of seven ships. Our route through England went by way of Camp Morn Hill, Winchester, to Southampton and then to LeHavre, France. Went by rail to Camp De Longe near Bordeaux for training under French officers. We used 155 mm. Grande Porto Filloux guns. Completed training at Libourne, Gironde. Was sent to the front on July 4, 1918. The 66th Artillery Corps became the Corps Artillery, First Army Corps, First Army. We marched to advance position along the Marne and fired our first shot at Chateau-Thierry on July 11. Our two major offensives were the Champagne-Marne on July 15-18 and the Aisne-Marne from July 18 to August 6. The last shot in this campaign was fired on August 11.

"The regiment was assembled at Bois de Chatelet near Bouvardes on August 12. After cleaning and overhauling our guns we went to Ville-sur-Marne. We began operations at St. Mihiel on September 12. Marched to Blencourt near Verdun on September 19, battalions being stationed at Bois de Swiy. Began firing in the Meuse-Argonne offensive at 11 p. m., September 25 and remained in continuous action until November 11, our last firing positions in the advance being near Montigny, from where we fired on Stenay and other points on the east bank of the Meuse. We crossed the Meuse at Dun-sur-Meuse on the morning of November 11 and established the regimental post at Brandeville. Began the march to the Rhine on December 2, 1918, going as a part of the Third American Army. Crossed the French-German frontier on December 11, going by way of Luxemburg. Crossed to the east bank of the Rhine on December 31, occupying the towns of Greuzhaven, Nauort, Stromberg, Kaan, Alsbach, Wirscheid and Sessenbach. Positions were selected for the defense of the Coblenz Bridgehead in case of further hostilities.

"The 155 mm. G. P. F. gun is a French long range rifle of comparatively recent invention, the first one being made in July, 1917. In traveling position it weighs about fourteen tons, and fires a projectile a little more than six inches in diameter and weighing about ninety pounds. Each gun costs about $40,000 and each round of ammunition about $95. Regimental equipment cost about $3,000,000. While at the front the 146th Field Artillery fired seventy thousand rounds at a cost of about $6,500,000. It was a motorized unit, the guns being carried at the front by a large French four-wheel drive tractor weighing nine tons. The regiment was equipped after reaching Coblenz with ten-ton Holt caterpillar tractors. The personnel and material was



1. First Lieutenant C. D. Ryan. 2. First Lieutenant Francis I. Row. 3. First Lieutenant E. E. Heath. 4. M. L. Samms. Captain Medical Reserve Corps.

transported in trucks, automobiles and motorcycles. It required two and one-half hours for the brigade to pass a given point, traveling at normal speed of ten kilometers per hour. When in column on the march, the distance from front to rear of the regiment was about ten kilometers. The troops ate turnips and cabbages planted by the Germans as they occupied the evacuated territory, finding the fresh green food a treat.

"We found the Germans using bread and meat tickets, and having only black bread hard as a stone. They wore socks that had been patched so much they were all patches. They had had no new wool for four years. The American soldiers received more meat for one person than an entire German family got for a whole week. The Germans smoked leaves off the trees in lieu of tobacco.

"The Army of Occupation took morning hikes of about four miles, took boat rides up the Rhine and long walks in the woods for recreation. The Y. M. C. A. planned excursions on the Rhine and furnished reading material. Three or four hundred soldiers went on a single trip, the Y furnishing the boat and all expenses. We went as far as the French Bridgehead on the trip I took in February, 1919. We especially admired the vineyards on the cliffs and the many castles along the way. The regimental band went along to furnish music. The Y had shows every night, also boxing and wrestling. Cigarettes, cocoa and cakes were free. We visited a noted German pottery at Hohr which was near where the 148th Field Artillery was located. These two regiments were called the 'Artillery Tramps,' as they fought wherever needed, being about the only American unit using large guns. The C. A. C. was just reaching France when the armistice was signed."

Arthur Cramer of Batesville served in Battery C, 53rd C. A. C., in Railway Heavy Artillery. This unit used fifteen and five-eighths inch guns, 400 mm. They required seventy-two hours to mount, so were moved on railroads for this reason. They fought at St. Mihiel fifteen days in September, 1918, then returned to Haussimont and prepared to go to Italy for further service. The signing of the armistice prevented the carrying out of these plans.

The regiment was stationed about five kilometers behind the lines, for firing and Battery C was not reached by the enemy fire. Battery D had two guns blown up. Battery C fired six hundred rounds in the fifteen days at St. Mihiel, using a two hundred-pound powder charge to each round. They were protected by gun pits, easel pits six or seven feet deep, and recoil pits five feet deep.

Trench-mortar batteries were an important part of the Coast Artillery. The trench-mortars were short guns mounted on small platforms and were to be used in the second line trenches. Like the machine gun companies they were called the "Suicide Batteries." Harry H. Marsh, of Versailles, was a member of the 304th Trench Mortar Battalion, Company C.

Byron Winsor of the Fiftieth C. A. C., Headquarters Company,

was at Brest, France, reaching there on October 21, 1918. His regiment's main service was on roads and railroads. They also worked in stone quarries, saw mills, cutting lumber for cantonments and board walks, cared for horses and dug graves when needed.

When President Wilson arrived in Brest on December 13, all the soldiers in Brest lined up in single file on either side of the road from the docks into the city where the president and his party were to pass. He was met by the Mayor of Brest with a reception committee accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson, who had been singing to the soldiers at the Y. M. C. A. at Pontanazen Barracks.

About forty thousand school children of Brest went to meet President Wilson on his arrival, singing "Hall, hail, the gang's all here", accompanied only by a French Drum Corps. A Red Cross secretary of the Lake Division, reporting the same incident said that happened to be the only American song they knew and they supposesd it to be our national anthem, judging by the way the soldiers had used it in the camps. The receiving line stood from 12 o'clock until 4 p. m. The soldiers stood at attention while the President and party, consisting of General Pershing, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and the receiving committee, about seven cars in all, passed through the double line from the docks to the city.

The stone wall at Pontanazen Barracks was a part of the strongly fortified fort used by Napoleon for headquarters during part of his campaigns.

Benjamin Johnson of Laughery township, served in Machine Gun Company, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division in the Lys-Scheldt offensive in Belgium, from October 31 to November 11, 1918. His story carries some interesting points not told elsewhere.

"Our first job on entering any French town was to clean it up according to the ideas of the American Army. The boys called their trips in the French box cars. 'Hog Excursions.' They were packed, thirty to thirty-five men to one car. Half could sit down, half had to stand in the small car. They were shut in without lights and struggled to know who should sit down next. Sometimes they saw British and French soldiers in passenger coaches, though the Americans seemed never to ride so.

"A machine gun company had twelve guns, one gun to each squad of nine men. Each squad had two mules with drivers and one supply cart. One cart carried the gun, water can, oil, tools and extra parts for the gun. The supply cart carried the boxes of ammunition. The complete number of men in a machine gun company was one hundred seventy-two, mess sergeants, cooks and all. The officers were a captain, first lieutenant and two second lieutenants. There were six cooks, one mess sergeant and twenty-four 'mule skinners' in charge of a sergeant, and one saddler to keep the harness in repair. The 'mule skinners' took care of the mules and drove the carts. The carts, with drivers, were left in the rear when the place of attack was reached and the guns and

ammunition carried to the front by hand. The men carried automatic Colt revolvers for personal defense.

"When we were getting ready to come home our captain told us to pack up our personal belongings, such as comfort kits, sweaters, and so forth, in Red Cross boxes and marked accordingly for shipment. The English refused to land these boxes unless a duty were paid. The Americans refused to pay on principle and the result was that the company lost the boxes."

Some American cavalry units were sent to France, but the Ripley county cavalrymen remained in service on the Mexican border. There were a number enlisted in this department of the army, including Harry Engel and Raymond Firsich of Batesville. Their work was the patrol of the Mexican border. This meant an occasional skirmish or raid. In a fight at Juarez, thirty-five Mexicans were killed with no American casualties. On another occasion, four troops of cavalry went on a "hike." Four officers and two privates strayed across the line and were captured. They were missing for eight days. No raiding party was ordered, but a detachment went out ostensibly to "hunt deer," and "shoot them if necessary." The hunting party returned with the six men. They had been found tied to a post in a small house. A number of Mexican guards were killed in the rescue and the house was burned. This occurred near Auga Preta, Mexico.

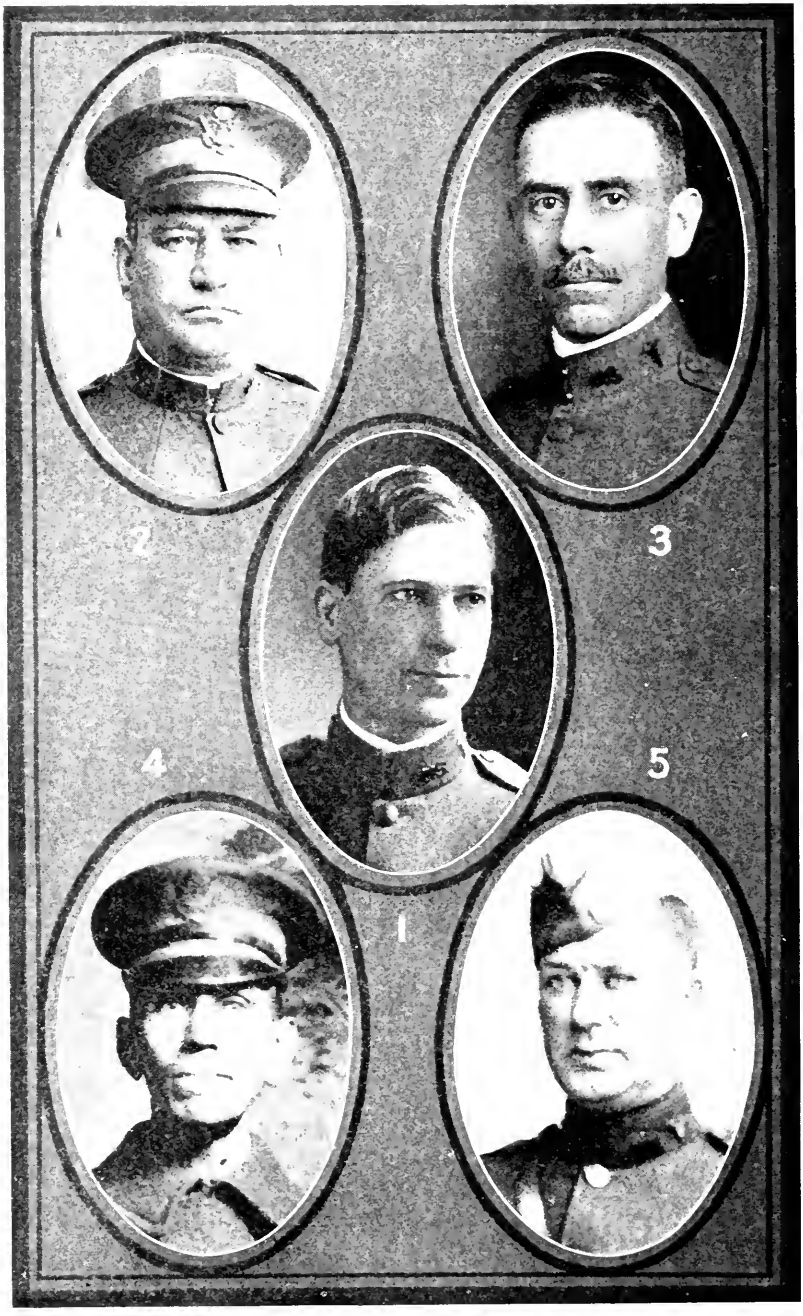
John Kreuzman of Batesville, being a baker by trade, served with the 306th Field Baking Company. He served overseas from November 1, 1917, to April, 1919. He gives a brief but interesting account of his work:

"Our company was the first to bake white bread in France. Whenever we found a French bakery we used their ovens, which were new to all of us. You build your fire right in the oven and spread it all over the oven to have even heat, and after it is burned out, you pull the ashes out and put your bread in. Our field ovens were put up in five minutes and torn down in two minutes. Each oven has three chambers and each chamber holds six pans of bread. The bread we made was called field bread, one loaf weighing twelve pounds. The amount our detachment of thirty-six men turned out in twenty-four hours was thirty thousand pounds. Our company was second on the list for having the best record up to the time we left France."

As Told in Many Letters and Narratives

Number One

"I was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, on September 20, 1917. Was put in the Depot Brigade, was there eleven days and was then transferred to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. We were trained about six months, then sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. Were there about three weeks and were then sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. There we received our



1. Captain I. A. Whetlatch. 2. Captain H. P. Butts. 3. Captain M. Joseph Coomes. 4. Captain L. T. Cox. 5. Caotain (Dr.) George Withrow.

clothes for sailing overseas. On the seventeenth day of May we sailed from Boston, Massachusetts, to New York, from there to Halifax. Were there two days, then sailed for France, arriving there the fifth day of June. EDGAR D. WOOLEY."

Number Two

"After our arrival in France we stopped at a camp at Calais, disposed of some of our clothes, cleaned up our rifles and had some drilling. After leaving Calais, we 'hiked' for five days, stopped for a few days, drilled some and hiked for four days longer. Arrived at Mils, where we got two weeks' drilling, then we made our way to the front at Ypres, which was called the Flanders front. Was up at the front for twenty-six days. Came back for some rest and more drilling. Was back five days. Returned to the front and went 'over the top' a few times. Came back, went to St. Quentin and went 'over the top' there the 29th of September. I was wounded about 7:00 a. m., lay in a German trench until ten o'clock that night before I got first aid. Was carried back by two of our men to first aid station. Was carried by four German prisoners to Castally clearing station; was there two days, was sent to the Sixth British General Hospital and was there two weeks. My wounds were dressed there. Was sent from there to Pantion, England; was there two days, then was sent to Portsmouth; was there about three months before sailing for U. S. A. Sailed from Liverpool, England, December 8; went to Brest, France, for coal and sailed for U. S. A., arriving December 16 in good condition.

"EDGAR D. WOOLEY."

"June 23, 1918.

"Dear Mother:

"Was very glad to receive your ever welcome letter the other day—was more than glad to hear from you. Yesterday in line of duty I burned my right hand, so I am having my friend write this letter. I am now in the hospital, but I think I will be out soon. I will be able to write soon. From your loving son, EMMETT DEMAREE."

"June 30, 1918.

"Dear Mother:

"Will write a few lines. I am still in the hospital but am feeling fine and will be out again in a day or so. My face is pretty badly burned but looks all right. I was afraid my eyes were affected but they weren't. I received a big letter from Elza. He is getting along O. K. Also a letter from H. Geisler. A letter from Della today. We had some big rains this week. The Red Cross must be doing fine. Some ladies from Hampton came out last night and brought us flowers and ice cream. They treat us fine here in the hospital. I have been in a week today. I heard Delza Demaree was gassed—don't know how bad. We are real close to Hampton. This country must be awful hot in summer, but I don't mind hot weather at all. Tell Carrie and the children to write. I suppose berries will soon be ripe. They are ripe here. This

is an interesting field as the planes fly most all the time. Well, mother, don't worry, as I am feeling fine. I will close, hoping to hear from you soon. Your loving son, EMMETT DEMAREE."

"Somewhere in France, November 5, 1919.

"My Dear Mother:

"Will write tonight to let you know I arrived in France O. K. and am feeling fine. I hope you folks received my overseas card all right. I intended writing before, but we have been busy getting settled, but we are moving again tomorrow. I wrote while on board ship. I stood the trip fine and didn't get seasick at all. I never imagined there was so much water. The waves were twenty or thirty feet high. We had good food on the way over and now the eats are better. We get candy and tobacco issued to us. The Y. M. C. A. is certainly doing great work over here. They have tobacco, toilet articles, cakes, hot cocoa and eats to sell cheaper than in the United States. They also teach French, have religious services and games, also movies and everything to keep the boys in good spirits. Can you imagine seven thousand men feeding from one kitchen? They do it here. Some of the people wear wooden shoes and they drive oxen. The women work like men. They drive one horse in ahead of the other. The scenery is beautiful. It has rained all of today. The grass and crops are pretty and green. Is Elza in Kentucky? I expect it is beginning to get cold back home now. It is funny to see the children scrambling over the American pennies. I suppose you were surprised at my letters before I left the other side, but our letters were, and still are censored, so I couldn't tell you. Did you get my package from Langley Field? I bought three bonds before I left the States. Those over here wear a gold service stripe on the left sleeve. I hope to get one. I like over here fine, so far. I have been in charge of quarters today—that is, cleaning up around. I had a detail of three fellows. The boys say it rains about every day here, but we have plenty of good clothes and a slicker. We can wear our steel helmets in a rainy time. I told the sergeant in Langley to mail you my bond which I have paid for. I am in a good squadron and getting along fine. I don't want you folks to worry for we are well fed and taken care of. Write soon and tell me all the news back there. Don't expect letters very often, as it takes a good while for it to reach you. With love to all,

"CORPORAL EMMETT DEMAREE,
"499th Aero Squad., A. E. F."

"Dear Friends:

"I will try to describe army life at Fort Brown. This is a small town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, which consist mostly of Mexicans. It is very hot and dry here but we get the breezes from the Gulf and that cools it off somewhat.

1. Ensign Horace E. Hunter. 2. Second Lieutenant Joseph Lewis Hyatt. 3. Naval Lieutenant Albert E. Schrader. 4. Second Lieutenant H. E. Behlmer.

"We have to get up every morning at five o'clock, and then we start to drill at 7:15 and drill (mounted) until eleven o'clock, when we groom our horses. Then comes the best thing of all, dinner, and then we are off duty until two o'clock. Then we go out to drill, but we do not have it so very hard in the afternoon. We drill two hours, then we come in and get ready for retreat. They have inspection every evening, at retreat and all those who have dirty rifles go in the awkward squad which drills one hour and a half after supper. There are very few who have dirty rifles, because they have plenty of drill in the day time. After we have supper we are through for the day. We have to be in bed at eleven, which is called 'taps,' and if you are not in by that time, they take your name and either give you ten days' stable police or kitchen police duty, but I would rather have the kitchen police because you can eat all you want.

"Well, I think I will close for this time. I remain,

"Yours truly,

"WALTER FRANCISCO,

"16th Cavalry Co., Troop H, Brownsville, Texas."

"Brooklyn Yards, N. Y., April 7, 1919.

"Dear Mother and All:

"I received your letter dated April 1, 1919, yesterday. Sometimes a letter from home reaches me in two days, but it makes no difference how old they are, anything from home or vicinity is almost sacred.

"I got the Journals, and my, what a lot of news they contain! Most all the boys I know are being discharged. Some of them are Thaddeus Brenton, Paul Day and others. It seems funny to read in the papers about Private and Corporal so and so, because I know them by Paul, Russell or whatever their name is. Too, in the navy everybody is just plain Jack and every officer is sir, and not a lieutenant or captain.

"Mother, I told you I was on one of Uncle Sam's best ships but did not describe her. She cost $21,000,000. She is the only ship of her kind being run altogether by electricity. She has twelve fourteen-inch guns, twenty five-inch guns, several three-inch guns and smaller arms. The fourteen-inch guns comprise the primary battery and the five-inch, the secondary. The cost of firing the guns is great, but in war you know cost does not count. It is efficiency, or the one who wins is the one who can deliver the goods in the shortest time. To fire a fourteen-inch gun it costs $749.00. Three of them are fired at once, so the real cost is $2,247.00. We call this a salvo.

"On board we have a working station. I work in the discharge office. We have a fire station. I am in the fire control division and have a fire plug to open. We also have an abandon ship station. I abandon ship in motor sailor two, second trip. The funny part is that the men in the first trip are taken quite a ways from the ship and then have to jump overboard and swim till the boat comes after us. Then we have a general quarters station. This is our battle station, and that is the

most important, because the other stations are to make us efficient in battle. My station is on a delicate instrument called a spotter. The ship rolls, and what I do is to look through a telescope and catch the middle of the roll. Then the ship is level and the guns are fired. We practice here in the yards. We have a machine which rolls the wires. If you make a hit, the bell rings. I made eight hits out of ten shots yesterday.

"Having a great deal of liberty now and we are getting ready to open the baseball season. The 'Y' and Jewish Welfare Club sent us sixty bats, one hundred balls and forty gloves. There is a park in the yards where we practice. We also have infantry drill twice a week. The fleet gets in from Gautaunama Bay, Cuba, next week. The U. S. S. Pennsylvania is flagship. Oh yes, the Idaho, just launched, came in yesterday from Philadelphia. That is her home port. She is S. O. P. ship now. That means senior officer present. We have been S. O. P. all the time. She has Rear Admiral Coonz aboard.

"Am sending you two snapshots taken the day the 27th Regiment paraded in New York. Had some pictures of myself taken, only $12.00 a dozen!

"Mother, I read over the affidavits now and pick out the most urgent cases of dependency. We have a three per cent allowance now. We have two hundred cases filed and our percntage calls for twenty-one men in May. It is queer how the navy took picks of the country's men and their people are most all cripples and have rheumatism and are so old, generally forty or sixty. What must be the condition of the people of those rejected? I don't blame them for getting out if they can. We are glad to get back.

"With love,
"RALPH CROXTON."

"November, 1918.

"Mother, I was looking over my diary last night and find that this will be my last letter to you during my first year in the navy, for the time is drawing near which will make it a year since I joined. When I think of the many things so new to me that have happened, I know some of them will interest you. Although I told you many things when I was home in January, I am going to give you a short synopsis of my navy career. I look at my rookie days in quite a different light, anyway, now.

"I joined the navy, you will remember, November 22, at Indianapolis. At first they told us we were going to Norfolk, but sent us to Great Lakes training station instead. The two boys I was sworn in with are gone—one is serving three years at Portsmouth naval prison for stealing; the other has deserted and can not go home. The former was eighteen and the latter fifteen. I was twenty-one.

"Our time at Great Lakes was short, although it seemed long to us. We were there five months to the day. I went the regular route—

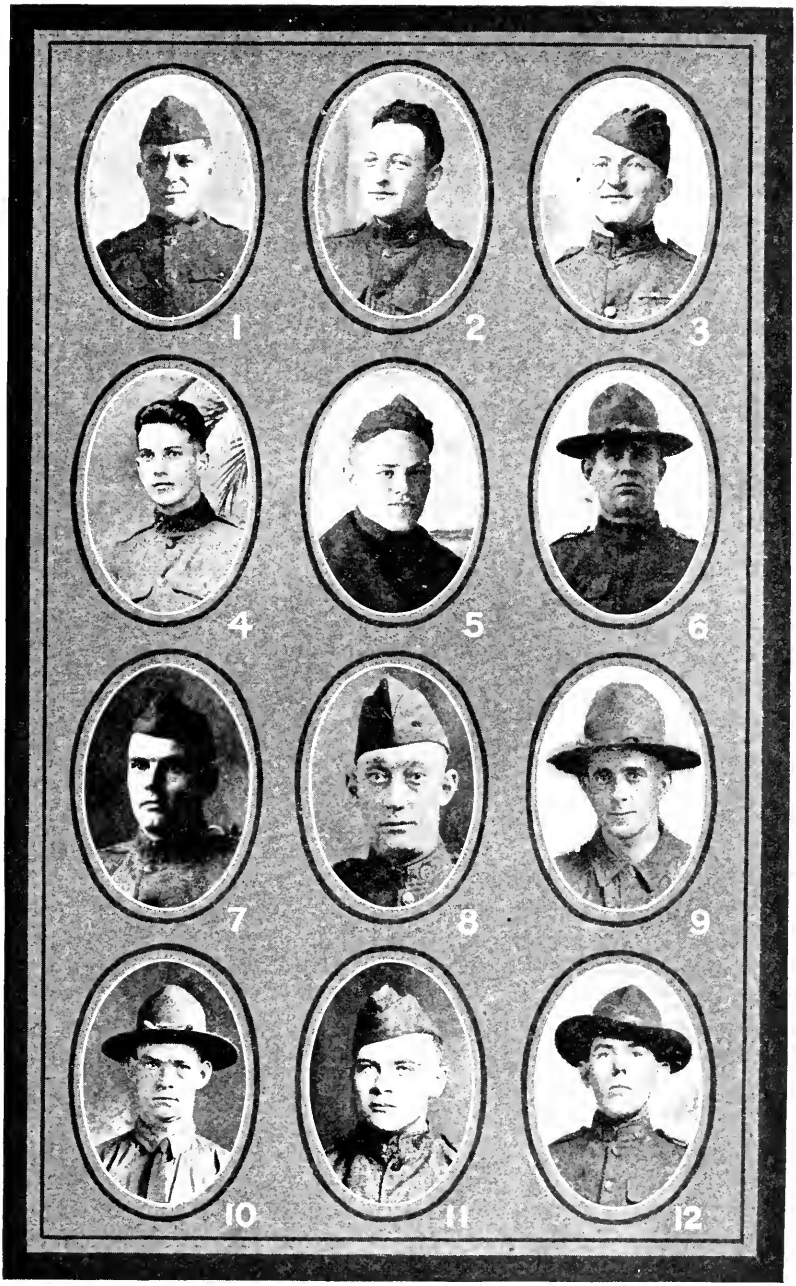
first, detention three weeks; next, real camp, and then outgoing camp. I was in Camps Farragut, Perry and Ross, as you remember by my mail addresses. At Great Lakes they have nine camps, and this winter intend to keep one hundred thousand there all the time.

"It seems that whatever we do in life, we imagine our lot is the hardest. So it seemed then; but now it is a pleasure to think over our petty joys and sorrows. These are some of the things I think of when thinking of my time as a rookie: Snow shovels, swabs, sick bay, inspection for liberty, breaking up of Company E, the crack company in drill and losing my furlough paper, also drill, and the way we used to parade when the girls came to camp Wednesday afternoon, which is a half-holiday in the navy.

"Well, we were very glad when we got orders to move to Camp Ross. We imagined we were old salts and sang and halloed at the other sailors all the way over. There we had another inspection and got our last two shots in the arm. We had already received three besides our vaccination.

"In three days we took train enroute for New York, the wonderful city we had heard so much about. There were one hundred and ten of us and we had three cars to ourselves. We sure did try ourselves on the way. We threw pillows, sang, put the porter under the fountain, etc. We left the lakes at eight o'clock and reached Brooklyn Navy Yards the next day at four o'clock. Our stay in the Morse receiving ship was short and the next day a tug took us to Ellis Island. It is just across from the Statue of Liberty. It is the place where immigrants land when coming to the United States. They also take the soldiers returning from the front there for inspection. The next thing was the separation. We were lined up for ship drafts and twenty-three of us were sent to the U. S. S. Northern Pacific, a transport. This was a sad parting, although we had only been together five months. The book of Uncle Tom's Cabin came to my mind and I thought of the bitter partings taking place in it. We came aboard our ship and were there from five-thirty until six when she sailed. She looked like a monster to us, but is small compared with others I have seen since. She is speedy, though, and many people you meet have heard of her and her record return trip. We have carried many noted men and women. Last trip we took Secretary of War Baker to Europe and have him returning this trip. Some others are Vanderbilt, Senator Lewis, Miss Irene Franklin Green (actress), and Senator Chamberlain.

"I have made seven trips across now, or in other words, have traveled as much as two times around the world. Many times I get blue and downhearted, but I know at the same time it is the greatest experience in my life. France is a beautiful country. We can not see much of it in war times, but talk to people who have. We pass through a beautiful bay on entering B———, France, which is said to have eight entrances. The people are so funny and are regular beggars. A Frenchman told us the reason of so much begging was because the American sailors didn't care as much for their dollars as the French did their centimes (one one-hundredth of a franc).



1. Lee Kremer. 2. J. Frank Grauck. 3. George Engel. 4. Baird F. Cox. 5. Walter Bloemer. 6. Arthur Webster. 7. Robert Vandolah. 8. Lonnie Manlief. 9. John Lawless. 10. Samuel Elliot. 11. Clinton Meister. 12. Russell Pendergast.

"We have our times to be on watch, which is generally four hours on and eight or twelve off. I have done several things on board. I was on deck, an idler, mess cook, messenger, helmsman, and am a signal man now. It is all great but when the war is over I want to get out of the service. Uncle Sam pays all he can, but we can't save money in the service. Hoping this gives you a better idea of myself in the service and apologizing for its length, I close till I hear from you. With love and affection,

"Your son,

"RALPH L. CROXTON."

"We had a submarine scare on the way over to France. It was sighted one morning about two-thirty. We were lucky and got away from it before it had time to do its work, and after that everything went smoothly. We pulled in the harbor about ten o'clock a. m., May 18, and landed at two-thirty p. m. Then we marched to the rest camp known as the Old Napoleon Barracks. Were there five days then were marched to the train at Brest and sent to St. Nazaire. We all got a glimpse of the first-class coaches we had to ride in. They were marked '40 men or 8 horses.' I think all men that were overseas were acquainted with them. After we were sent to St. Nazaire we were put to work driving trucks and cars. I did convoy work from St. Nazaire to northern part of France most of the time. Sometimes when men were scarce we were sent up to the liner with rations and ammunition. On September 12th I had a chance to go while the St. Mihiel drive was going on. I saw many sights while up there. After that did not visit the front any more. In December we were sent to the Paimport forest to haul wood for the Army of Occupation. We hauled wood till April then were sent to Clisson to move troops that were coming back from the front to come home. June 24 we were relieved of duty and sent to St. Nazaire. After three days' rest I sailed for the United States, June 28, the day peace was signed.

"RUSSELL PENDEGAST."

"Cohons, France (Camp Chamberlain),

"November, 1918.

"Dear Friend:

"Will write you a letter, endeavoring to give you a little idea of our battalion's trip to France.

"On October 17 we rolled our heavy packs, leaving Camp Colt, Pennsylvania, at ten p. m., for Camp Mills, Long Island, twenty miles from New York City, arriving on the eighteenth, tired but content. After a strict overseas physical examination and close checking and renewing of our equipment, we again rolled packs and left at six a. m. Sunday for embarkation for New York, arriving at eleven same morning, swinging out at five p. m. toward the deep blue Atlantic ocean.

"Must admit many of us did not enjoy much of the trip, owing to seasickness. To add to our discomfort everyone was compelled to wear

life preservers when not in their berths, and a 'flu' mask or gauze over the nose and mouth with considerable discomfort. Good results followed, we having only a few influenza cases and only one death on board. When not seasick, I enjoyed the trip exceedingly, watching the waves as they tossed our big White Star liner, Megantic to and fro, and our convoy, containing twenty-three additional ships carrying troops and provisions, all in close proximity, was an interesting sight. A large American cruiser and a couple of submarine chasers furnished additional protection, together with the one—or even two six-inch guns on each merchant ship. Weather was fine, and the sea smooth the greater part of the distance.

"October 31, after an eleven-day voyage, the Megantic arrived at Liverpool and we disembarked at three p. m. and started a six-mile hike through the streets of Liverpool to an English rest camp with our sixty-pound pack, and which we found located adjoining a park on a high hill and called 'Knotty Ash,' a small city of tents. After stampeding the always present and deeply valued 'Y.' tent, with its low price and high quality 'eats, soft drinks and smokes,' we collected at the outskirts of the camp to inspect the 'natives,' especially the 'fair ones.' Later two regiments of colored infantry passed by to their own reserved section. With their splendid-playing fifty-piece band, richly embroidered regimental colors, flanked with an American flag, they marched proudly by. We later learned they were only six-weeks' trained Georgia negroes, indicating our purpose to supply the allies plenty of men quickly.

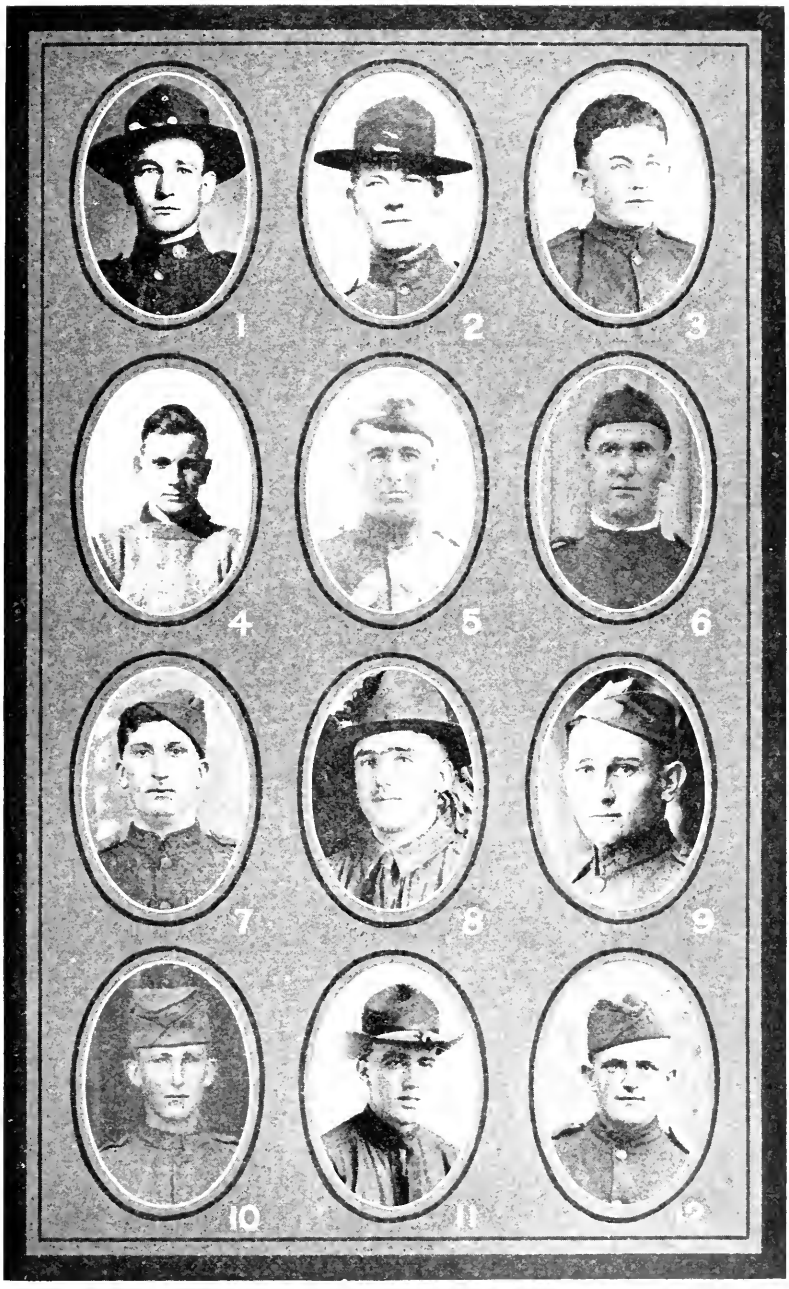
"Early the next morning, November 1, as we boarded a small, old-style English passenger train reserved for us, with first, second and third compartments, holding eight persons, five of these to each four-wheeled car, a British military band played 'Yanks Are Coming.' King George's personal letter was given to each soldier, and we started across this tight little isle, one hundred and seventy-five miles. Saw enroute some very fine and well-cared-for farming country, quaint, interesting old villages and large manufacturing places. Arriving at six in the evening at the ancient city of Winchester, we detrained and hiked the steepest of hills and away over a three-mile muddy road to another rest camp, 'Winnall Down.' After spending two days and nights in comfortable barracks, we left Sunday, November 3, for Southampton, some twenty miles distant, where we left at six o'clock on the speedy little American coast ship, 'Yale' (twenty-three knots), for LeHavre, France. Before embarking we saw the monster ship Olympic, sister ship to the ill-fated Titanic, pull out for New York. It surely created a strong desire in us for the good old U. S. A. As a rule, soldiers and civilians never share trains or boats.

"November 4th we disembarked from the Yale and climbed the four-mile hill of LeHavre to the English-operated rest camp, 'LeHavre No. 1.' Two interesting days were spent among soldiers of every nation, including German war prisoners, watched by us with keen interest.

"November 6th, midnight, found us starting for our last long ride for the American front near Belfort, in the doughboy's Pullman—

a French stock car of eight-horse capacity—forty live American soldiers amply filled it as diner and sleeper with all unoccupied space adjoining the rain-absorbing roof. Three days and nights of starts and stops were consumed in the two hundred and eighty-six mile ride, the mess car sending forth an occasional loaf of dry bread and can of 'bully beef' to be carefully divided 'one to four.' But we all enjoyed the wonderful scenery of the trip—passing through the quaint, centuries-old villages of stone houses, the far extremity of the famous Marne battlefield, with its grave-dotted fields and woods, some being mounded and railed off within a few feet of the railroad bed—a French soldier receiving burial, if possible, on the spot where life blood ebbs. Thursday found us at historical Longres.

"Friday, November 8th, we changed cars for an eight-mile ride to the tank center of the American Tank Corps in France, Camp Chamberlain. On arriving we found an American-constructed camp of wooden barracks, water works, railroad switches, and stone roads, with other improvements being made. Nearly the whole division of ten thousand highly trained drivers, auto mechanics, machine gunners, making up the tank corps, are here trying their pet monsters. The capacity of the barracks being filled, we were marched about two miles beyond to a French village located in a deep hollow of some two hundred buildings, and called 'Commune Cohons.' Founded some six hundred years ago, Cohons was built with the house and barn under the one roof made of stone slabs and twenty-four inch stone walls with an occasional small window and fireplace in the house part. The peasant farmers always live in these small villages scattered over the country-side from three to six miles apart, and you never see a farm house along the road as in America. We were made as comfortable in the vacant houses and barns as it was possible in a community where no improvements could be discovered to have been made since its construction. We have one convenience provided by nature in the small clear streams that run down our four or five streets or roads to a large mill race operating at one time an old grist mill built one thousand years ago and now used for a mess hall and barracks. While the French farmer has his all intensely cultivated garden surrounded by moss-covered stone walls, his agricultural methods seem primitive to us. They have finely bred cattle and horses, but driving their horses one in front of the other, or tandem style, even three or four horses for plowing or hauling purposes must have many disadvantages in contrast to our style of team work. They are exceedingly thrifty and everyone works, old women watch the cows (no fences to speak of) and carry bundles of 'faggots' in a basket attached to their backs, that the family use entirely for firewood and occasionally the small four-cover stove gets such wood. The surrounding hills with their stone walled terraces, and richly cultivated gardens and vineyards, capped with small groves, gave a pleasant contrast to the crowded dingy villages with no stores and two or three French cafes. One chateau grounds, constructed before our Revolutionary War by twenty-cent per day labor, rising up a steep hill in thirty-foot wide terraces with moss-covered retaining walls with its fruit trees, vineyards



1. Joseph Lucas. 2. Grover C. Fox. 3. Charles Sullender. 4. Ollan Salvers. 5. Archie Downey. 6. Frank Hillman. 7. Joseph Grossman. 8. Raymond O. Reuter. 9. Eddie Byard. 10. Frank Peaslee. 11. Allan Richard Losh. 12. William A. Gindling.

and beautiful groves was especially admired as outrivaling any park in our cities.

"The wonderful avenues or roads of France winding in easy slopes in every direction with their large, beautiful trees on either side, lend great charm and interest to the landscape that is so easily viewed from the many high hills that continuously break the plateaus of this section. Constructed of a peculiar easily crushed native rock and natural sand-clay cement, some on the lines of the old Roman highways, others being Napoleon's famous military road, and the balance the Government's national highways—all kept in most excellent repair in peace times—place France in the front rank for autoists.

"We are still continuing our training to keep fit and pass the time till the happy day to 'roll packs for home' arrives, with reveille at six-thirty, mess at seven, physical exercises at eight, 'squads east and west,' till eleven, two hours for rest and eating and one o'clock our afternoon hike, returning by three. The rest of the day is 'bunk fatigue' or play. A sample of our meals is: Breakfast, rice or boiled cornmeal mush, condensed milk, prunes, bacon, bread and coffee; a Sunday dinner, boiled beef, tomatoes, mashed potatoes, gravy, bread, butter, apple rolls with sauce, coffee. All have keen appetites, but 'seconds' suffice for our hungry ones. The Government certainly takes care of the feed and equips its soldiers in a manner contrasting favorably in comparison with others.

"While many of us believe we have all received our share of a soldier's hardships—marching and eating in the rain, cold, sleet and mud, snugly sleeping adjoining thoroughly and always damp stone walls, with resultant coughs, colds and aches that without superwisdom would perplex our ever watchful surgeon to diagnose regardless of fear or favor, and then impartially distribute one of the Government's 'three varieties' of pills, so readily distinguished by color—we are all glad to have been to 'the front' in the land of sacrifice, fame and glory, beautiful France—if not all of us could 'go over the top.'

"Very sincerely,

"Private Alfred J. Wood,

"Company B, 304th Battalion, 4th Tank Corps,

"A. P. O. 714, A. E. F., France."

"I have been asked by many to write a story of my experiences while in the service of Uncle Sam, and although I make no claim as a story-teller or writer, I shall endeavor to give a word picture of a soldier's life in training as well as under fire.

"During the early months of last year I enlisted, and left Dayton for Ft. Thomas, Ky., where I got my first impressions of the art of making soldiers from peace-loving civilians. I was at this station but a few days, during which time I received the preliminary instruction in the gentle (?) art of warfare, and had issued to me a suit of regulation khaki, spring style.

"I shall always feel that they were in a hurry to get me to Europe, because in less than two weeks I was transferred to Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, S. C., and began training in earnest at a rifle range in the mountains. There were many others like me there, and it seems we must have been apt pupils at the fighting business (probably because we were Irish), for in about one month we were pronounced fit to proceed to the battle zone, and were given our overseas equipment, consisting of about eighty pounds of freight.

"We were marched to waiting trains and started for Camp Mills, N. Y. From here we went to Hoboken, N. J., to await our transport. It was ready to take us across long before some of us were ready to go, but as I had enlisted for the purpose of 'going over,' I was contented when at last we marched through the pier and aboard our ship, the 'Juliana Princess.' Before going on board, we were all given printed post cards which said: 'The ship on which I sailed has arrived safely overseas.' These we were permitted to sign and address to relatives and friends, and when the ship landed on the other side, the authorities at New York placed them in the mail. I suppose if the ship had gone to Davy Jones' locker, the lot of cards would have been kept as souvenirs. As a means of identification, each man wore around his neck two metal discs on which were stamped his name and a number, these discs being referred to by the boys as 'dog tags.'

"I shall never forget the feeling that came over me as we steamed out of New York harbor, escorted by tugs, and as the outline of the Statue of Liberty faded in the distance I said silently, 'Goodbye everybody, goodbye everything,' for I was now bound for the scene of the world's greatest conflict.

"There were several ships in the convoy and, of course, we were escorted across by torpedo boats, destroyers, and so forth, to protect us from the U-boats. We had regular drills on board while going across, and each man was assigned his place in case we were torpedoed. When we reached the 'danger zone' every man put on his life belt, and we were constantly on the alert. No lights were allowed, not even a cigar, or a cigarette. Personally, I expected to see a periscope bob up in front of us every minute from the time we left New York till we landed, but nothing of the sort happened, and after about ten days we weighed anchor at Glasgow, Scotland, and I got my first view of this beautiful country.

"After a brief stay here, we went by rail to Winchester, England, where we spent two days in a rest camp. After spending the time in getting rid of our 'sea legs,' we again boarded trains and proceeded to Southampton, England. Here we were taken on board British troop ships and started across the English channel for France. I assure you that on this trip across the channel I was terribly seasick, and felt that if I lived through it the war wouldn't have any terrors for me. After fourteen hours we landed at LeHavre, France, and here I began to realize just what hardships and privations meant to a soldier. We were camped about five kilometers from town, in camouflaged tents, sur-

rounded by barbed wire. There were many military police to keep the men from drinking wine, which was plentiful and cheap.

"Leaving LeHavre, we passed through Bricon, near Chaumont, where General Pershing had his headquarters; then on through Valincourt to Audreville, which was our headquarters. Here we drilled in hand grenade, and rifle grenade practice, also automatic rifle practice. Then we were drilled in skirmish or open warfare. We also practiced at St. Martin, the whole division being engaged.

"From St. Martin we were taken in trucks to Vagney, in Alsace-Lorraine, on our way to Bresse, but owing to a change in orders we were kept at Vagney for two days, where we again practiced open warfare in the mountains.

"Having received our new orders by this time, we were taken in trucks to Kruth, which is a typical German town, in the Vosges mountains. A strange sight here was to see the women washing clothes in cold water on stones in the public pools. We pitched our 'pup' tents at this point and enjoyed an elaborate menu of hard-tack (made in Dayton), 'monkey meat,' 'slum,' and corned beef. We left Kruth on Sunday morning for the cable-head, which we reached at nine o'clock. Here our packs were carried up the mountain on a cable, but we were obliged to 'hike,' and after six hours of mountain climbing we reached the top of the cable.

"It was absolutely necessary to rest here for a short time, and at ten o'clock Sunday night, in a downpour of rain, we started with our packs for the dugouts, where we arrived at four o'clock the next morning, after going through a barrage which the Germans laid down to cut us off. This was my first real taste of what the war was like. We rested in the dugouts for two days and then left for the trenches in Alsace-Lorraine. Arriving there in due time, we took our place in the trenches. By the aid of field glasses I could see the Rhine river and the German cities of Colmar and Mulhausen.

"We had lots of company in the trenches, as there were hundreds of rats and millions of 'cooties.' This was a quiet sector, and we lived in dugouts, about twenty-one men to a post. Three men stood guard during the day, and all were on guard at night. Food was carried to us from the kitchens, which were in the rear. We had outposts in the woods, which were block-houses surrounded by barbed wire. There were openings in the walls, about six inches wide, through which we shot.

"We had many close calls from three-inch shells, as the German trenches were only about three hundred feet from ours. An amusing incident happened one evening as we were eating supper. The Germans sent over a gas cloud and, of course, we dropped our 'chow" and put on our gas masks. One of our cooks became so confused that he grabbed his Red Cross bag and pulled it over his head. Before we could get him harnessed in his gas mask he was almost suffocated. Owing to the fact that the citizens of most of the towns were chiefly French, we

1. Ernest Hess. 2. Charles Wagner. 3. Steven Shorten. 4. Rollin Hess. 5. Delzie Demaree. 6. Claude Bronnenberg. 7. Peter Schneider. 8. Leonard Miller. 9. Amos Wesler. 10. Walter Messner. 11. James T. Kinnett. 12. Raymond T. Fox.

did not shell them, but could have done so easily, as we were near enough to hear the German bands and see trains moving in the towns.

"One night we had an Italian doing guard duty. Suddenly he heard some sort of noise, shot twice, and then called out: 'Halt! Who goes there?' He evidently did not want to take any chances.

"After guarding sixteen days in the trenches, we were sent back to the cable-head to rest, but the Germans kept us busy with their artillery. We lost some men during this time, but the number was small. Later we were sent to the trenches in a different part of the line, and here things were more lively. We went over the top one night to get prisoners, and penetrated to the German second line trenches. We did not meet much opposition, took no prisoners, and lost only eight men. I was slightly wounded by a piece of shrapnel and was sent to the field hospital for serum, and then to another hospital farther back. My wound kept me out of the line about two weeks.

"I was now considered a seasoned warrior, so they sent me to the Argonne region. Imagine, if you can, marching toward a battle front and while twenty miles away hearing the roar of the artillery, every step bringing you nearer. As we marched on and on, the thunder of the big guns grew louder and louder until it seemed one continual roar, the ground under our feet trembling as in an earthquake. But we had grown accustomed to it by this time, and marched on up to our position as though there was not a shot being fired.

"I went into the line on September 26. It was hell on earth. We started in with six hundred thousand men. Dead and wounded soon lay in piles all around us, some Americans, some Germans. Men fell all around me, and I began to feel that I would be next. I confess that I was rather scared, but a scared Irishman can fight if necessary, and I did my best for Old Glory. Three of us lay in a shell hole for a long time fixing a jammed machine gun, but when we got it in working order —well, there were some Germans who wouldn't bother us any more. Even here in the face of death, the Yankee nerve was displayed. As the big shells from the German guns came whistling through the air, some doughboy would shout: 'Oh, hell, that bird hasn't got my name on it,' and would pay no attention when it struck near him and exploded. It was not uncommon to hear a bit of familiar song amidst the din of battle, and the morale of our boys was one big surprise to the Huns.

"We lived on reserve rations (hardtack) and it was necessary to take it from the dead Americans, as none could be brought up to us. We drove the Germans out gradually, and the Marines had a big part in the driving. After being in the lines two times here, I was sent north through Grand Pre and Buzanchy. About fifteen miles from Buzancy, at a little village called Stonne, I was gassed. This ended my fighting days just before the armistice ended the war. I was sent to the Old Glory hospital at Verdun, a beautiful city on the Meuse river. All the buildings there were of stone. Next I was sent to a hospital at Soulley, then on a Red Cross train to Mont Dore. The latter is a sporting town,

with large hotels and gambling houses or casinos, and beautiful stone chateaus.

"At Mont Dore I was put in Class B-2 by the doctors, and sent to St. Aignon, through Verzon and Bourges. The central postoffice and record office are at the latter place. Here I was held in a camp where accommodations for the wounded were lacking. Christmas day I slept on a blanket in the mud and snow. St. Aignon is a large classification camp, and here I was put through the 'cootie' machine, an affair where all apparel is sterilized by steam; then through the 'mill,' where I was examined and reclassified by a doctor. Then I was given a new uniform and back pay, which made me feel better. At this camp twenty-five thousand men were fed in one hour and the food was good.

"On December 27th I was sent to Brest with a casual company of one hundred and fifty men and two officers, representing all divisions. At this time conditions were terrible. We had to wade knee deep in mud to and from the kitchens, and often would not go to our meals because of the mud. This refers especially to Kitchen No. 5, where the Eighty-third Division Infantry was fed. At places in the mud boards were laid on top to make it better to walk on, or in, but one night one man fell off this 'duck board' and it was quite a job to get him out.

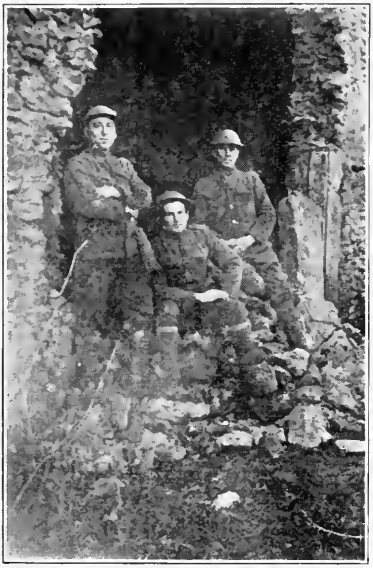
"January 7th I sailed from Brest on the transport 'Pueblo' for the good old U. S. A. Part of the voyage was rough, waves going clear over the vessel. We passed the Azores on Sunday, January 12, and could see the little white houses and green fields, which were a beautiful contrast to the shell-worn ruins of France. We could also see the American submarine base on a large island of the group.

"On January 21st we sighted the Statue of Liberty, and it was an inspiring moment in my life. We landed at Hoboken, N. J., and were taken to Camp Merritt, the most beautiful camp I saw while in the service. We were given twenty-four hours' leave in New York City, and took in all the sights. The people treated us royally, and I had five big meals—real meals—that day. Then I started back toward Dayton, passing through Elizabethtown and Philadelphia, where the Red Cross gave us a splendid dinner; Baltimore, Washington and other eastern cities, arriving at Camp Sherman at night. Here I received my discharge on January 28, and reached Dayton February 1.

"During my stay in France I did not learn the word for water but as everyone else drank wine, I did not want to change their customs, so I did also. I had a great trip, but I am cured. Sherman may have been right about the Civil War but he didn't begin to define this one.

"I found the spirit of brotherly love stronger than religion with the boys facing death in the trenches. In answer to the numerous questions, and without malice or prejudice, I must say that the Red Cross and Salvation Army did more for the boys in our division than all other organizations combined. I am glad to be back with my loved ones, but in spite of all I saw over there, if Uncle Sam ever needs me again, 'Red' Handle is ready to go. ROBERT HANDLE."

William Robinson's Story



In a Dugout
Wm. Robinson, Wilbur Bruns and a Comrade of the 16th Infantry.

I belonged to the 16th Infantry, Trench Mortar Battery, and am glad to say that I can call myself one of Pershing's men. We sailed from Hoboken June 14, 1917, and for the first few days every one was too sick to care whether we ever reached Europe or not. About half way across we were attacked by a submarine and were fired on once, but the torpedo missed us by about thirty yards. Outside of this, our trip was uneventful, and we arrived safely in France at St. Nazaire on June 26, 1917.

We were in St. Nazaire two weeks, and it was there I saw my first German prisoners. On the 14th of July we moved on, and landed in Gondrecourt, July 16th, remaining there two weeks. From Gondrecourt we moved to a little town named Abendville, and it was there that I first heard the sound of the cannon. We spent about a month and a half in this little town, and were undergoing hard training all the time we were there. Then we had another short move to Demange, where we finished our training, which consisted of drilling, signaling, throwing hand grenades, shooting trench mortars, digging trenches, building dugouts, etc.

About the middle of October we made our first trip to the trenches, but to a quiet sector, called a rest sector by both the French and Germans, where they sent their tired troops. For the first two weeks there were no men killed or wounded, and nothing exciting happened, but on the morning of the third of November the Germans made a raid and took twelve of our men prisoners, wounded five and killed three. These three men were the first American soldiers killed in the war. Private Gresham of Evansville, Ind., was one of them.

After thirty days in the trenches we went back to Demange, where we maneuvered for one month. Some of the severest hardships we had to undergo were endured in that month, for it was December and bitterly cold. On the 16th of January we started for a "real-for-sure" live sector, which was a three-day hike. On the first day out it rained all day, but that night as luck happened, we found a good place to sleep —a haymow full of hay. We laid over in that town one day, and con-

tinued our hike on the following day, but that was not so bad, for the weather was good. The next day we landed at the front. From the middle of January to the middle of March we stayed there, and nothing very exciting occurred, though we did lose quite a few men. I took part in two different raids. After two months we went back to a rest camp, and were there three weeks, when the Germans started their big spring offensive at Amiens, and we were called up there.

For one day and two nights we rode on a train, in cars which were marked for "40 hommes et 8 chevaux", of which every one heard in due time. In the two days after we unloaded from the train we hiked seventy miles with only bully beef, sandwiches and coffee once a day. Four men dropped dead on the trip. Then it seemed as if Foch decided he did not need us after all, for he had us back in reserve for two weeks, after which we marched to the front and took over a sector to the left of Amiens on the Picardy front. This was what was called a "pas bon" or no good sector, for there was artillery fighting going on all the time, and if you exposed yourself at all you would probably be blown to pieces. We had a great many casualties during the four weeks we stayed there, and then we were sent back behind the lines for five days, where we were maneuvering and getting ready to make an attack at Cantigny.

We made the attack at Cantigny on the morning of the 28th of May, and I will try to give you a little idea of how we went "over the top". The last thirty minutes before the zero hour, which is about 6:30 a. m., are very trying moments. I will tell you frankly I was scared—so scared that it seemed I must be yelling and showing my fear to all the rest. Everyone else appeared perfectly calm, and I thought I must be the only shaky one, but I finally asked the fellow beside me if he was scared, and he said: "Yes; are you?" I naturally admitted that I was, but about that time our artillery barrage started and there was more or less excitement, so that we began to lose our terror. This artillery barrage lasted about half an hour, and then we got word to go 'over the top'. From then on things happened so thick and fast that there is no use in trying to describe them. Unknown to us the wheat field near by was filled with our men who had been lying down in the wheat, and when we came out to go over the top they also rose up from the wheat to accompany us. It was a wonderfully impressive sight to see this wheat field suddenly alive with men, whose bayonets glistened in the sunlight as they advanced with us. Where we went over the top was about two hundred yards to the right of Cantigny, and I saw no live Germans at all, although we passed by many dead ones. We lost only one man, our lieutenant-colonel, who was shot through the neck and died a few hours later. The Germans were in dugouts in Cantigny, and our liquid-fire men had to give them shot in order to get them out, when the men with the bayonets either killed them, or took them prisoners, the Germans themselves being given their choice as to which they preferred. We took three hundred and fifty prisoners out of the town, and there were about that number of Germans killed in the place. We established our new line about half a mile on the other side

of Cantigny, an advance of about a mile and a quarter. Up to that time we met no resistance whatever, but there they had direct range on us with their machine guns, and they knew how to use them. We had four men killed and possibly fifty wounded before we could get dug in to a new trench.

The Germans counter-attacked eight times in the next forty-eight hours, but failed to drive us out. We were there four days before we were relieved, and after being relieved we went back behind the lines for a week, then came back and relieved a French regiment on the left, staying there until the 5th of July. Our whole division was then relieved by a French division, and we went back behind the lines for five days, where we were loaded onto trucks, and after a trip of a day and two nights in the trucks we were back on the Soissons front ready to take part in the big drive that started July 18th. I can tell nothing about that drive, for on July 17th I got orders to report back to the United States, so I missed that. The reason I was sent back was to help train a new army which was to have been organized in October, but which was cancelled when peace was declared.

SERGEANT WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Headquarters Co., 16th Infantry, First Division.

Our War Prisoner's Story

DALLIE KELLEY

I was born in Osgood, Ripley county, Indiana, in 1897. At the age of nineteen years and ten months, I enlisted in the Third Ohio National Guard, at Osgood, Indiana, on June 8, 1917. I stayed at Osgood and guarded the High Bridge till the last part of July, then we were called to Cincinnati, Ohio. There we were put in the 148th Infantry, 37th Division. We were there for about three weeks, then we were sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. I was there for three days. Orders came to send sixteen men to the 166th Infantry, 42d Division, and I was one to go. I went to Camp Perry, Ohio, and joined the Rainbow boys there. I was there three weeks. Then we got orders to go to Camp Mills, New York. We stayed there till the 28th of October, 1917, then we set sail for France. Landed at Brest on the 12th of November, then we went to a town called Me-Ligney

1. William Wernke. 2. Daniel L. Hull. 3. Cornelius Miller. 4. Frank Burst. 5. Louis Boehmer. 6. Clarence Siekerman. 7. Florence Fischer. 8. William J. C. Werner. 9. Henry L. Lindauer. 10. Chester Cole. 11. Edward Thomas. 12. Roy Hunterman.

There we stayed for a short time, slept in barns and it was cold. Had no tobacco, and just half enough to eat. The reason for this treatment was that the government had very few troops over there and the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. had not got fixed up yet. We hardly ever saw any of them. We left there for a town called Noidant, where we did our little training, as we hadn't got much here in the states. We stayed here until some time in January, 1918, when our help was needed at the front, so we packed up to go. We walked for six days in snow knee deep and slept in barns. When awaking of a morning we filled our shoes with hay and set fire to the hay to thaw them out, or we would never have got them on.

In the latter part of February we hit the front. Went to the Toul front and lost a few men. Stayed there for nine days, then got orders we were to be relieved. We were happy, but when the night relief came they were shelling us so that the captain said, "Boys, get out the best you can," so we started. Some were killed, some weren't. I was lucky. The next two days we walked a long way back. The captain said: "Boys, we are going still farther back for a rest." Well, we waited for two days, expecting to go back, but orders came to get us back to the front as quick as possible. It meant walk, for that is the way we traveled over there. We started, and two days brought us on the front again. Well, it was so hot up there with Germans that they held us there one hundred and ten days. We sure lost a lot of men. I was gassed slightly a couple of times. June 20, 1918, we left for the eastern part of Champagne front, better known as the Marne. We were to stop a big German offensive, which was expected. We stayed there about three or four days, and orders came for us to move out and go down to the left of Chateau-Thierry. We went. The French were in the front line so we took the second line trench. They were about a mile apart. Right behind the front line were two tank guns. Orders came to put about thirty men on the tank guns, and in case the Germans attacked not to retreat. I was one of the thirty to go on the guns.

On the night of July 14, the Germans started to throw a big barrage on us, also lots of gas. About 5 o'clock a. m., July 15, the Germans came over. They were coming on a sixty-five-mile front all along, and there were lots of them, too. They had lots of machine guns. Bullets were flying everywhere. Soon as the French in the front line saw them, they all gave up and were made prisoners. About 6 o'clock the Germans were on us, just thirty of us. The rest of the Americans were a mile behind us. We opened fire on them. They had us surrounded. They outnumbered us about twenty to one. They were capturing us one and two at a time. We were fighting to the last minute; finally they got me. There were seven more they hadn't got yet. They disarmed us and kept us heavily guarded until they got the rest. There were about seven or eight of our boys killed, but if we killed one German we killed fifty. When we were made prisoners the enemy had already advanced back to the rest of our comrades. We could look back and see them. Then they started us back with guards cursing us. There were two Americans with us that could talk German. When

they got us back they had so many French prisoners that our own artillery was firing back there, killing them a dozen at a time. We had to dig holes and put the bodies in and get in on them and tramp them down with our feet—some job. Nothing to eat for three days. They lined us up one day and picked me and two more boys to go back for information. We had it pretty good while trying to get information, but after that it was awful. They separated us and sent me and a boy from Columbus, Ohio, together. They sent us to a French and English prison camp, where we worked on railroads, unloaded coal and all such work. From daylight to dark it was work, rain or shine, Sundays the same. English soldiers were dying off like sheep. We dug holes and put them in, then all the soldiers would say the Lord's prayer, and all throw a handful of dirt on them, then cover them up three and four in one hole. They died from starvation. I thought my time was coming any day, but kept up the best I could, waiting for a better day to come.

I was in six or seven different camps. I was in Limberg and Domstadt, Germany. Finally we heard that firing was stopped at the front on the 11th of November. On the 12th we were not awakened to go to work so we slept late. We were sleeping on the ground all the time in a big stone house with three barbed wire fences around it. When we went out on the 12th there were no guards over us. Just us two Americans there. We had not seen another American since we were captured. We felt like brothers, so when we saw no guards over us, I said, "Let's start and walk back or we will die here," so we started. We walked a day and a night before we hit Belgium. We were all right, then. They gave us something to eat and we rested overnight, and set out on foot for France. We walked three more days and three nights. At last we reached Givet, France, and there met Americans. They sent us to Paris. We were there four days, then sent to Blois to a casual camp. We were there three days, then they sent us to a hospital. There we were forty-five days, then we went to LeMans, France, and stayed there until the 91st Division was coming home, then we were sent to it to come home. We left St. Nazaire on March 23d for the good old U. S. A. We landed at Hoboken, N. J., on the 1st of April. We were sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., where we stayed twelve days. From there we were sent to Camp Sherman. I and the boy that was prisoner with me were together all the time. We came to Camp Sherman together and on the 23rd of April we were discharged together. We clasped hands and bade each other good-bye. He went to Columbus, Ohio, and I came to Osgood, so here I am in dear old Osgood.

DALLIE KELLEY, Osgood, Indiana,
Co. I, 166th Infantry, 42d Division.

"We left Camp Taylor about 3 p. m. in the afternoon and marched to the train which started east at 6 p. m. We went through North Vernon, right up the B. & O. through Osgood, and just kept on going east. Believe me, it sure was pretty hard to go right through my old home town and not know you'd ever see that dear old spot again. We

landed in Camp Merritt. Were there three days, and got our overseas equipment. They got us up one morning about two o'clock and we hiked about seven miles to the Hudson River and got on a ferry boat which took us to Hoboken, and landed us on the pier. Here we went on the old steamboat, Henry S. Mallory. That was September 6, 1918. Stayed in the harbor two days. A little tug then pulled us out to open water. In a few hours the old U. S. A. faded away and it was fourteen days till we saw land again. Land never before looked so good to me. We left Hoboken with one battleship, two submarine destroyers and four troop ships. When out about five and a half days we were met by five troop ships, and five destroyers from Newport News, Virginia, also bound for France, so we had nine troop ships, seven destroyers and one battleship in our fleet. We were attacked by four submarines before we got across, so you know we had some excitement on the way, but believe me, those wonderful little destroyers did their work well. Five of them went ahead of the ships on the watch for subs. You couldn't see them except the "crow's nest" on the mast and then you had to use powerful glasses. I was on lookout in the crow's nest three times. I got to see one of the subs that attacked us; saw it just as it came up out of the water.

The ship I was on carried oil for the destroyers. When one would run out of oil they would tie on behind our ship, and the oil would be run from one to the other through a big hose. While we were oiling one we would be out there in the sea for about eight or ten hours with the waves tossing us around while the rest of the ships went on. It sure would look pretty lonesome when they would go over the "hill", out of sight. It would take us about half a day to catch up with them. We landed at Brest September 21, and camped there a week. My tentmate and myself were both big fellows. Each soldier carries one-half of a tent and two go together to put one up. As there wern't barracks enough to go around, I was among those who had to use the tents. Well, when we got our packs in the tent and ourselves in too, I didn't have room for my feet, so I had to leave them sticking out of the end (ha, ha!). That worked all right except it rained eight days out of every week in Brest, so I was almost up against it. We were shipped from Brest to St. Aignan, mostly in box cars, the eight horses, forty-men kind. About three days before my company went to the front I was sent to a hospital for fourteen days."

CASPER PHERIGO,

Savenay, France, February 17, 1919.

Mr. Editor and Friends:

"I am going to write you about a trip I took. On February 3rd I received a furlough to St. Malo, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from where we are located. I landed at St. Malo at 5:30 a. m., February 4th, and there I was taken care of by the Y. M. C. A. people. About two hundred and fifty soldiers took that trip the same time I did. From St. Malo they took us across the river of Rance to the city of Dinard. It is located on the coast of the Gulf De St. Malo. It is

1. Gilbert Goyert. 2. Dal Spencer. 3. Curtis Watters. 4. Oscar Carl Horn. 5. Henry McKinley Smith. 6. William Drake. 7. Harold Nieman. 8. James Brooks. 9. Howard Heitmeyer. 10. Kenan Wager. 11. Emil G. Born. 12. Leedom Andrews, Ensign, U. S. N.

noted as a great summer resort for the English and it certainly is a grand place. It has the nicest beaches that I ever saw. There is a Y. M. C. A. building located on the beach of the Rance river and the tide comes in there from the gulf. I have been in a number of "Y" buildings but nothing compared with this one. It is built of the finest stone and marble.

We were taken to hotels that were run by the Y people but taken care of by the French, and must say we had service. The beds we had were great. It made me feel as if I was discharged from the army. The Y officers took us to different places. They took us first to St. Servan, across the river from Dinard and off the coast of St. Malo. St. Servan is a small island. The town is very old and also odd. It was started up in the year 400 and there are some of the old stone walls that were used for forts in the fifth century. The place was used to guard the town of St. Malo from the enemies. Most everyone has heard of the "Three Sisters of the Poor". On this island is where they first started in the year 704. This city is used now for the headquarters of the "Three Sisters of the Poor" of France. It does seem too strange to look at these old places and then to think of the fine places we have in the states. These people we call "Frogs" and it certainly is a fitting name. They are the same all the time and never think of any improvements. We spent about eight hours here and enjoyed the sights very much.

A few days later we took a trip to an island called St. Michel. We took a boat to St. Malo, and from there took a frog train to this island. This place was started in the year 400 by the Monks. It was first used for the priests of France to go for a vacation and in the year 832 the people from the Isle De Jersey came there and ruined the place—completely wiped the buildings and walls off the island. The tide comes in around the island for seven miles and comes in faster than a horse can race. The base of the island contains seven acres and in the center is a rock that extends one hundred and fifty feet above sea level. In the year 850 a man called St. Michel came there, and he and a few Monks started to build the place up again, and they used part of it for prisons. In 1246 the English came to this place on the high tide and expected to capture the island, but the Monks were too well prepared. They captured two large cannons from the English and all the harm that was done was that a large hole was torn in one of the walls. The Monks placed these two cannons inside the wall where the hole had been torn by the English, and there they are to this day, still in the same position. In 1250 they built a platform at the top of the rock and it contains a four-acre space. There are four stories under this platform, and now there are five above. It seemed to me that there were a thousand rooms in the five stories. In some of the cells there were wax forms of the people that were in there as prisoners, and they had all kinds of old relics that a person could think of. I also met a friend of mine there, Private Karl. His home is near Batesville. It certainly is a treat when I can get to see some of my friends from home.

From there we went back to Dinard. I certainly did enjoy that trip. Nearly every evening we went to the Y building and took in a show or danced. They have real dancing there as they do in Batesville. On the 12th of February I left there and got back to camp February 13th. It was a great treat to take this trip but a person doesn't feel very good to get back to camp after such freedom. But at that I am enjoying life fine and am gaining in weight. We are fed well and have good officers, so what can a person ask for more while in the army? I am in hopes that I will soon be back in the states with my old friends.

With best wishes to all,

SERGEANT EARL L. PAPENHAUS."

France, November 17, 1918.

"Dearest Folks:

Just received your last letters and one from Abe Wonning. I was glad to hear from you and get all the news. I don't see why you didn't get my letters. I have written to you every week and sometimes oftener.

Well, you all know that the war is over and I guess that everybody is glad of it. I guess you all celebrated it when you heard the good news. So did we. All the church and school bells and bands in France were kept busy. Everything is quiet at the front now. We used to drive and walk around without lights, but now we can have lights everywhere and can drive right up to the front line with big headlights.

The Germans are turning some of our prisoners loose. Today I met hundreds of them on the road. I stopped and talked to some of the boys. They said the Germans did not treat them very good, especially with eats. Their clothes were made of paper and they looked very ragged. They sure were glad to get back. If Germany had not signed up she would have gotten what was coming to her, because things were all set along our front for a big drive. But I guess she got enough as it was. The German people are glad it is over.

We are not very busy at present. I was away from my company for a few days evacuating patients from the field hospital to the base hospital, but now I am back again. We are turning in some of our cars. I don't know what that means but I hope it means that we are on our way back to the boat soon. According to news here now, I may be at home for my birthday celebration. Some say that we will be among the first and some that we will be among the last to go. We are with the regular army now, and I can't tell when we will start back.

The following nine fellows are with me: John Schmidt, Al Fritsch, Al Popenhaus, Walter Hastings, Wm. Gutzwiller, Ferd Chaplin, Steingrueber and Stegemoeller. I stopped at a little town the other day to take a hot bath and met a fellow who used to work for Mike Steinkamp at Indianapolis. His name is Shenk. He knew Clifford and Uncle Will. At the field hospital I met a fellow who knew Mr. Botney of New Bethel, where Mr. Botney lives. He knew Mr.

Bretzloff, and his father helped build Mr. Bretzloff's house. I have met lots of boys who always know someone from Batesville.

Was glad to hear that Henry is getting better. That "flu" must be awful. We have lots of cases too. So far I have been feeling fine and have a good appetite. I have plenty of warm clothes. I have rubber boots, overshoes, two pairs of shoes, three pairs of heavy gloves, and about six pairs of heavy socks and not very much to do. Time hangs heavy on our hands now. Chester Brockman is in the base hospital but I have never had the chance to meet him. Lots of the boys are hunting souvenirs. I could get lots of them but I don't think I'll bother with them. I may bring a few. I'll be satisfied to get home in good health. I could get lots of German helmets, but they are too unhandy to carry.

Regards from all the boys. Your loving son and brother.

GILBERT A. GOYERT."

Mesves, France, November 24, 1918.

"As the censorship has been raised I will try to relate my trip across the Atlantic during war time. Some things happened which I will tell you rather than write them. August 6th we left the port of Newport News at 2 p. m. There were three ships in our convoy. Several days later we met three from New York. This made six boats in our convoy. I was on a Holland boat called Zeelandia that carried about eighteen hundred to two thousand men. The first few days of our trip the weather was hot; toward the end of our journey overcoats came in to our comfort. Most every night the upper deck was covered with sleeping men. It was either because of the heat or fear of the sub that brought them on this deck. On leaving port several cruisers and an airplane accompanied us but returned after several days. As we went on the boat over the gangplank our names were checked and each man received his bunk and raft number. I was on the third deck or about even with the water line. No light was to be seen at night, no cigars or cigarettes could be smoked. The sailors took off their white and put on their blue uniforms. The vessels ran abreast one-fourth to one-half mile apart. We had drill at dawn and before dinner every day. The raft I was on was egg-shaped and held fifteen to twenty men. I'll never forget the first morning I was on that boat. I heard the electric bells ringing. At first I didn't know what for, then found it was for the raft-drill call.

A life-saver is in each bunk, and these we had to carry with us all the time. When about half way across we carried our reserve rations. These were bacon in a bacon can; our condiment can contained coffee, sugar, salt and four packs of hard tack. Three days before landing our convoy was met by cruisers and destroyers. A sausage-shaped balloon used for observation was suspended on one of the cruisers. A destroyer can make about forty miles an hour. Our course was a zigzag route. This was to prevent the submarine from following. At times these U-boats followed a convoy all day and at dusk or at dawn made an

1. Lewis Walker. 2. Brightly Severinghaus. 3. Henry F. Kress. 4. Leslie Konkle. 5. Charles H. Rupp. 6. Mose B. Curran. 7. Vincent Starke. 8. Lester James. 9. George U. Brown, Jr. 10. David Kirschner. 11. Leo Benz. 12. James Watson Gookins.

attack on them. August 18th we came to anchor in the harbor of Brest till the 22nd. As I wrote some of the happenings of my trip in former letters, I will only add that this morning our band 'played' another group of men out of camp. It won't be long before all the casuals will be gone from here and we will be lucky to get home with one of these groups.

MUSICIAN AMOS G. WELSER,
154th Infantry Band, A. E. F.,
Address P. O. 798, Via N. Y."

Oberwinter, Germany, December 29, 1918.

"Dear Old Neighbor and Friend:

Will drop you a few lines as I now have the opportunity. Up to the present it was impossible to write, for since last February we have been almost continually on the firing line. I served about one hundred and ten days on the Lorraine front in the trenches. From there we went to Champagne, where on July 15 the Crown Prince launched his great offensive against us, trying to reach Paris. Life looked hopeless, but I never lost heart, but fought to check the masses of big Prussians that were approaching. For a time I thought all was lost but we stopped them. No Man's Land looked like a cemetery with those big Prussians biting the dust, cold in death. The French were fighting on both sides of this division, which was the only American division there. They said it was the heaviest bombardment the Germans ever put over. High explosives, shrapnel, trench mortars, 77's, one-pounders, and gas shell fell like hail. Never have I witnessed as much steel flying in all my life and for twenty-five kilometers behind us trying to cut off support and supplies. Airplanes would even fly over and shoot machine guns at us. We saved the day for France. Had we failed to hold them back they would no doubt have reached Paris. Our company had one hundred and six casualties, captured, killed, gassed and wounded, so you see how we were situated. From there we were taken to Chateau-Thierry on the Marne River, now called "The River of Blood", where we had some more fierce fighting, of which you have no doubt read. Then the drive at St. Mihiel on the Toul front advancing fourteen kilometers in twenty-eight hours but pushing on five further or nineteen in all. The French had tried several times to retake this ground but failed with heavy losses. It was there I met Eddie Wildey, as his regiment was also in the drive. It sure was a happy meeting, but I have not met him since. Next was the final blow at Verdun on the Argonne, where a fierce battle took place, but the American heroes got them on the run and followed them almost day and night, until Sedan was reached where Napoleon III lost, but this time it was Germany that lost. From there we started on our long march across Belgium, Luxemburg into Germany and up the Rhine, where we are now. I sure have some terrible experiences to tell you when we meet. I have faced all the shot and shell, and never got a scratch, which only a few in this company

can say. I saw the 28th Infantry in the final drive but was unable to find Eddie Wildey's company. Will close wishing all a Happy New Year. Your old friend,

CORPORAL HARRISON REYNOLDS,

Co. 1, 166th U. S. Inf., Rainbow Div., A. E. F., France."

Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., November 27, 1918.

"Dear Grandma:

Well, I'm back to New York and will soon be home. Am expecting to be there by Christmas anyway. We are getting a lot of honor that really belongs to someone else. You see we were all ready to sail for France on the morning the news came of the armistice signing, so we came here on a transport and in overseas uniforms, and every one who saw us thought we were arriving from France, and being the first to arrive they're going wild over us. We had a fifty-two-hour ride on the U. S. S. Martha Washington, which is one of the largest transports in use. It has made nine trips across. I didn't get seasick but a lot of them did. We were over a hundred miles out from land most of the trip and went far out of the regular course to avoid mine fields. They had out mine-sweepers all the time, and we had to keep on life preservers and all our clothes the whole trip. Twice a day the alarm was given to man the life boats and rafts, and we had to learn where to go and what to do in case of accident. You know the mines haven't been taken up yet, and many of them are floating loose and can't be found.

When we got into New York Harbor, ferries and passenger boats turned out of their courses to run parallel to us. Such yelling and waving you never heard or saw. And every bell and whistle in the harbor was doing its best. When we landed and got out on the streets it looked like the whole population of the United States was there throwing eats, confetti, and even money at us. We're to parade in New York tomorrow. Theaters and everything else is wide open to us. All you need is an overseas uniform to have New York at your feet. If you stop on a corner you have a crowd around you in a minute, asking questions. I'm going to have a forty-eight-hour pass beginning tonight. The "Y" here has invitations for five thousand of the 41st Brigade to spend Thanksgiving with private families in New York and Brooklyn. I don't know yet whether I will accept one or not. It's certainly heaven here for us but for all that, I'll be glad when I can come home. This letter will have to do for all my relatives at Versailles because I'm my own secretary and trying to write to every one today.

Love to all.

Your grandson,

PAUL WYCOFF,

Bat. F, 38th C. A. C."

Coblenz, Germany, January 31, 1919.

"Dear Mother:

Well, it is just ten bells, and I have about one hour for letter writing. I sent you a card or so since I landed here, but I never told you how I came to get this trip to Coblenz, Germany.

You see, the Y. M. C. A. educational books are making a big hit in the Third Army, the Army of Occupation, and headquarters are at Coblenz, Germany. I told you in a letter a few weeks ago that we were very busy handling the Y. M. C. A. books. So last Monday morning I arrived at the office for duty at 8:30 o'clock and as I sat down at my desk I saw a note saying that I was to act as guard and take a car load of educational books to Coblenz, Germany, and was to start from Chaumont Station at 4 p. m. Monday, so I had to hurry to get the baggage to the depot. I didn't do much work at the office. You can't tell what will happen, so the chief clerk sent a Yank from the stock room with me so it would not be lonesome on the trip.

Our car was filled from top to bottom and end to end. Two-thirds of the car was Y. M. C. A. educational books, and the other third was taken up with our baggage. Our baggage consisted of two field cots, two straw-ticks, one comfort, eleven blankets, shaving outfits, towels, mess kits, and so forth. In eats, we had tomatoes, canned corn, jam, beans, bread, coffee, different kinds of meat and son on. We also had an alcohol stove so we could warm our food. Our outfit was complete.

At 4 p. m. our car was ready to leave, but the American special was late so we didn't leave Chaumont until 10 p. m. Monday. Went to bed and in a short time were hooked on behind the American special, bound for Coblenz, Germany. Tuesday morning we arose and I acted as chief cook, and at seven o'clock our breakfast was ready. It was fine! Beans, bread, hot toast, tomatoes, and that good coffee. You know I like coffee.

Arrived at Toul at 9 a. m. Tuesday. Was there until twelve noon. Then were bound for Coblenz again. Weather was very cold, snowing, but we would open the side door and peep outside to see how different things looked than at Chaumont. About fifteen or twenty kilometers from Metz our eyes were opened. Oh, how many beautiful homes were destroyed! Not a single person to be seen in the towns except a few Yanks doing guard duty along the railroad. Talk about dugouts, trenches, wire entanglements, etc., of the Huns—we could see all from the train. Arrived at Metz at 5 p. m.—a nice city with strong fortifications.

While our train was taking water at Metz I talked to a German who said he would be eighteen years old in July. Had been in service twenty-one months. He deserted three times and the third time they let him stay home. Said all boys of fifteen and sixteen years had to join

the army or be put in irons or in prison. He also said the famine had touched many families in Metz last year. Their family numbered seven besides the parents. Eats were so scarce that two of his little sisters died from starvation, one ten, the other six years old. We gave the lad a piece of bread and jam, for he was hungry.

At 5:20 p. m. we started moving again about forty miles per hour. The Germans have a wonderful railroad bed, and their trains are pretty nice, but nothing like the United States can build. Ate supper in our convoy car at six bells and had a little of everything. Arrived at Luxemberg at 11 p. m. but could not see much at night. To bed at eleven and had a good sleep. Wednesday morning I peeped and we were at a standstill in a freight station in Coblenz, Germany, so we dressed, ate, and then started to find the general headquarters of the Third Army. At 8 a. m. three trucks were there to unload the car of Y. M. C. A. educational books for the Third Army of Occupation. At 11 a. m. books were checked and all O. K. Then we were at liberty in Coblenz.

We first looked for a hotel, and as we stepped out of the railroad station we spied the Hausa Hotel. Registered there, for it was near the depot. A fine hotel with good fare and soft beds. I felt at home in that soft bed, different from straw-tick. At 1:30 p. m. we started taking in Coblenz. A fine city of fifty-six thousand population. Street car fare 15 pfennig per person, about one-sixth of a mark, and a mark is twelve cents at present, so you can ride all over the city for two cents.

When we got down to the Rhine I opened my eyes because of the beautiful bridges, all kinds of them, and the scenery is grand, and there are many other special features that show why the Germans thought so much of the Rhine river.

In the evening we went down to the Fest Halle, that is the building where the Y. M. C. A. have their headquarters. At nine, we stepped into a German cabaret and sure enjoyed the evening eating sandwiches, drinking lemonade with foam on top, and sat and smoked a few cigars and listened to the music, American pieces played by Germans on an accordion, zither and guitar. The waiters were German damsels with red cheeks, and they wore little Dutch caps and would try to sing American songs. We sure had a nice time.

At ten we arrived at the hotel and "toot sweet" we were in bed. Next day we started on our sight-seeing tour again. Went down to see the Kaiser's palace and many other denkmals of him. They sure thought a good bit of their kaiser, but not so much any more.

I bought many postcards which I am going to send; a few pictures I'll send as soon as I arrive at general headquarters at Chaumont, France—for you and sister Cora. Also have other souvenirs but don't know whether I should send or keep them until I hit the United States. I sent you a package or two a few weeks ago, and if you received them O. K. I will send all I have in the way of souvenirs.

There is a fine Red Cross canteen here at the railroad station, open from 6 to 12 p. m. seven days a week. All free—large fresh doughnuts, all kinds of jam, and cheese sandwiches, good coffee with milk and sugar, and "Beaucoup" chocolate and cocoa. The more you eat the better you like it. The Red Cross sure is making a hit in the American Expeditionary Forces, especially in the Third Army.

It is 11 p. m. and I think I am going to "cochay", which means going to sleep, so will close, and tomorrow will mail postcards to you and others, for I'm sure all of you will be glad to get news from me while I am sight-seeing in Coblenz. Am in best of health and hope you and everybody are O. K. Good-bye.

Your loving son,

PRIVATE GEORGE J. ENGEL."

"Somewhere in France, November 11, 1918.

Dear Folks:

It has been some time since I wrote last but could not get much chance sooner as we were on the go nearly all the time, and were at no place where we could get paper or get the letters censored. We were following the Germans and they were going so fast that it took lots of hiking to get up to their lines.

We went over the top on November 6, and went seven kilometers and didn't find any of the enemy, but the next morning we met strong resistance, but it did not take long before we had them going again. I am taking a rest now as one of them managed to hit me in the right ankle and made me turn back. It is not very much of a wound as it did not break any bones. The machine gun bullet went through on the right side of the ankle near the ankle bone. When I was hit it did not hurt. All that I noticed was that something hit me and I looked and saw a bullet hole in my shoe. I wanted to go on at first but some told me to look after it; when I pulled my shoe off I saw a hole through the side of the ankle. It is about an inch and a half from the place where it entered to the place where it came out again. I then pulled out my first aid package and tied it up and went to the rear. I had to walk about a mile to the first aid station which they established in a little town which we took in the morning. It was about two o'clock when I got hit. On my way back I pulled up a nice good turnip out of a patch the Germans had sowed and it surely tasted good, as I was hungry. It was the first raw turnip I had since I was over here. When I got to the first aid station I was looked after and the road was blown up near there, so the captain said if we could walk to the next town, which was about three miles off, we could get an ambulance. So a few of us boys started to walk. My ankle was pretty sore by this time and I could hardly walk. But I was surely lucky, as some good engineer came along on horseback and let me ride his horse and he walked. When we got

1. Ernest Hockersmith. 2. John Elmer Shaw. 3. Edgar D. Rea. 4. Henry Kumpart. 5. Alvin Cramer. 6. Cecil Brodbeck. 7. Roy Runner. 8. Ray Spencer. 9. Harry Gault. 10. Joseph William Bentz. 11. William Goss. 12. Reuben Smock.

to this aid station I could not stand on my foot any more and stayed there all night. The next morning I was taken to another station and from there to a field hospital. Stayed there a day and was then moved to the hospital where I now am. Landed here night before last. Think I'll be sent to some base hospital today or tomorrow. My foot is a good deal better and I guess by the time this reaches you it will be healed.

I met Bertha Greeman this morning. She is staying at this place but is in a different ward. She came through this ward yesterday morning and I saw and thought of her right away. This morning after she was through with her work she came in. She surely seemed to be glad to see some one from our home town. Said I was the first one she had met. She surely treated me fine—went to the Red Cross and got me a sweater and brought me some candy, cakes, an apple, box of cigarettes and this writing paper. I think the apple, candy and this paper were some of her own. She wanted to do all she could for me and I am surely thankful to her. Call up her folks and tell them I saw her and that she is looking well and in good spirits and very cheerful.

I hope and think that peace will be signed today according to rumors and if not I hope it will be very soon hereafter.

I have a good appetite and am feeling fine aside from my little sore and hope you are all well. Will close with my love to you all. Tell the friends around there "hello" for me and that I think we'll seon come back to tell our experiences. Good-bye, from

PRIVATE HENRY J. GAUSMAN,

Co. F, 16th Infantry, A. E. F.,

Frist Division, France.

Edinburgh, Scotland, December 22, 1918.

"Dear Mother:

Am leaving here for Liverpool tomorrow after a week spent in the picturesque highlands of Scotland. Leaving Liverpool on Monday, we took the train for Aberdeen, arriving there at 2 p. m. Tuesday after a rail journey of thirteen hours. We stopped Tuesday night at the Waverly Hotel and saw a good show at the Tivoli theater. Wednesday we went out to see the town. First, we visited the Bridge of Balgownie, built in the year 800. It's still in good condition and is interesting chiefly from the fact that Robert Bruce led his army across it to the battle of Culloden. In a little stone hut at the foot of the bridge was a photographer's shop. Here we stopped and had our pictures taken in kilts, the one we wore being the dress uniform of the Gordon Highlanders. Will send you one of them when I get back. Then we saw the Cathedral of St. Machar, which was built in 1010. Entering this building, which, by the way, is still used for services, we

saw the old baptismal fount, the stained glass windows and decorated ceilings which have stood for centuries. Next, we visited King's College and Manschal College and Museum. Wednesday night we stayed again at the Waverly and Thursday morning went to the fish market. Aberdeen is a great fishing port and at the market we saw the ships unload their cargoes, which were promptly sold by auctioneers to the dealers.

At noon we took the train for Edinburgh, arriving at four o'clock. Here we stopped over night at the American Welcome Club. Friday we organized a party of eight soldiers and sailors and secured a guide for a trip to the lakes. In the afternoon we went through Edinburgh castle. We saw Queen Mary's room, the throne room, the crown and royal scepter of Scotland, the prison, the palace, and all the old cannons used in the sieges of olden days. The castle is situated on a high cliff, and, though centuries old, is in good condition.

At 4 p. m. our party started for Glasgow. We stopped over night at the American Y. M. C. A. and added a few more to our party. Next day we started for Tarbet, on the Caledonian railway. In our party there was one American girl, a Y. M. C. A. worker from Nyack, N. Y. After an hour's trip by rail through the Scottish mountains we arrived at Tarbet. Here we mailed a few cards at the postoffice and walked down to the banks of beautiful Loch Lomond. At the pier we took a little boat, the "Princess Patricia", and went about fifteen miles up the lake to Inversnaid. Here we got off and took a footpath up the hill past the cascades and a beautiful waterfall. At the top we saw the ruins of an old Scottish fort and the graveyard where nearly all of the garrison are buried. We descended the hill and were met by two American Red Cross nurses, who joined the party. This made us twenty-five strong, and everyone an American, too. We then went into the Inversnaid hotel and had a wonderful dinner in the dining-room, which faced Loch Lomond and the Grampian range of mountains. From the table we saw the lake and the mountains, Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis. After the meal we had music for an hour in the drawing room and then lined up by the cascade for a picture of the group. The steamer returned at two, and then we took a thirty-mile ride on the most beautiful lake in the world. Leaving the boat at Balloch we again caught the train to Glasgow. We stayed only an hour and got another train for Stirling. Our guide took us to the Corn Exchange cafe for supper and then we scattered about to the various houses for the night. Four of us were with an old Scotchman and his wife and they entertained us in real Scottish fashion. They heated irons and put them in the beds to keep our feet warm, and in the morning we had tea and toast in bed. Nothing like that at home. Stirling is a very old city with about thirty thousand population. They have one street car line, the cars being pulled by horses.

This morning we visited Cambuckenneth Abbey, where the body of James III of Scotland lies. From there we ascended a steep hill to the Wallace monument. This is about two hundred and fifty feet high,

and in the rooms inside there is the sword of Sir William Wallace, also statues of Walter Scott, Robert Bruce, John Knox, and other famous Scotchmen. On the site of this monument, Wallace stood and watched the approach of the British just before he defeated them at the battle of Bannockburn. From the top of the monument one gets a sight of seven famous battle-fields, among them the field of Bannockburn, the sites of the battles of Stirling, Linlithgow and several others. We had lunch in town and this afternoon went through Stirling castle. There we saw the palace, dungeons, the House of Parliament, the first Scottish mint, and the room where Douglas was murdered by James III; also where James IV was kept during childhood. Mounting the parapet, we saw Queen Mary's lookout, the round table where the knights of old held their games, and the ladies' lookout where the court ladies watched the games. Coming down we passed through the wild animal den and the Ladies' Rock where guns were mounted when the castle was captured. We also saw the stone where prisoners were beheaded.

We passed through the only church of its kind in the world. It is separated in the center by a vestibule and in each end is a room and each Sunday services are held in each end at the same time. In the graveyards about the church, I found an old headstone with this inscription:

'Our life is but a winter day,
Some only breakfast and away,
Others to dinner stay and are full fed.
Large is his debt who lingers out the day—
He that goes soonest has the least to pay.'

We left there at four-thirty and arrived here at six o'clock. Tomorrow we are going to visit Holyrood castle and art gallery, Parliament House, and so forth. Start home tomorrow, and will report for duty on Christmas eve.

Had a wonderful trip, and one I wouldn't have missed for anything. Am feeling fine and expect to be with you in about four months. Have a collection of souvenirs to send you as soon as I return.

Your loving son,

HAL L. MYERS."

An Engineer's Story

"I entered the Army March 29, 1918, at Stanley, North Dakota, being stationed at Plaza as a railway telegraph operator and clerk. I was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, arriving there on Easter Sunday. Was assigned to Company C, 163d Depot Brigade. I remained there only two and a half weeks when I was transferred to Company G, 5th Depot Brigade, Signal Corps, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Arriving there, I discovered I had the measles. I was immediately taken to the hospital. Was there two and a half weeks. A week later I was put in the over-

seas casual replacement detachment for service overseas. Expecting to move forward every day the whole unit was confined to the camp. On June 15, I left Ft. Leavenworth, arriving at Camp Merritt, N. J., on the 17th. Waited there for transport until the 21st, when I sailed on the Shropshire, arriving at Port LeHavre, on July 6th. The following evening entrained and went to St. Aignon, France, which was a few days' ride. Then marched out to Camp Cuddes and was assigned to Company B, 116th Field Battalion, Signal Corps. On July 16 I was promoted to corporal and a few days later was sent on my way to the 5th Division. On July 25th I reached St. Die, the headquarters of this division. The following morning I was assigned to Company C, 9th Field Battalion, Signal Corps. Was detached to the 11th Infantry to help operate the different ways of communication, and went up to the trenches in the mountains on the same day. This was known as a quiet sector, but the enemy would bomb our front lines nearly every day, and the Boche aviators would come over, trying to locate our artillery and machine guns. One evening, about two weeks later, we surprised them. We opened up with some light artillery such as one-pounders and trench mortars; also included the machine guns. We were ready at a minute's notice to advance. In the meantime, the 6th Infantry, which was just on the left of us, went over and captured the town of Frapelle. The enemy in front of us had retired, so we did not advance. On August 23d I left the St. Die sector and began a march toward the St. Mihiel sector; marched at night and rested throughout the day. Stayed at Martincourt, a small town, for a few hours' rest, and on the evening of September 11 we marched up to the front and took our position in the trenches.

I was laying telephone wire from the 11th regimental headquarters to the front until 1 a. m. September 12, when the thousands of pieces of our own artillery began firing over our heads. At 5 a. m. we started on our forward advance. We kept on going, and on the 15th we were relieved by the 60th Regiment. We moved back a few miles for that night and next day. We then started on our journey to the western front. Only marched a few nights until we were picked up by trucks and rode. We were held in reserve till we reached the town of Mont Faucon. Here I was sent back to headquarters to work with Company B, 9th Field Battalion, Signal Corps. Near October 14th I was sent up to Nantillois to lay a telephone line to Madeline farm. During the night our captain was wounded and taken back. We went on, but got lost, so we decided to wait till daybreak. We then started out and reached our objective, but were kept busy repairing our wires for the next few days. We then put in lines in and beyond Cunel into the forests of Bois-des-Rappes. Here we received orders to stop until reinforcements were brought up.

On the evening of October 27 our barrage started and lasted till the morning of the 29th, when we advanced again, capturing the towns of Aincreville, Clery-le-Grand, Clery-le-Petite on to Dun-sur-Meuse, where we crossed the Meuse river around November 5th. Then we

went on through Milly on to Murvaux and put in lines from there to Brandeville. On the 10th I helped run a line on towards Louppy. The firing from the enemy broke our lines, and I was sent back to repair them.

On November 11th I left Brandeville again repairing the wires. I reached Louppy about nine o'clock. We were ready to make another advance, but soon received orders to stop, for the war was over. I rode back in a truck to Lyon that evening and remained there for nearly a week, when I went to Longuyon. Was there till December 1st, then went to Luxembourg City, Luxembourg, for nearly two weeks. Moved to Merl for a few days. From there to Esch, Luxemburg, and remained there till July 8, 1919, when we started for home. Reached Brest, France, on the 11th. Sailed on the United States ship Radinor on July 15th, reaching New York harbor on the 28th. Was sent to Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y., for three days. Then went to Camp Sherman, Ohio, August 2d, and received my final discharge there on August 4th.

ORA C. ENGLE,
Co. C, 9th Battalion, Field Signal Corps."

"April 6, 1919.

"Some of my experience in the United States Army. I was employed at Cincinnati with the Warner Auto Top Co. and was drafted into the service September 6, 1918. Was sent from Osgood, Ind., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. I was turned down on the first examination on account of tonsilitis. Went to the base hospital and was there two weeks. After that I was put into Company 53, 14th Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. There I got my first experience. I was given a uniform and had to drill every day. I was there for only a short time when the Spanish influenza broke out. One night, about six o'clock, they picked out a detail of soldiers to go to the base hospital to help take care of the "flu" patients. I happened to be on and had to go. We had to pitch our tents first, which we had to sleep in. Then we were put in different wards. I and another fellow were put in convalescent ward No. 10. There were one hundred and fifty sick soldiers there. The hours we had were from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. The work we had was to help the nurses, that is, sponge the real sick ones with hot towels and wash them night and morning. We had to carry their meals to them three times a day. When one would die we had to wrap him up in two bed sheets, then go with ambulance to the morgue, and bring back the sheets. We made those trips quite frequently, for many died. A great many of the orderlies took the "flu," but I was lucky and didn't get it.

PRIVATE HARRY GILLAND."

Diary of Everett Hart

Seaman on the Destroyer Yarnall

EVERETT HART

Enlisted July 8, 1918, at Indianapolis; was sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago, Illinois. Promoted to second class seaman on August 2, 1918. Was at Camp Farragut, Great Lakes, for detention two weeks. Camp Perry for training, one week. Camp Ross, three days. Sent from there to receiving ship Commodore off Grant Park, Chicago. Trained here until September 11, 1918. Sent then to receiving ship at Philadelphia; stayed here in training until October 30, 1918. Stayed at anchor until November 29.

November 29, 1918—Put the Yarnall into commission in Philadelphia Navy Yards and went to Rhode Island for torpedoes, at Newport, R. I.

Dec. 1—Got torpedoes in Newport. Returned to New York on December 2.

Dec. 3—Moved from Hudson to North river to wait for the President.

Dec. 4—Led the convoy out of the harbor. Eleven destroyers, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, George Washington Transport, with the President.

Dec. 5—Sea rough. Part of the crew sick, as they haven't been out to sea for a long time.

Dec. 6—Still at sea. Still rough as thunder.

Dec. 7—At sea, rough. Nobody has had a wash since we left New York, and no prospects of getting any.

Dec. 8—The sea still rougher than ever. Can not walk on deck without holding to something. Six of the destroyers turned back to New York on December 6th.

Dec. 9—Left the convoy, increased speed from sixteen knots to twenty-five knots per hour and sailed for the Azores Islands to get oil and water. After leaving the convoy a few hours we broke down and were about an hour getting fixed up again. Arrived in the Azores at 7 p. m. and took on oil and water. Having a few spare minutes there

the ship's company nearly all got drunk. We didn't have any liberty here; but one good thing, we had enough fresh water for a good bath and to scrub our clothes.

Dec. 10—At 2:30 p. m. we sailed from the Azores to join the convoy again. We found the convoy about eleven o'clock a. m. and took our position and continued on our course to Brest. The sea was still very rough and those that drank most of the liquor were very sick.

Dec. 11—Still at sea. Everything went well but the sea was still rough.

Dec. 12—We were nearing Brest and expecting to get in next day.

Dec. 13—The long-expected day arrived. We met the fleet from Brest. There were nine battleships and forty-nine destroyers. All battleships fired twenty-one guns as a salute to the President. A few minutes later we met the French fleet. They also fired a salute. There were a few airplanes flying over the George Washington; also some dirigibles. Arrived in Brest at 3:30 p. m. and anchored outside the breakwater. Lowered the motor sailor and about 8 o'clock we pulled inside the breakwater and moored to Buoy 3.

Dec. 14—Started to cleaning up the ship. Had liberty at 4:30 p. m. until nine o'clock. I went ashore and for the first time I stepped on foreign soil, which was very muddy, but I went around trying to see as much of the town as I could. After I had seen all I could, I went down to the Y. M. C. A. hut and stayed there until it was time to come back to the ship.

Dec. 15—About the same as yesterday, only we took on a new supply of water and oil, and then I had my second bath since we left the United States.

Dec. 16—Still moored at Buoy 3 and nothing much to write about, and nothing much to see.

Dec. 17—"Same old stuff" or S. O. S., whichever you want to call it. Work until 4:30 p. m., then liberty.

Dec. 18—Raining ever since we have been in Brest.

Dec. 19—Nothing of interest. Raining again, which is nothing new.

Dec. 20—This was a day we all loved to see, being pay day. I drew 180 francs, as we were paid in French money. Of course I didn't know anything about it at all. Anyway it amounted to about $33.00 in our money. When I went ashore and started to buy things I would pull out all I had and have them take all they wanted, but I soon got used to it, and asked for what I wanted and how much they wanted for it. You don't want to even let the French people take out what they want, for if they think you don't know any better they will take more than it is worth.

Dec. 21—Found it raining again, and nothing of interest to write about.

Dec. 22—Rain again. We were told we could have seven days' furlough either to Paris or to London. I didn't care to go, so stayed on the ship.

Dec. 23—At 4:30 o'clock a party left the ship for London and Paris.

Dec. 30—Nothing has happened, only it is raining like h--l.

Dec. 31—Some more rain. About 4 p. m. we got word to get on stores and proceed to Portugal to carry Admiral Dunn and his staff and a Portuguese prime minister.

Jan. 1, 1919—We left Brest for Oporto, Portugal, with Admiral Dunn, his staff, a Portuguese prime minister and a Portuguese officer who was going to be president of Portugal. The other had been shot about three days before this. We had a good day, only for one old friend—the rain.

Jan. 2—Arrived in Oporto, Portugal, about 1:30 p. m. Here the Portugal officer and the admiral and his staff were supposed to catch a train for Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, but the Portuguese officer was afraid they would kill his party, so we had to take him on into Lisbon by water; while at Oporto, the Bum-Bum boats sold us all the oranges we wanted. No liberty. We left here at 9:30 p. m. for Lisbon, Portugal; the seas as rough as h--l. Admiral very sick.

Jan. 3—About nine o'clock a. m. we arrived at Lisbon and tried to tie up to a buoy in the Tagus river, but the weather was so rough we couldn't do it. So we pulled alongside the dock. Liberty at 4:30. Shoved off about five o'clock, but some fellow in the deck force stole a five-pound can of butter the night before and all the deck force was restricted; no liberty for them. I was in the bunch. All went well till about nine o'clock, when a terrible storm came up and the ship was rocked like we were at sea. The motor sailor was tied up at the stem of the ship and it sank, but the lines on it were long enough to hold until we could get a larger one on it. We had lots of trouble and work trying to get her afloat again, but succeeded at about 3 a. m.

Jan. 4—My section rated liberty so, and quick as possible we cleaned up and went ashore. We had midnight liberty. Some of our sailors were mistaken for English sailors and got a pretty bad deal out of it. One fellow had his eye cut with a knife and his wrist broken; some of the others had to pay a fine before they could get away. Some returned all right. Souvenirs—we sure had a hot time for our first liberty.

Jan. 5—Another happy day, being pay day. We got paid in Portuguese money. I had 22,000 sies—some money—but only $15 in our money. I went ashore again and sure had some fine time. They had some fine parks and squares, and their sidewalks were different kind of bricks. Their trolley cars were more like our own, and it seemed by this time like the Portuguese knew we were Americans, and when we wanted anything they would show us where to get it. When we told

them we were Americans they would throw their arms around our necks and say, "Ah, Americano."

Jan. 6—Raining again. I mean still raining, not raining again. Nothing happened till liberty started. Everybody went ashore. Had a good time till eleven o'clock.

Jan. 7—Raining. Also in Lisbon. At ten o'clock shoved off for the Azores Islands. After we had gone about five miles, had some hard luck. We ran into a terrible storm. As we were trying to get things secured for sea all the first section were on the forecastle. When it began to get so rough the executive officer told us to clear the forecastle. Lieutenant Smith was with us and we only lacked a little of being secured. Smith suggested that we stay over and we had to hold on to keep from being washed off the deck. Smith did not want to leave till things were secured. The executive officer told us the second time to come in, that there was another sea coming over. This time I dropped everything and made for the door. The rest did the same, all but two seamen and Lieutenant Smith. One seaman's name was Arthur, the other Lindstrom. Smith and Arthur were washed overboard and never seen again. Lindstrom, having on a pair of sea boots, caught on one of the fire plugs and broke his leg. He was washed down the deck against one thing and another till his clothes were torn off, his arm bruised awfully. We searched about three hours for the men overboard, but found nothing of them. We went back to Lisbon to get a doctor for Lindstrom.

Jan. 8—Arrived in Lisbon about 2:30 a. m. and got a doctor for Lindstrom. After transferring him to the U. S. S. Tonopah, a monitor that was in there, for medical treatment, we shoved off about 10:30 a. m. for the Azores Islands, the sea still rough as h--l. We had two army officers aboard that were as seasick as dogs. No rain today.

Jan. 9—Arrived at Ponta Delgada, Azores, at 10:20 a. m. and tied up alongside the U. S. S. Dixie for repairs. The Bum-Bum boats came alongside with oranges and pineapples as cheap as dirt. Had a ball game. The Yarnall got beat. No rain today. Weather hot as July. Liberty at 4:30 p. m.

Jan. 10—Still at Ponta Delgada waiting for oil and the Dixie still working on us. Liberty, and baseball party shoved off at 2 p. m. for another game with the Dixie. Yarnall beat nine to four. No rain.

Jan. 11—Still in Ponta Delgada. Weather as hot as ever. An inquest was held over Smith and Arthur. Nothing seen or heard of their bodies yet and guess there never will be. No rain. About the longest time we spent without having rain since we left the States.

Jan 12—Still at Ponta Delgada. Had beefsteak for dinner, but I had eaten so many oranges and pineapples that I didn't want any dinner; I was almost sick. Liberty at 1 p. m.; also baseball practice.

Jan. 13—Still alongside the Dixie getting a new bridge built on our ship. Silll waiting for the oil tanks.

1. Byron Windsor. 2. Jacob Schumacher. 3. Clay Updike. 4. Arthur Cramer. 5. Paul V. Wycoff. 6. Harry H. Marsh. 7. Clyde Woolery. 8. Tom Bedunnah. 9. Allen Courtney. 10. Sec. Lieut. George H. Bailey. 11. Charles Myers. 12. Faye Eads.

Jan. 14—Started painting the ship. Still in Ponta Delgada, getting plenty of oranges and pineapples.

Jan. 15—Still painting ship. She looks fine. Rained a little.

Jan. 16—Went alongside the Arethura, the oil ship we had been waiting for. Finished oiling ship about 7:45 p. m. Spilled oil all over ship just after painting. The deck force raised h--l about it.

Jan. 17—Got under way about 8 a. m. for Brest, France. Making about twenty-five knots per hour. Painting ship all day. Everyone expecting lots of mail at Brest. Have had no mail in nearly two months. I am sick today. Been in bed all day.

Jan. 18—Still on our way to Brest. Weather fine. Nobody seasick this trip.

Jan. 19—Arrived in Brest about 2 p. m. Sent a party ashore for mail. Returned with ten bags full.

Jan. 20—Still in Brest. Received another bag of mail. The rest of the furlough party came back today.

Jan. 21—In Brest and guess we will stay here for a while as the captain has gone to London.

Jan 22—S. O. S. No more mail.

Jan. 23—S. O. S. Same old stuff.

Jan 24—Ship looking good, as we have about got it cleaned up.

Jan. 25—Mr. Scholtz, our supply officer, went on a furlough. Only three officers left aboard.

Jan. 26—Sunday dinner: Chicken and apple pie. Liberty 9 a. m. Rained all day. Hailed a while this afternoon.

Jan. 28—Rained again today. Turned a bit cooler. No mail yet.

Jan. 29—Rain—rain—rain! One bag of mail today. Received word to prepare to make a trip to Belgium. Supposed to leave at 3 p. m., but did not leave until 10:30 p. m. Captain not aboard. The executive officer had a h—l of a time getting out of the harbor.

Jan. 30—At sea. Passed Plymouth, England, at 5 a. m. Speed, twenty-five knots. Arrived at Dover, England, at 2 p. m. Stopped to pick up the captain and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. Liberty 4:30 p. m. until next morning at 7 a. m.

Jan. 31—The captain came ashore, but Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt didn't. The weather cold and snowing. Liberty party at 4:30. Had lots of fun snowballing some girls. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and staff came on board at 10:30 p. m.

Feb. 2—Left Dover for Ostend, Belgium. Sea calm but cold as old Billy. We dropped two depth charges. Ran into a heavy fog and had to slow down. Supposed to get in at 1 p. m., but it got so foggy we had to anchor at sea. Lowered a boat and sent the assistant secretary of navy and his staff ashore to Ostend. Boat returned O. K. Stayed anchored all night waiting for fog to rise. English Channel so full of mines we are afraid to run in the fog.

Feb. 3—Got under way. Went to the coast of Belgium at Zeebrugge. Arrived there about 10:30. Liberty as soon as we were secured. We were the first American ship in a Belgian port since the war started. Liberty lasted until 12 o'clock p. m. All the boys visited the battle-fields and brought back enough high explosives to blow up h—l! While we were out on the battle-fields we were throwing hand-grenades. Sounded like another war had started.

The British blocked the German submarines in the harbor at Zeebrugge by sinking a ship across the channel. They also blew up a steel bridge. The British did some good work there. There were lots of graves there—they were everywhere. I saw the graves of three German officers and they had a mine placed upon them with these words: "May God finish England."

Feb. 4—Liberty today until 10:30 a. m. The officers made us throw away all the explosives so we didn't bring back any more, but we "busted" all the hand grenades we could find. Got under way at 1 p. m. for Brest.

Feb. 5—Arrived at Brest at 2 p. m. and raining as usual. Received two bags mail from the U. S. S. George Washington.

Feb. 6—Still at Brest. Still raining.

Feb. 7—S. O. S.

Feb. 8—Has got rather rough inside the breakwater. U. S. S. Tarbell left for England this morning. Guess she will have rough trip.

Feb. 9—Rougher than ever. Can't get ashore without getting wet.

Feb. 10—S. O. S. Rough as Billy.

Feb. 11—Still in Brest. No mail from the states. Everybody seems to be feeling blue.

Feb. 12—Left Brest, France, for Plymouth, England, on our regular mail trip. Had a few passengers aboard. Arrived at Plymouth at 1 p. m. Liberty till 7 a. m.

Feb. 13—Left Plymouth for Brest at 9 a. m. Speed twenty-five knots. Arrived at Brest at 3:30 p. m. Received a little mail.

Feb. 14—Went alongside oil dock about 9:30 a. m. Finished oiling at 6:30 p. m. Tied up to Buoy No. 3 as usual.

Feb. 15—Went outside the breakwater and anchored to await the arrival of the President aboard the U. S. S. George Washington. He came on board the Washington about 11:30 a. m. All the ships "dressed" and fired twenty-one guns as a salute. Left Brest at 12:30 bound for good old U. S. A. We are only going as far as the Azores Islands. Standard speed, seventeen knots. Sea pretty rough. French fired twenty-one guns salute and returned to Brest about 3:30 p. m.

Feb. 16—At sea and rough as h—l. Had beans for breakfast. Some feed! Most everybody seasick.

Feb. 17—So rough at sea the cooks can't cook anything to eat. Most every one sick anyway, and don't care for much.

Feb. 18—Still at sea; sea worse than yesterday. Doesn't seem like

we can pull through at all. We sighted our destroyers that came to relieve us at 2 p. m. We turned back to the Azores about 10:30 a. m. but couldn't get in the harbor till next morning, it was so rough out there. Couldn't go to bed, and we had already been out in it four days. Had to wait till next morning to get into the harbor.

Feb. 19—Went inside the harbor about 8 a. m. Tied up alongside a Chink ship. Rough as thunder inside harbor. Played the Tarbell a game of baseball and beat her three to one. As we are back in the Azores, we have plenty of oranges and pineapples to eat.

Feb. 20—Still in Ponta Delgada. Played the U. S. S. Lea a game of baseball and tied score, one to one. Liberty till midnight. Moved alongside the U. S. S. Maumee to oil ship.

Feb. 21—Left Ponta Delgada for Brest at 3 p. m. Sea calm.

Feb. 22—At sea. Washington's Birthday; had a good dinner.

Feb. 23—At sea and Sunday. Had mutton chops for dinner. Reduced speed to fifteen knots.

Feb. 24—Arrived at Brest at 7 a. m. Went ashore for mail. Got four bags.

Feb. 25—Still in Brest. Moored to the same old buoy. Rained.

Feb. 26—Still in Brest. S. O. S.

Feb. 27—Went alongside the U. S. S. Bridgeport. Stayed about one hour and went back to same old place.

Feb. 28—Rained, of course.

March 1—Still in Brest and raining. Looking for more mail.

March 2—S. O. S. Rain—rain—rain.

March 3—Can't expect anything but rain in Brest.

March 4—Went alongside the U. S. S. Maumee to take oil.

March 5—Left Brest for Plymouth at 7 a. m. on the last mail trip. Had fifty cases of shoes, thirty barrels of oil, and many passengers. Arrived at Plymouth about 2 p. m. Liberty all night.

March 6—Left Plymouth for Brest at 8 a. m. Made thirty-three knots most of the way back to Brest. Fine weather. Arrived in Brest at 2 p. m.

March 7—Still in Brest. Tied up to a different buoy, No. 7.

March 8—Received one bag of mail. Taking on oil.

March 9—Left Brest to meet the President. Fine weather all day.

March 10—Still at sea; rather rough today.

March 11—Still at sea and rough. Destroyers in searching formation looking for the George Washington. Sighted the U. S. S. Montana, and the George Washington at 7 p. m. Took our position on starboard side of George Washington. Standard speed fifteen knots.

March 12—Still at sea same position, heading toward Brest. Had general quarters collision and fire drill at 10:30 p. m.

March 13—Still under way. Speed eleven knots. At 4:30 wheel

ropes jammed. Lost sight of convoy. Was picked up. Arrived at Brest 7:30 p. m.. Anchored outside breakwater till 9:45 when we went inside. Tied up to Bouy No. 3 alongside U. S. S. Lea.

March 14—Still at Buoy 3. Took on water. Had captain's inspection.

March 15—Same as yesterday. Had captain's inspection of the crew. Played U. S. S. Lea baseball. Got beat four to two.

March 16—Sunday morning. Had boat race with U. S. S. Woolsey and won by five boat lengths.

March 17—S. O. S. Only took on stores.

March 18—Took on some commissary stores. Oiled the Fanning for her trip home.

March 19—U. S. S. Fanning left for the states.

March 20—Same as before, only the crew drew small stores from the U. S. S. Bridgeport.

March 21—Took on a few stores. Had captain's inspection.

March 22—Captain's inspection of crew.

March 23—U. S. S. Leviathan came in with Secretary Daniels. The Secretary made a talk at the Y. M. C. A. for the boys. He told us we would all get home soon, but here we all stay.

March 24—Took on oil and stores.

March 25—Still at Buoy 3. Painted deck.

March 26—Painted ship. Took on officers' baggage.

March 27—Took on more officers' baggage; also two hundred and fifty men. Got under way at 6:30 a. m. for Spithead, England, U. S. S. Tarbell in the lead. Standard speed thirty knots. Anchored 6:45. Tied up alongside the Kaiserine and Tarbell. Transferred her men to a German ship and got under way for Southampton at eight forty-five.

March 28—Got under way at nine-thirty. Went alongside the Graf Waldersee, another Hamburg-American liner. Took five Germans aboard our ship, but had to put them back on the Waldersee and await the arrival of the Tarbell with the crew for the German ship. Ten-thirty posted men on watch to watch the Germans. Eleven-thirty the Tarbell came alongside with the crew for the Waldersee. We took the crew of German sailors aboard and got under way at three-thirty. Tied up to the German ship, Cape Finisterre, put the Germans aboard her. Got under way and dropped anchor at 6 p. m.. Liberty at 11 p. m. Went ashore at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. Kaiserine Augusta Victoria got under way for Brest, France, with Old Glory flying at the top of the flagstaff.

March 29—Rough. Had to wait a while to hoist the motor sailor. Got under way at 9 a. m. for Southampton. Arrived at 10 a. m. Tied up to a dock. Shoved off at 10:30 p. m. Tied up alongside the Tarbell at 10:45. Tarbell shoved off, we tied to the dock. Captain returned from London. Took on two hundred and fifty officers and men. Shoved of for Cowes 1 p. m. Tied up alongside the German ship

Zeppelin 2 p. m. at Cowes. Transferred the men we brought to the Zeppelin. Took the Germans off her and put them on the Cape Finisterre at 4 p. m. Tied up to a buoy; started to shove off a liberty party, but got orders to get under way again for Southampton. The Graf Waldersee shoved off for Brest. Got under way for Southampton. Arrived at seven-fifty. Tied up to a dock. Liberty till 7 a. m.

March 30—Six a. m., took on English pilot; 7 a. m., got under way. Speed twenty-five knots; 10 a. m., slowed down to twenty knots. Arrived at Harwich, England, at 10:45 a. m. Dropped anchor at eleven. Took on oil, also stores from the U. S. S. Chester. Liberty party at 5:30 till 8 a. m.

April 1—Still at Harwich. Took on officers. Got under way at 8 a. m. with orders for all to wear life-preservers as we were going through the North Sea and there were at this time still twenty-seven thousand floating mines in there. Two English ships were with us. Speed, twenty-one knots. Bound for Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

April 2—Still under way. Sighted Helgoland at 3 p. m. Arrived Wilhelmshaven at 6 p. m. Anchored for the night. No liberty here.

April 3—Secured for sea. Took on German pilot at 6:45 a. m. Speed, twenty knots. Bound for Kiel canal. Steamed up the Elbe river. Arrived at Kiel canal locks, at 12:20 p. m. Tied up to docks till docks were opened at 12:40 p. m. Got under way and started through Kiel canal. Speed, eight knots. We were seven hours going through the Kiel. Sure were some pretty sights all through. Saw the longest bridge in the world across the Kiel canal. Tied up to locks at seven, till locks opened at seven-fifty. Got under way and tied up to a buoy at Kiel, Germany, at eight-thirty for the night. The motor sailor carried the inspection party ashore. Also a German officer we had aboard.

April 4—Left Kiel, Germany, at 6 p. m. Standard speed, thirty knots. Passed Copenhagen at seven-thirty. Arrived at Rugen Island 11:30 a. m. Inspection party went ashore and returned at 3:45 p. m. Got under way at 3:55 p. m. Arrived at Warnemunde at 7 p. m.; till ten o'clock to moor ship. Kept the two guards on all night.

April 5—Still at Warnemunde, Germany. The Allied aircraft inspecting party went ashore to inspect air station. Under way at 12 p. m. Speed, twenty-five knots. Arrived at Appenrade, Germany, and anchored at 5 p. m. Inspecting party went ashore at 5:30 p. m.

April 6—Left Appenrade at 6 a. m. Speed twenty-five knots. Had to slow down to pass through a narrow channel. Arrived and anchored at Flensburg, Germany, at 8:35 a. m. Inspecting party went ashore and returned at 9:45 a. m. Speed, twenty-nine knots. Later slowed down to twenty-two. Arrived at Copenhagen. Liberty at 8 p. m. The ship was open for visitors and hundreds of people visited the Yarnall.

April 8—At dock in Copenhagen; 10 a. m., went alongside British destroyer. Visitors came aboard until 6:30 p. m. Got under way with the F58 and H. M. S. Curlew. Speed twelve knots. Very sorry to leave Copenhagen, for it was sure a fine place.

April 9—Arrived at Kiel Bay, Germany, 7:15 a. m. Moored to buoy. Inspecting party went ashore at 9 a. m., returned at ten. Under way at ten-forty. Passed through locks at Kiel canal at ten-fifty. Steamed through Kiel canal. Speed, eight knots. Changed pilots and took on a German aviator. Passed through the Kiel canal into the Elbe river at 5:50 p. m. Speed, twenty-five knots. Arrived and anchored at Liszt, Germany, at 11 p. m., close to the aircraft factory.

April 10—Allied aircraft inspecting party went ashore at 8 a. m. Returned to ship at 9:30 a. m. Under way at 9:45 a. m. Speed twenty-five knots. Passed Helgoland at 1:50 p. m. Arrived at Bremenhaven, Germany, at 4 p. m. No liberty anywhere in any German port. Had to keep guards on to keep the Germans off the ship, as they want everything they can get hold of, soap especially. I was on guard. No one was allowed to talk to the Germans, but we would talk and trade with them on the sly. The other fellows and myself while on guard traded a can of lye for half gallon of beer. The Germans thought it was sugar and started to eat it. I guess it was very hot. Ha! ha!

April 11—Still at Bremenhaven. Inspecting party went ashore at 11 a. m. The dock was crowded with people wanting to trade for soap. We traded some soap for a little dog. Inspecting party returned at 5 p. m. Went through the locks at 6:15 and out to the British ship that was waiting for us outside. Speed, fifteen knots. Arrived at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, at 9:50 p. m. Took the German officer ashore.

April 12—Still at Wilhelmshaven. Rained all day.

April 13—At Wilhelmshaven. British ships left us today for Harwich, England. Sunday. No bread and nothing else much to eat. Will be glad when we can be where we can get something to eat.

April 14—Left Wilhelmshaven for Helgoland, Germany. Arrived there at 9:30 a. m. Left Helgoland at 12:30 p. m. Rough sea. Slowed down to three knots. Passed four floating mines.

April 15—Still at sea. Rough as h—l! Supposed to arrive at Harwich at 8 a. m., but was ten hours late on account of rough sea. Passed a mine at 5:48 p. m., not over thirty feet from ship. Arrived at Harwich at 7:30 p. m. Tied up to a buoy.

April 16—Got some stores from H. M. S. Ganges. Weather rough. Liberty at 1 p. m. till 10 a. m.

April 17—Still at Harwich. Liberty at 1 p. m. until some time next day. Several of shipmates and myself went to London and had nice trip.

April 18—In London. Stayed at the Eagle Hut, Y. M. C. A. Caught the train at 9:15 for Harwich; arrived there at 1:30 p. m. on Good Friday.

April 19—Still in Harwich. Pretty weather. Nothing happening.

April 20—Easter Sunday. I never spent as lonesome an Easter as today. Weather rough. Liberty 9 a. m. till twelve tonight. Captain returned aboard from London, where he has been the past four days.

April 21—Left Harwich at 11 a. m. for Brest. Speed, two knots.

April 22—Arrived in Brest at 8 a. m. Tied alongside the U. S. S. Murray. Smith, Tarbell, Woolsey and Bridgeport getting ready to dress ship for a French celebration tomorrow.

April 23—In Brest. Dressed ship and painted also. Good weather.

April 24—Painted ship some more. Another nice day.

April 25—Nothing to write about, only another nice day, of which you don't see many in Brest.

April 26—S. O. S. Rained today. Still in same place. Bought a $100 Liberty Bond.

April 27—Sunday. Nothing to do only S. O. S. Rain—rain—rain.

April 28—At 12 p. m. received an S. O. S. call from some mine-sweepers and yachts; 12:30 a. m. we were under way to aid them for they were sinking. A message came from the U. S. S. James saying: "We are going down. Please come alongside and save my men." We went, but could not get alongside, for the sea was rougher than I ever saw it. This was about 4:30 a. m. We couldn't stay on the deck of our ship as the seas were coming over thick and heavy. Not long before this the U. S. S. Douglas sank. Don't know how many men went down with her. The U. S. S. Rambler lost one man overboard. One other ship sank and lost all her crew. We kept in sight of the U. S. S. James, expecting to see her sink. We didn't have much oil—hardly had enough to get back on at 8 a. m. We couldn't do good any longer, so we started for Brest. We arrived there at 9:30 a. m. The wind and tide blew us into the U. S. S. Rathburne and rammed two holes in the side of our ship. Had a h—l of a time trying to tie up. Took us till 12 p. m. We left the U. S. S. Murray with the ships that were in distress. The weather was awful bad all night, sleeting so you couldn't see your way. The U. S. S. James sank at 12:30 p. m. U. S. S. Marietta picked up a few of the crew. In all six ships were lost. At five-thirty the U. S. S. Tarbell and Woolsey went to the sinking ships. We were having the holes patched up in our bow. U. S. S. McDonough came in at twelve with four dead men from the ship-wrecks.

April 29—U. S. S. Tarbell and Woolsey did not do any good out there, as the men that were in the water had already been picked up, or drowned.

April 30—Rain—rain—rain.

May 1—Some rain—not much. Moved to Buoy 6.

May 2—Left Brest at 7 a. m. for Plymouth, England. Arrived at Plymouth at 3:30 p. m. Liberty 4:30 p. m. till 8 a. m.

May 3—Left Plymouth for Brest with 180 passengers, sailors, and marines for the German ship Imperator. Arrived at Brest at 5:30 p. m. Anchored outside. Took off our passengers, got under way at 6:15 p. m., came inside of breakwater, tied up alongside of U. S. S. Bridgeport.

May 4—Sunday. Chicken-pie for dinner. Baseball practice in afternoon.

1. Christie Fruchnicht. 2. Fred Follmer. 3. Charles W. Morrow. 4. Corporal Walter L. Bigney. 5. Frank L. Lamppert. 6. Reuben Runner. 7. Henry Eads. 8. Isaac Hartley. 9. Howard Spangler. 10. Alva Bronnenberg. 11. Harry Hanking. 12. Albert Newman.

May 5—S. O. S. Still at Brest. Nice day.

May 6—Working on decks and laying matting. Baseball team went ashore to practice.

May 7—Nothing happened today. Has been very nice day. Laid matting and finished painting decks. Shoved off Paris furlough party.

May 8—Baseball team played the U. S. S. Woolsey and was defeated.

May 9—Put down rest of matting on forecastle. Secretary Daniels came in on the U. S. S. Corsair, the Bridgeport fired a salute and the French all dressed ship. Got mail from home.

May 10—Saturday. Had bag inspection. Received half bag of mail.

May 11—Rain again. The U. S. S. Murray and Smith left at 8 a. m. for the good old U. S. A .and I hope we will be next. The little dog we got in Germany got lost in Brest Saturday when the boys had him ashore. Got him back today. Everyone glad to see him as they all like him.

May 12—A very fine day! The U. S. S. Hannibal left for Russia. The Seneca left also. Had stew for supper.

May 13—Still fine weather. Took on stores this morning. The U. S. S. Panther came and moored to a buoy. She is going to relieve the Bridgeport, which I guess will be going home soon. The U. S. S. Leviathan came in at 4 p. m. Had some mail aboard. I didn't get any mail myself.

May 14—Still in Brest. Tied up alongside Bridgeport. The U. S. S. America came in at 8:30 a. m., but had no mail aboard for the Yarnall. Shoved another liberty party off for Paris at 4:30 p. m.

May 15—Still fine weather. No rain. Shoved off from alongside the Bridgeport at 12 m. and tied to Buoy 3, alongside the McDonough and Rambler.

May 16—Rained a little. A fine day, though. Took on stores.

May 17—S. O. S. The U. S. S. McDonough left Buoy 3 and went alongside of dock to coal ship, for she is leaving for the U. S. A. on Monday morning. Battleship U. S. S. Oklahoma arrived in Brest May 15.

May 18—Nice weather. No rain. I went ashore—the first time for quite a while. The George Washington was due here at 2 p. m., but broke down outside and didn't arrive till 7:30 p. m. We received one bag of mail from her, but I got none myself.

May 19—Another ship came in this morning with some more mail, but still I got none. The U. S. S. McDonough, supposed to start home today, is not under way yet. May do so later.

May 20—U. S. S. McDonough got under way at 7 a. m. bound for the States. The U. S. S. Rambler also got under way for the states at 9 a. m. At twelve o'clock we got word to get under way, four of the other destroyers also did. Got under way at 3 p. m. Also the Woolsey, Tarbell, Conners and Rathburne and proceeded on our way to Lisbon, Portugal. Sea not very rough.

May 21—Same as yesterday. Still on our way to Lisbon. Had drill and fired machine gun. Was along coast of Spain for about three hours this afternoon.

May 22—Arrived in Lisbon 8 a. m. Better weather this time. Sure a beautiful place here.

May 23—S. O. S. Still at Lisbon. Liberty at 1 p. m.

May 24—Tied to the same buoy. Had two men stayed out over leave. One man off the Conners was shot and killed last night. We are at Lisbon to wait for those airplanes coming over. We will leave soon as they arrive. They are expected tomorrow.

May 25—Fine weather. No rain over here. Airplanes arrived last night at 5:30 p. m. We got under way at 1:30 p. m. We are supposed to go to Cape Finisterre, and take our position there at midnight and wait for those planes. Arrived at Cape Finisterre at 1 p. m.

May 26—Still at Cape Finisterre, but we didn't anchor so far. Are making five knots an hour around here in the same place waiting for those planes. We fired all our big guns at 9: 30 a. m. Fired sixteen rounds in the four-inch guns and two rounds from each three-inch Y. guns—twenty shots in all. Had a fishing party at 5:30 p. m. from the deck. Some fished till 10 o'clock. Never got any fish, but we got some crabs in a net we made.

May 27—Still at Cape Finisterre. Had some gun drill this morning and afternoon. Those planes haven't arrived yet.

May 28—Still at Finisterre. Under way all the time. Five knots an hour. Gun drill morning and afternoon.

May 29—At Cape Finisterre. Raining all day. The planes have arrived in Lisbon and soon as they leave there we can leave here and return to Brest. They may fly tomorrow.

May 30—Still at Cape Finisterre. Rained today. The NC-4, the plane we have been waiting for, arrived at 4:15 p. m. That relieves us so we are on our way back to Brest, making thirty-three knots. The NC-4 will complete her transatlantic flight tomorrow.

May 31—Arrived in Brest 11:30. Moored to Buoy 3, alongside Tarbell. Got three bags mail. Three more destroyers came in and moored to Buoy 3.

June 1—Still at Buoy 3. No mail. Took on stores. Nothing new, only nice weather.

June 2—S. O. S. Still in Brest. Taking on more stores. Getting ready to go home June 5th.

June 3—Still in Brest. Loaded on more stores. Started to oil ship at 2:30; finished at 7 o'clock. U. S. S. Leviathan arrived at 2 p. m.

June 4—Still in Brest. S. O. S. President hasn't arrived yet. There are five of our battleships out here. Two arrived this morning.

June 5—S. O. S. President not here yet. Fine weather. Not much rain. Captain Powell left us today at 11:15 a. m. He was captain of the U. S. S. Woolsey in command of the Fourteenth Division.

June 6—Received word that the President will not sail till about the tenth of June. As we were standing by to sail the fifth, we got orders not to sail till the tenth. The Leviathan sailed today at 9:30 for the States.

June 7—S. O. S. Rathburne returned today at 2:15 p. m. The U. S. S. Dupont and Biddle left at 5:30 p. m. for the States. The U. S. S. Rochester arrived here at 9:30 a. m.

June 8—Still fine weather. The U. S. S. Agamemnon arrived at 9:00 a. m. with mail aboard. The Yarnall received one bag. Baseball party left the ship at 1:30 p. m. Played the George Washington. Got beat twelve to nine.

June 9—S. O. S. Still in harbor at Brest, at Buoy 3.

June 10—Taking on stores, expecting to get under way Thursday morning. The U. S. S. Gridley got under way this morning at 7:30 a. m., going to Italy.

June 11—Still in Brest. The U. S. S. George Washington anchored out here. Fired a salute to Admiral Benson this a. m. as he went aboard the U. S. S. New York. He left the New York and went aboard the Orleans at 2 p. m. At three she got under way for the States with Admiral Benson aboard. The U. S. S. Great Northern arrived at 11:30 a. m. with a shipload of soldiers from the States. Five of my shipmates and myself went outside the breakwater last night and went aboard the Imperator (German ship.)

June 12—S. O. S. Still inside breakwater at Brest.

June 13—Nothing new. At Brest.

June 14—The U. S. S. Edwards and three more destroyers arrived at 3:30 p. m. from the States to take the place of these at Brest. Ball party went ashore and played the Edwards and won.

June 15—S. O. S.

June 16—Went ashore and got more stores this morning. The U. S. S. Alwin and Conners, destroyers, left at 6 p. m. for the States. The rest of ships and destroyers in harbor gave them a good send-off.

June 17—The U. S. S. McKeen got under way at 7:30 a. m. for England.

June 18—Another happy day. It is pay day. No liberty at Brest as they are having a riot there.

June 19—Still in Brest taking on such stores as we need now and then. The McKeen returned from England at 9:30 a. m.

June 20—Standing by to go out for shore range, battle practice.

June 21—Got under way at 7 a. m. with the U. S. S. Woolsey and Tarbell going out for gun practice. The officers from each ship fired four rounds from the four-inch guns. Finished firing at 8:30 p. m. Started to Brest about nine o'clock. Arrived at 11 p. m. and moored to Buoy 3.

June 22—Crew is getting liberty from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

1. Colonel A. E. Ahrends. 2. First Lieutenant C. E. Sparling. 3. First Lieutenant Porter Krick. 4. First Lieutenant Harvey Wonning. 5. First Lieutenant Winfred B. Taylor.

June 23—Still in harbor at Brest. Received word at 7:30 that peace was signed and they sure made some noise here! Didn't quit till midnight.

June 24—Standing by for Wilson to arrive today. Dressed ship at seven this morning. Took on stores at ten. Wilson not arrived yet at seven.

June 25—Still in harbor at Brest. No word of leaving yet. The George Washington got under way at 10:30 and went outside the breakwater. The soldiers are all loaded on her and ready to get under way soon as the President arrives.

June 26—S. O. S. Still inside harbor.

June 27—Still in harbor. Moved to Buoy 2 at 10 a. m. The U. S. S. McCalla arrived at 6:30 from the States.

June 28—Still at Brest. The McCalla moved from alongside us and moored to Buoy 3 at 2 p. m. Peace was signed at 2:15 p. m. President Wilson left Paris at 11 p. m.

June 29—Still inside harbor. All the destroyers went outside to stand by for the convoy at 9 a. m. Wilson arrived at 11 a. m. Got under way at 2 p. m., the Battleship Oklahoma leading the way, President aboard the George Washington. Ten U. S. destroyers, Yarnall, Tarbell, Woolsey and Wickes going home. The rest will return to Brest. There are some French ships and destroyers in the convoy, also. They will turn back after a hundred miles out at sea.

June 30—Still on our way. Everything going well, but sea a little rough. Passed the U. S. S. Great Northern at ten-thirty. Bound for Brest.

July 1—Sea calmer. Everything going well. Still on our way. Sea calm. Having fine time so far.

July 2—Same as yesterday. About half way home at 2 p. m. Have never had four days at sea better than these four days have been. It is getting rough though.

July 3—Still on our way. Sea rough as h—l.

July 4—Sea so rough last night that no one could hardly stay in bed. Still the same this morning. We are just running into the Gulf Stream.

July 5—Still on our way. Sea calmed down today. The U. S. S. Woolsey fell behind last night on account of her oil, but she got oil later and caught the convoy at 8:30 a. m. The President gave a speech aboard the George Washington yesterday evening.

July 6—Everything same as yesterday. Having a fine trip. Passed four United States destroyers at 9:15 a. m. The Woolsey and Wickes fell out of the convoy today. The Wickes was going to give the Woolsey oil. They haven't fallen in with the convoy yet.

July 7—The Woolsey and Wickes haven't caught us yet at 9 a. m. Still on our way, expecting to get in tomorrow at noon, July 8. Ran into heavy fog at 1:30 p. m. Could not see the other ships in the con-

voy. Woolsey and Wickes not yet caught up at 3:45 p. m. Slowed down to five knots an hour on account of fog.

July 8—Eight airplanes came in sight at 8:15 a. m. At nine we met the fleet, thirty-two destroyers, four battleships, being the Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Utah and Delaware. Landed in the North river, New York, at 2:30 p. m. Dropped anchor at 4:15 in North river. Went ashore last night for a while.

July 9—Still anchored in North river. I am not going ashore tonight as I am starting for home tomorrow.

Total number of miles of voyage, 21,177.

Dates—November 30 to December, 1918—July 8, 1919.

Ports, 96.

From Our Y. M. C. A. Man

HALE BRADT

"I was accepted by the Y. M. C. A. for war work in December, 1917, but because the Noblesville School Board—with which I then had a contract—would not release me, I was unable to go until 1918. After nearly a month spent in proving my fitness by attending the Princeton training classes and other meetings, I finally sailed from New York on May 28, and after seventeen days of rough voyage, and submarine adventures, landed in Liverpool, on June 12, and eight days later I found myself at Meaux, within a few miles of the battle line. I was with the "Y" organization of the Second Division. I was here only two days when I was transferred to the Fourth Division and assigned to the 59th infantry regimental secretary. I was the first "Y" man sent to the Fourth Division, and I remained with it and with the same regiment until the division was ordered home, leaving my regiment on the 29th day of June, 1919. This made a continuous service with one regiment of one year and one week. This record has few equals.

On the 15th day of July, the German last big offensive was started and on the 18th my regiment was thrown against the German right flank. Our losses during the next three days were frightful. I was not allowed to be on the front for these three days, but visited the boys in the hospitals and took up a load of canteen stuff as soon as I was

permitted to do so, and arrived in time to march with the regiment to the relief of the Forty-second Division and engage the enemy as he was falling back on the Vesle river. Here, too, we had hard fighting, with many casualties. It was almost impossible to get supplies. I had to make long trips—sometimes fifty or one hundred kilometers at a time, to get writing paper, and often had to carry it on my back, catching rides on army trucks when I could and walking when I could not ride. Those who say that the "Y" was not on the front line did not stay near my regiment. Shells fell within a few rods of my tent almost daily, and men were killed and wounded within a few yards of me. Nor was I the only "Y" man there. There were many of them coming and going all the time. Our hands were tied to a great degree because there was so little transportation. The army requisitioned our trucks whenever it was felt that the needs of the situation demanded it. This was right, but it was not fair to say that the "Y" was not there and doing its best after its failure has been acknowledged to have been caused by other agencies.

After we came out of the Vesle river front—August 12—we had a short rest on the hills north of Chaumont. Here we were able to give the boys canteen and entertainment service. We had moving pictures, vaudeville and baseball. About September 1 we were moved upon the St. Mihiel front in preparation for that battle and following that to the Argonne, in all of which I never left the regiment except to get service for it. In St. Mihiel and the Argonne I was under fire almost continually for about a month. At one time some of my canteen supplies were knocked over by an exploding shell while I was distributing them into piles to be sent to the boys at night. All the service I was able to render at all was absolutely free during the fighting. This rule applied to all battles. After the Argonne my colonel, F. M. Wise, gave me a letter of commendation addressed to my "Y" divisional chief, which I hold as a souvenir.

After the Fourth Division was relieved and withdrawn from the Argonne front we had a brief time in a rest camp north of Toul and then were started on some long marches upon Metz. On November 11 we were again within sound of the guns, and indeed, within their reach, too, had the Germans had enough ginger left in them to reply to the terrific artillery attack that we were giving them. During these marches I was with my regiment or on the road with a "Y" truck serving the boys with hot chocolate, chocolate bars and cigarettes at the night camping places.

During the five months of active service on the battle-fields and marches, I scarcely ever slept in a bed—other than my blankets—nor under any other shelter than my pup tent. I ate with the boys and marched with them. I never rode on a truck unless by so doing I could render better service to it. When the boys marched it was a hard and disagreeable march. It was only on our march into Germany that I, in obedience to my battalion's orders—became attached to the

officers' mess for my meals. During a great part of this time, and until we had been in Germany some time, I was the only "Y" man in the regiment. Part of the time I had one assistant and for a very short time before the beginning of hostilities, I had two.

The march into Germany was the most severe strain on the boys. I had dreaded the march for myself, feeling that I could not stand it, and as I had no furlough since leaving home (by our contract we were to have one week each four months) I asked to be allowed my furlough and rejoin my regiment at the completion of the march. But the "Y" was short of men and I was told to make the march. I made no protest and have been thankful that I was selected for this task. I believe I was the only "Y" man in our division who marched all the way. I say all the way, for though I was sent to the hospital one day before the regiment reached its winter camp, that last day's march was really a retrograde movement and not forward. The other "Y" man who attempted the march died from exposure and was buried at Treves. He was Mr. John B. VanShaick, Huntington, La.

One week in the hospital and I was back with my regiment in time to prepare and distribute to the boys of my regiment their Christmas boxes. Every Fifty-ninth soldier received a box containing smoking tobacco, chocolate, cake and cigarettes or some combination of these. The boxes are labeled "From the Folks Back Home, Through the Y. M. C. A."

The winter was full of disappointment. For a long time it was impossible to get supplies. The large armies were tasking the worn railroads to their capacities in bringing up the bare necessities of war, and the "Y" work had to be secondary. But after a while the tide turned. I had a real hut—fine big building with a corps of assistants so I was able to render service to the regiment. It was rare now that a day passed that we did not furnish service to every man in the regiment who needed it. A large part was free, but we always had something for which a small charge was asked.

At the time I left the regiment last June we had eleven "Y" secretaries besides myself and our work was carried on in five well-organized huts, and they were all earnest workers, loved and respected by officers and men alike. In fact, the good will and appreciation of the men was universal. I have felt that I was fully paid for all hardships and dangers incurred by the spirit of appreciation shown by the men.

HALE BRADT."

A few letters of appreciation are appended as follows:

Brest, France, August 10, 1919.

Dear Friend, Mr. Bradt:

Just a few lines to let you know I am still among the living, in best of health, hoping this finds you the same.

Well, Mr. Bradt, I guess it's your turn to laugh at me now, as I am still a soldier, and you fellows are all home. Remember how I gave you

the laugh in Valendar, Germany. Well, I have found out one thing sure, who laughs last laughs best. But cheer up, I will get home yet. Gee! I was sure disappointed in Paris. A fellow came in one day and said he saw you in Paris. Right away I went to town and looked everywhere but couldn't find you. I was sure sorry, as I wanted to see you bad.

I've had some very nice times since I've been in this outfit. You know we have a good 'rep.' So they tell me. I saw moving pictures of the parade in London, and they sure looked good. You know we are waiting for General Pershing. We are going home with him. I suppose we will parade in America a couple of times before we are discharged. But I don't care; it's no use to care. I have to do it anyway. Now, Mr. Bradt, there is nothing much to write about this time. I want to see if you get my mail. Write when you get a chance and I will write again when I get to New York. Goodby and good luck. As ever,

PRIVATE THOMAS LAUNTZ,
Co. K, 3rd Army, Composite Regiment, A. E. F.

September 11, 1919.

Dear Mr. Bradt:

Well, I am in the U. S. A. and we had a big parade in New York and have one more to make. That will be in Washington and then I think we will all get our discharges after the parade.

Say, I am at Camp Mills, L. I., New York, and if you want to let me know anything you can write to this camp and I will be sure to get your mail. Soon as I get my discharge will write you. I can't think of anything more until I see you again.

Your true friend,

PRIVATE R. NOVAK.

Connersville, Ind., R. R. 6, October 27, 1919.

Mr. Hale Bradt:

Dear Friend—Thought I would drop you a few lines as I was anxious to know if you had arrived home O. K., which I did. We landed in New York August 3, and I was discharged at Camp Sherman August 8. Found everything fine at home and have been down in Missouri on a visit and back again. I seem rather undecided just at present. Don't know just what to do, but guess I will be back in the baking business soon, for that is about all I know. We are sure having some rainy weather now. Say, do you know anything about our histories that we bought and paid for over in Germany? I have never had a word about them, and we were supposed to get them a long time before this.

Do you remember my losing our breakfast in the mud on the Vesle river? I guess you do, all right.

I have heard several boys talking about the "Y" since I have been home and they say you could never see a "Y" man near the front, and

right there's where I stop them to get in a few words and then tell them if they doubt me I can prove every word of it by a thousand different men if it be necessary, for I know where you were every day almost. I guess this is about all I can think of at present. I will close, trusting this finds you and all your folks as it leaves me in the best of health, and hoping to hear from you soon. I remain,

Your slum-burning friend,

C. O. Selby.

Our War Nurses

Ripley county's quota of war nurses was limited by circumstances to four. A number of girls entered training with a view to entering the army work but the war ended before their training was completed. Of the four two were in overseas service: Miss Bertha Greeman of Batesville and Miss Martha Delay of Holton. The two whose service was in the home camps only were Miss Vivian Wiebking of Napoleon and Miss Carolyn Maffey of Milan. A sketch of Miss Greeman's overseas work gives a glimpse of a nurse's part in the World War from a personal point of view.

A WAR-NURSE'S NARRATIVE

"Early in 1918 the daily papers, the Red Cross and other magazines, the men in pulpits and on the public platform, all were heralding the cry for more nurses. Those already enlisted and busy in the training camps were receiving letters from the nurses who had been sent overseas begging them to do all in their power to be sent soon.

As the weeks rolled by, detachment after detachment of nurses were sent from the various camps to the Nurses' Mobilization Station in New York City. Those not already members of an organized overseas unit were here given their assignment. They were sent for quarters to one of the many smaller hotels which were being compelled to accommodate a certain number of military people.

Let us spend one hot day together in New York. Breakfast at 6:30 or 7 a. m. Roll call, either at the old Judson Church or at the regular headquarters at 8 a. m. At 9 a. m. be at a certain street to have your blue street uniform fitted. This probably meant standing at the foot of a line of one hundred fifty to two hundred women and awaiting your turn. After having gone through this ordeal once you began to think of the gray duty uniform, winter and summer hats, boots and shoes still to be fitted, until you wanted to cry out, "Oh, Lord, how long?" You rushed back to your hotel or hurried into some restaurant for your luncheon, in order to be at the Red Cross headquarters where you were given the "do and don'ts and must and must not's." Most of these lecturers were women who had never been overseas. They meant well but most of their instructions needed considerable modification when we got to the other side.

From Red Cross headquarters you went to the armory to do your daily "squads left, squads right." Let me say right here that if any men

ever deserved a Croix de Guerre it was those who had charge of the drilling of the nurses. The drill, however, did not end the day, for each day brought with it new and various duties. We were told that we must prepare to stay over there two years, and when night came we sat and pondered as to what we had better take in the way of necessities, comforts and luxuries, and how to get them all into a thirty-six inch trunk.

At last came the morning when our unit walked down to St. Paul's Cathedral for the usual farewell service, holy communion and the flag dedication. The next day we sailed, three of our number never to return.

After a two weeks' ocean trip and forty-eight hours in England, we found ourselves in France. Here our unit was broken and thirty of us were sent on to an evacuation hospital. Only those who have traveled in France, either by the "Forty Hommes, Eight Chevaux" route, or on a straightbacked park bench in a second or third class compartment, can really picture this trip. No lights, water, or conveniences of any kind. At one time we traveled twenty-four hours without suitcases or rations, they having been put on another train through error. After what seemed a long trip we arrived at our destination.

The hospital wards were buildings which at one time had been used by the French. The buildings, which were run down, were built much like those used in camps in this country. They were heated by one dilapidated stove in the center of the ward. Our boys had installed electric lights before we girls arrived, so we had that convenience at least. That is, if "Jerry" didn't happen to be overhead.

Our own quarters were tents crowded with beds, but not enough to go around, a day and a night nurse occupying one together. The other furniture was either a pile of rocks or a small box on which to keep your suitcases out of the mud. It rained, more or less, the first forty-one days we were at that place, in the Argonne Forest region. We also possessed two smoky lanterns. However, just as soon as the big rush was over, fairly comfortable sheds were fixed up for us.

The work of an evacuation hospital was to receive the sick and wounded from the first-aid stations and put them into shape to be sent back to a base hospital. This was usually done in forty-eight hours, though some of them had to be kept ten days or longer. The ambulances brought the soldiers direct to the triage or receiving room, and from there they went through the X-ray room. Here it was decided if they were to go direct to one of the regular wards, to the operating room, or to what was known as the shock ward to be stimulated and put in shape for further treatment. In each of these departments, during and after a big battle, long rows of stretchers could be seen. The patience and endurance of our American boys was a marvel to both doctors and nurses.

The work did not stop with the signing of the armistice. For a month or more we received boys coming out of the lines, having influenza or other troubles due to the strenuous life and privations suffered.

Too much can not be said of the help we derived from the Red Cross. It was months before our trunks arrived and some never came and it was the Red Cross which furnished the warm clothing which prevented much illness among the nurses.

The Red Cross canteen workers worked with tireless energy and many little delicacies for our extremely ill boys could not have been secured but for them. The Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus had no stations near us. There was a Y. M. C. A. within reach and it was through their generosity that we were able to give our boys such a splendid Christmas treat. Our work was with the able boys as well as with the sick and maimed. At our next location we were well supplied with the benefits of all the welfare organizations and the Knights of Columbus man with his smile and well-filled pack did not forget the nurses' desk when he made his hospital rounds.

After there was no longer the need of a hospital at this place, our entire equipment and working force were loaded on a train and taken to the central debarkation camp. It reminded one very much of a circus train, except that our live stock consisted of only one cat and one dog and a small bottle partially filled with "cooties." This trip, which would have been made in this country in probably twelve or fifteen hours, took us nearly three days.

After some delay our organization was placed in charge of the largest camp hospitals in the center, there being one other camp hospital and one base hospital. As each division was brought to the camp there would be a great influx of patients and busy days would follow. This was at the great concentration camp at Le Mans. As the patients began to convalesce, and before another division moved in, opportunity was given to some of the nurses to have their furloughs.

Trips were taken to Paris, Versailles and other cities. Southern France, the Italian border, and the French Alps proved most interesting. Opportunity was given those who desired to see battle-fields and ruins they had not already seen. As summer came the work grew lighter and much time was spent out of doors on hikes and outings.

Then came the word, "Get ready for Pershing's review." How cheerfully we washed, ironed, and pressed to get ready for the same, knowing that it meant "HOME."

BERTHA CHRISTINE GREEMAN

Bertha Christine Greeman was born at Batesville, where she spent her childhood and early youth. She was a graduate nurse doing institutional work at Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati, when the war broke out in 1914. When America entered the great struggle she sought to enter the Red Cross nursing service and was accepted on March 5, 1918, taking her oath in the United States Army Nursing Corps on April 4, 1918.

She was assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, American Lakes, Washington, for army training and served there until August 20, 1918. On this last date she was sent to the nurses' mobilization station at New York City to prepare for overseas work.

Her unit, Emergency Unit, Group E, left Hoboken on the British ship Melita on the eighth of September, reaching Liverpool, England, on September 21st. They proceeded to Le Havre, France on the 23d, and were assigned to Evacuation Hospital 11 at Brizeaux-Forestierre in the Argonne for immediate service at the front.

She was transferred on January 6, 1919, to Camp Hospital 101 at Le Mans, France, remaining on duty here until July. She left for the United States from Brest on the Aquitania on July 13, 1919, reaching Hoboken, New Jersey, on July 20th, after eleven months overseas.

Her discharge was received on August 21st at her home in Batesville, she having been granted a long-delayed furlough.

MARTHA GRETA DELAY

Martha Greta Delay was born at Holton, in Otter Creek township. She was working as a pathologist at the Paris Sanatorium at Paris, Texas, when the call for war nurses came, and enlisted on March 20, 1918, at Paris as reserve nurse in the Army Nursing Corps. She was sent to Camp Lee at Petersburg, Virginia, for training, and embarked for overseas duty from Philadelphia on the transport Northland on July 14, 1918, with Base Hospital 25.

The unit reached Liverpool on July 31st, and crossed at once to France. They were stationed at Allery, France. Later, Miss Delay was transferred to Base Hospital 91, at Commercy, and finally to Evacuation Hospital 49, at Coblenz, Germany.

She sailed for the United States on August 4, 1919, reaching New York on August 16th. She was discharged from the service on September 26th. Her overseas service covered a period of twelve months. After being discharged she returned to her former position at Paris, Texas.

VIVIAN ESTHER WIEBKING

Vivian Esther Wiebking was born at Napoleon in Jackson township and was educated in the township schools. She studied nursing as a profession and was a graduate nurse when the Red Cross call came for army nurses. She was deterred for a time by home duties, but was inducted into the Army Nursing Corps in February, 1918, and sent to Fort Douglas, Arizona, for training. She served at the base hospital here until her discharge on December 4, 1918. She was married to Lieut. O. W. Stacey in November, his regiment being stationed at the camp. After his discharge in the spring they first made their home in his native state, Georgia, locating later at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Carolyn Maffey of Milan, Franklin township, was born at Manchester, Dearborn county, her parents later coming to Ripley county.

She was graduated as a nurse from St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, where she remained on duty. She was enlisted as a Red Cross Army Nurse on September 28, 1918, at Indianapolis.

She was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, for training and transferred on November 3d to Fort McHenry, Maryland, where she served until discharged on December 25, 1918.

CAROLYN MAFFEY

A Final Round of Army Shrapnel

From Camp Custer, Michigan:

"There were sand-storms, whirlwinds, high winds that unroofed buildings and blew stones through windows at almost any time. The camp was near Battle Creek in northern Michigan. We were called out in the middle of the night during the winter to shovel coal for fires to prevent the bursting of the heating pipes and such things. There were eight inches of snow at Christmas."

"On arriving in France I was assigned to duty as town-major. In this capacity I took charge of whatever town was assigned to me. The work consisted of making billeting reports, keeping the town thoroughly policed and being responsible for its sanitary condition. In short, most of the work was merely keeping books for the French people in connection with the A. E. F. Each property-holder was paid for the billeting of troops in accordance with the number of soldiers taken care of in his place. Men were billeted in barns as a rule, or in any empty room available, using for their beds the straw that was purchased from the French people. They were paid at the rate of five centimes a night for each soldier or horse. In our money this amounts to one cent a night. After three months of this I asked to be relieved in order to go back to my company so as to get into the drive for which they were preparing. This request was granted and I remained with my company until after the armistice was signed, when I went back to the former work once more.

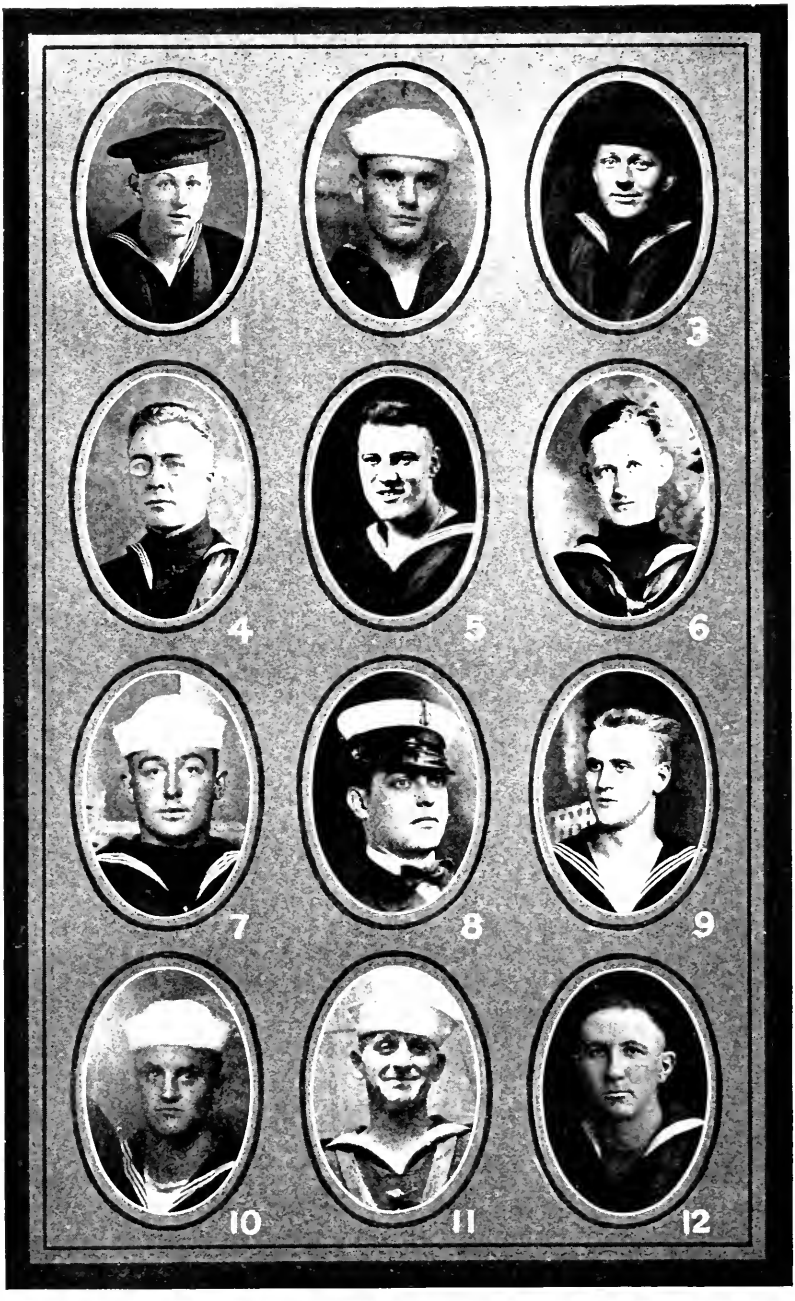
"In Belgium we took part in the two Flanders' offensives and were there when the armistice was signed. We then hiked back through Belgium to Beaumont, France—a little beyond Dunkirk—and prepared for our trip home.

"Sergeant Edwin Boese,
"Co. L, 147th Inft., 37th Div."

Chris Bokelman of Napoleon, of Company 8, 138th Infantry, and later of Company L, 140th Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division, served as a corporal on special military police duty in Paris from May 1, 1919, until August, 1919.

He was one of the cordon of guards around the military cemetery in Paris on Memorial Day, 1919, and heard President Wilson's address on that occasion. He also served as guard at the palace at Versailles during the Peace Conference.

"Enlisted May 10, 1917, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in U. S. Marine Corps. Trained in 23d Company at Paris Island, S. C., until last of July. At Quantico, Va., until last of October. Reached France, at Brest, on November 12, 1917. Trained at Bordeaux and helped build docks till February. Sent to Chaumont-la-ville for two months' trench-warfare training. Went into the trenches at Verdun the last of the month. Remained till May 30, 1918, raiding, trench digging, building



1. Harold Hicks. 2. Bert A. Toops. 3. Raymond Harris. 4. George Bode. 5. William Busteed. 6. Leo E. Hicks. 7. Jasper Ashcraft. 8. George L. Reuss. 9. Arthur P. Gringle. 10. Carey Toops. 11. Pete Karbowski. 12. Hugo Benz.

roads. Were under shell-fire and gas attacks almost continually, the gas coming over nearly every night. Had been assigned to 82nd Company, 6th Marines, at Quantico, with Charles Gibson and Will Kreuzman of Batesville. Had enlisted with them and Randolph Benz. All but Randolph went overseas together and remained in the same company. We went into the Chateau-Thierry drive on May 31, 1918. Stayed in eight days, advancing slowly, doing hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, rifles and machine-guns—"sho-sho" guns, we called them from their French name. We marched back for rest while the infantry relieved us. They fell back the first night under the German barrage. The Germans rushed in and retook all that we had gained in the eight days. We were immediately sent back to relieve the Seventh Infantry. Went into battle about 8 or 9 a. m., June 8, and retook Belleau Wood, advancing about four kilometers. Continued for about twenty days, taking and holding the entire wood. Just beyond Belleau Wood, on June 23, I was wounded by a high explosive shell, through the left eye, left thigh, and both arms. Was doing outpost duty as gunner with a machine-gun company. Was fitted with a glass eye at Paris and invalided home. Was discharged from U. S. Marine barracks at Quantico, Virginia, on March 15, 1919.

"Ernest Hess,

"Friendship, Ind."

"On June 6th the 82d Company went into the fight with two hundred fifty-two men. On the night of June 8, forty-seven men were left on duty at Belleau Wood."

"Orderlies did nursing work in hospitals. Nurses gave treatments and made beds. Orderlies did the general nursing work."

"In a storm on our way to France four sailors were lost overboard from a destroyer in the convoy fleet in the Bay of Biscay."

"Were attacked three days out from Liverpool by submarines, and again on the second day from Liverpool. Both times the subs were sunk. One of the transports was so much damaged it sank after reaching port."

"We started out one night for the front with twenty-one ammunition trucks. Returned with three. Managed to save thirteen of the damaged trucks. Five were gone. Bombs from airplanes, and shell-fire were the sources of danger to the trucks. The drivers defended themselves with rifles."

"Had influenza on shipboard going over. Nine died and were carried on, being sent back for burial. Had about forty cases on board."

"A barrage fire looked like a solid wall of flame behind, with shells screaming overhead."

"Couldn't use our camp cookers. Not allowed to have fires. Nothing to burn anyway. Lys-Scheldt offensive."

"Slept in deserted buildings full of rats, mice and spiders. Holes in roofs, rotting straw, dirt, old manure in the stables, the main features. " Belgium.

"Refugees came into Belgium from behind the German lines, driving dogs hitched to carts, women harnessed in also, old people pushing barrows."

"Couldn't use comfort-kits to advantage; could get water only from shell-holes."

"Little villages clustered about a church; small farms encircling the village. Fifteen or twenty minutes' walk between towns. They are sometimes in sight of each other." Belgium.

The Mesopotamia was to sail at 6 a. m., November 11, 1918, with the 38th C. A. C. Wireless message received just after midnight announced the signing of the armistice and sailing orders were canceled.

Camp Devens, Mass., was the first Army Camp to be swept by the "flu." It developed into an epidemic in September, and the soldiers died at the rate of five hundred per week for several weeks.

"Were sent forward for the Metz drive. Stopped at Franers, France, on November 10. Remained till December 5. 140th Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division."

"The 18th Engineers built the Bassens Docks, St. Sulpice storage yards, Perigeux yards and yards at La Rochelle, La Pallice. Companies A and E entered the advance zone, the former doing railway work at Etais and the latter near Is-sur-Tille. Ripley county had two men in Company E: Roy Runner of Milan, and Reuben Runner of Cross Plains. Lowness Runner of near Milan, in Dearborn county, and formerly of Ripley county, was in Company C. Frank Reibel of Sunman, in Company F, and one Jefferson and one Franklin county soldiers were in the same regiment."

Clyde Grow of Napoleon received several bullet holes in his clothing on the Flanders front, but no wounds.

"Four aero squadrons were sent to Germany, May 1, 1919, to be ready in case of Germany's failure to sign the peace treaty. Sent to Nieume or Weissenthurm, left bank of Rhine. Were here till July 13, 1919. Work here was truck driving, car driving, motorcycle dispatch work and mail carriers. Trucks carried wrecked planes known as 'crashes.'

"Albert Newman, Napoleon, Ind.,
258th Aero Squadron, Second Division."

"During service at the front, cooks and K. P.'s carried meals to gunners at the guns during lulls in action.

"Cook Chas. Myers, Napoleon, Ind.,
"Battery A, 52d C. A. C."

"Had the 'flu' at Municipal Piers, Chicago. Cadets were urged to keep on their feet as long as possible. School was dismissed and we were kept in the open air. Rowed boats in the hot sun in forenoon, had infantry drill, played football, anything to keep up perspiration, minds occupied and so forth. This treatment seemed efficient, as our casualty list showed the lowest percentage of any camp.

"HORACE HUNTER,
Ensign, U. S. N. R."

Capacity of training camps:

Camp Dodge, 50,000 men.

Camp Taylor, 60,000 to 62,000. Barracks for 40,000 men. Reached its full capacity in July and August, 1919.

"We got starvation rations through our first seven months' training. Never had enough to eat. Had a good mess fund besides the government rations. Some mess sergeant must have got rich at our expense."

"We always had plenty to eat, good food, well cooked."

"Our cook never did learn how to make cornbread. It was always raw in the middle."

"Was slightly gassed at St. Mihiel. Two machine-gun bullets went through the canister of my gas mask but did not touch me. The loader of my gun was killed while lying beneath our gun. I was gunner. A piece of shrapnel went entirely through the loader's head. It is the nose of a shell, with the groove, and I have it for a keepsake. My gunner was to have been transferred the day before, but I had requested that he be left with me.

"The Hotchkiss gun weighs 105 pounds and fires a shell the same as a 30-30 army rifle, 30-30 shells. The guns are carried to position on the shoulders of three men. One carries the gun (barrel and breech), another the tripod on which the guns are mounted for firing, a third the traversing head which fits over the tripod to hold the gun in place. The gun carriages are two-wheeled carts. The sergeant of the machine gun squads sights the guns, the gunners see they are kept sighted, and after the load is in, fires the gun.

"EDWARD RIMSTIDT, Delaware Township,
"Fifth Division, Machine-Gun Co., 7th Reg."

Lieut. T. E. Hunter, of the 149th Infantry, Thirty-eighth Division, was the first of the Camp Shelby medical officers to plan decorations for the hospital grounds, and himself spent much time in putting out flowers and shrubbery.

From Camp Sherman:

"In spinal meningitis cases the patients had sometimes to be tied in bed. One was tied twenty-one days, then sent to the base hospital.

During the 'flu' the boys died so fast their bodies were stacked up like cordwood. Five hundred died in one night."

A number of Ripley county men served as cooks during the war, some in hospitals, some in combat units. Scott Henderson of Versailles says: "Our hospital was supposed to care for one thousand and forty patients, but we had as many as two thousand seven hundred fifty when the big battles were on. The officers moved out of the mess hall and turned it into a ward. We had one hundred eighty-five officers and soldiers in our hospital personnel with forty nurses. I cooked the entire time for patients, doctors and all."

An M. P. says: "Was tied to the bridge of our ship four hours as lookout on the voyage over. Entire passage rough. (September, 1918.) Was sent into the first line at the Argonne as runner and guide at 2:30 a. m., November 10."

"Our ship did patrol duty off the Atlantic coast up to August 1, 1918. Had one submarine battle off state of New York. No particular results apparent. One running fight with a submarine off the coast of Ireland, on August 20, 1918, while crossing to England. Don't know if we got it or not.

"Sailed to Portland, England, November 25, 1918, left on December 12, with ten battleships and about twenty destroyers to help convoy the George Washington with the President on board into the harbor at Brest. Left Brest December 14, the ten battleships of the U. S. overseas fleet returning at that time to the U. S. A.

"Hugo Benz,
"U. S. S. Nevada.

"Two submarines were sunk by our convoy destroyers on the voyage over."

"A submarine attacked a coal ship between Brest and Lapalisse and sank the ship. The Worden, destroyer, picked up survivors. The sub passed under the Worden scraping the bottom of the destroyer. We chased it and dropped fifteen depth charges. We watched half a day but saw only oil on the waters.

"We helped convoy over a thousand ships, transports and freighters. We also picked up an occasional airplane.

"Peter Karbowski,
"Fireman on the Destroyer Worden."

The ordnance service in America handled the ammunition and guns, assembled, repaired, and shipped them to France. They gave a parade in New York in the Victory Loan campaign. Clarence Feinthel of Batesville drove a truck in this parade. His unit was at Hoboken, ready to sail when the armistice was signed.

Paul Wycoff of Batesville fired the Ft. Wadsworth salute of twenty-one guns as President Wilson's ship, the George Washington, sailed out of New York harbor with her convoy on the way to France, December 6, 1918.

Arthur Gringle, Hugo Benz and Carey Toops were in service as sailors in the Grand Fleet in the North Sea and so witnessed the surrender of the German fleet from the U. S. S. Nevada and Utah.

"The allied ships formed in double battle line and the German ships sailed through at stated distances to the Firth of Forth, for the surrender."

"Twenty to thirty insanity cases were sent to the hospital from Corozal, Canal Zone, every month, out of a unit of about twenty thousand men. The cause for so much insanity was not known, but thought to be from the excessive heat."

"Seems like we've been overseas ten years."

"The people of Germany would all have starved if the war had gone on a couple of years longer. You ought to be around our kitchen and see the kids fight over the slop."

"Some kids hadn't enough clothes to dust a fiddle on."

"I feel like I'd been away from home for ten years!"

"It gets awful lonesome on the front without any mail."

"I am kept busy watching an airplane fight and writing at the same time. A Hun plane flew so low the other day you could hit him with a rock. The cross on the bottom of his plane looked as big as the cross on the Catholic church at home. The allied planes have circles painted on them for identification."

"Greuzhaven was one of the Rhine summer resorts for world tourists before the war. The German people are very deficient in knowledge of the U. S. A. The French and English were very strict on the Germans. Don't blame the French. Poor old France was sure torn up by the war."

"The mud was so deep, sometimes the cooks had to wear rubber boots, shrapnel dropping all around."

"Supplies were kept five or six miles back of the front. Aimed to keep out of reach of shells. Airplanes located them from time to time and notified the enemy artillery."

"Shell holes were of various sizes, depending on the kind of shells used. Some were big enough to tumble a house into."

"Was passing in a truck six or seven miles from Chaumont, north, toward the battle-lines when the top of a small hill was blown off by some high explosive. The truck was buried under the debris. It was dug out but was too crushed to be repaired. The soldiers escaped by jumping at the sound of the explosion. The driver was thrown out by the impact, but not seriously hurt."

"Went to Camp Valdahon on the Swiss border, and were attached to an artillery school. 'Conducted fire,' teaching the officers in the Army of Occupation. One hundred came at a time for a month's course. This work was continued till May 1, 1919."

From Battery B, 142d F. A., Thirty-ninth Division Record.

1. Clyde Lostutter. 2. George Ake. 3. Dennis Israel. 4. John A. Schmidt. 5. Arthur Schene. 6. Ted Wesler. 7. Manford Alexander 8. Earl L. Papenhaus. 9. Ferd A. Chaplin. 10. Wi'Gam H. West. 11. Roy Stevenson. 12. William Gutzwiler.

"Camp Morrison, Virginia, is the best camp in the States."

"Ft. Totten, Long Island, is the most beautiful fort in the U. S."

"Our sleeping quarters at LeBourne, France, were in an old stone-walled shed, dirt floor. Slept on the floor rolled in our blankets. Some slept in the loft. It was a narrow, box-like shelf, two or three planks wide, close to the roof, entered by a trap door. Had to climb out feet first."

"I was on patrol duty with an officer and three more men. We were sent out for information. When getting through two wire entanglements we found we could not get through the front wire so had to crawl along the front of it. The Germans spotted us and threw five grenades among the patrol, one for each man, I suppose. The lieutenant's leg was torn off by one grenade, and I had a scalp wound. The other fellows ran for cover, leaving us behind. I managed to carry the lieutenant into the lines, for which I received a citation.

"DAVIS WAGNER,
"Headqtrs. Co., 120th Inf., Thirtieth, Div."

"The French chose the Thirty-second Division for two drives on Soissons, the only American division that fought with the French. The division became known all over France as 'Les Terribles' Division. We broke the German lines, winning our insignia on the battle-fields of France, 'the arrow piercing the line.' During our six months on the front we were relieved only eleven days. Even during this rest period, we were within hearing of the heavy guns. Sixteen thousand rounds were fired by our brigade on the Argonne in the last barrage when firing ceased at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1918. "CLIFFORD C. SCHOMBER,
"Bat. D., 119th F. A., Thirty-second Div."

The mosquitoes of the South were a pest to the various training camps of the Gulf States. They have been humorously described as being as large as horse flies, and active in all seasons. The soldiers were furnished with nets to cover their cots while sleeping. They claimed the insects could bite through their uniforms with perfect ease and were expert in finding weak spots in the nets.

William Bateman, 67th Field Artillery, was injured by being caught under a gun caisson which rolled down an embankment of fifteen feet. He was crushed across the chest and most of his injuries were internal. He lives on a farm near Milan, on Rural Route 2.

Summary of many soldiers:

Y. M. C. A.—"All right in the south of France. All right in Germany. All right in the United States. Had too young men and girls in the personnel for efficient service, a few embezzlers. Women, instead of girls, should have served in the 'Y' in the war zone."

Red Cross—"Fine."

Salvation Army—"Fine."

Knights of Columbus—"All right."

LAWRENCE R. OLMSTEAD

SGT. EDWIN BOESE

Lawrence Olmsted of the Aviation Branch of the Navy deserves special commendation. Born in 1884 he was not in the first draft. Being a married man with two children he was also in the exemption class of the second draft. Like many others, however, he was anxious to do his part in the World War. Being especially fitted by his training as a jeweler to do the fine adjusting required for the instruments used in the airplane service, he enlisted in that branch of the United States Navy on July 17, 1918. He was living at the time at Brownsville, Texas, but brought his family to his former home at Versailles, Indiana, and enlisted from his father's home, leaving his children to the grandparents' keeping, while his wife, formerly Miss Marie Davis of Milan, also entered the government service. He was trained at Pensacola, Florida, and sent overseas the first of November, reaching Brest, France, just after the signing of the armistice. His ship, the Northern Pacific, remained in port a short time and brought her passengers back again, disappointed at not seeing foreign service after all.

Somewhere in France,

November 8, 1918.

"Dear Aunt and Uncle:

I am a truck driver in an ammunition train. Therefore, I have had an opportunity to see France. Today is the first day that I have been off of duty for two months. I have just finished a twelve-day trip across France in a truck. We stopped at a large city each night. Many of us stopped at hotels at night. I ate some real French fried potatoes and slept on a feather bed.

The rural districts of France are beautiful with their fertile valleys, winding canals and grassy hills. But the townspeople do not seem to appreciate the beauties of nature or of the fine arts. They are too easily satisfied with what they have.

The French can not understand the Americans. When the Americans first came over here the Americans walked and moved about so fast that the French thought that the Americans were zig-zag (French for drunk). They think that all Americans are rich, therefore they charge us accordingly. One French lady expressed the thought by saying "They shovel gold in America." We are paid in French money. I have passed through the home city of Joan of Arc and I saw a statue which was erected in her honor in this town.

We crossed a mountain range with snow-capped peaks. We froze our ears. At present I am billeted in a small town. There are five of us in one room, which has a bed built in the wall, a fire-place and a smooth stone floor. We have plenty to eat and plenty to wear. We have fresh beef and white bread. I have a pair of hip rubber boots and a leather jacket which is lined.

All the land is owned by a count or lord. The lord lives in a large chateau and all of his tenants live in a large community or town. There are no rural homes in France. Each community has a large church with a town clock that chimes, a public school and a public wash-house. Water is piped from springs in the hills for the towns. The streets are narrow and winding, and all of the buildings are built of stone, except a few which are built of tiles. Even the roofs are built of thin stones. The houses and barns are always connected. The barnyard and the front yard are one and the same yard. The largest renter has the largest dung-pile in his front yard. The count does not have his land fenced in fields, therefore the women or children must take a stool and the dog and graze the cattle and sheep. They drive them in town at noon and put them in the barn. In the afternoon they must drive them out again. They always keep them in the stable at night. There does not seem to be any system about their fields. They have many small irregular fields in a five-acre plot with three or four different crops. I have never seen a corn field in England or France. Vineyards and sugar beets take its place. The land is fertile, tillable and the crops are good.

Their methods of labor are ancient. They use two-wheeled wagons exclusively, with two or three horses hitched one ahead of the other. The explanation for the use of the two-wheeled wagon is that in past years vehicles were taxed according to the number of wheels. They have large draft horses. They lead their horses. They use oxen. Sometimes they work oxen and horses together. They have their oxen shod.

The cradle and scythe are used chiefly for reaping crops. Occasionally I have seen a United States binder.

They store their grain in the barns and thresh it on rainy days. Their threshers are about twice as large as a fanning mill. They are run by horse power. A boy ties the straw in sheaves as it is threshed. You can judge how fast they thresh their grain. I saw a Frenchman killing a hog today. He rolled it in a pile of burning straw to burn the hair off of it. All wear wooden shoes. Every community has two or more wine rooms. They never go for a day's work or journey unless they have some wine. No meal is complete without a bottle of wine. Water is not very good for drinking in France.

The roads are fine for autos. The roads are wide and smooth with a row of trees on both sides of the road.

Occasionally they have fruit trees along the road. They have piles of crushed stones along the road to fill up the ruts as they appear. All railroad crossings are blocked with iron gates to prevent railroad accidents. A family lives at every crossing to operate these gates.

Wood is scarce in France. No one cuts a tree without government authority. Then when they cut them, they grub the stump out by the roots, the brush is tied in bunches for fuel. I have seen them take the bark off of logs for fuel.

Fig trees, English walnut trees, mistletoe and holly grow abundantly.

All railroads are owned by the state. The cars are very small. The limit of almost all cars is ten tons. The passenger cars are of three classes. They are side-door Pullmans with five doors on the side of a coach which opens to five so-called state rooms.

It looks good to see an entire U. S. A. train in France, engine, cars and crew all from U. S. A.

We hope that we shall have "On earth peace and good will toward men" this Christmas in the true sense of the word. Hoping for that great day when the boys come home,

Yours,

HALE C. PICKETT,
Co. B, 315th Am. Train, A. E. F., U. S. A."

Somewhere in France,
November 20, 1918.

"Dear Brother and All:

How are you folks? I am all O. K. and hope you are all the same. Well, I must tell you I have been transferred two different times since I wrote the last letter. They transferred me to the Quartermaster's Department. I am now helping to load trucks with food at the ware-

house. I have been keeping account of stuff that goes out of here in a day. There are about seven or eight of us that have the job. The work I am doing is an easy job. There is always about eight or ten men with me that carry the boxes around. I sure have seen a lot of this country since Sunday. We got on the train Sunday morning about nine o'clock and stayed on till Monday night at nine o'clock. Surely did see some sights. I like this place fine; like it better than any place I have been yet since I arrived in France. I am getting good things to eat here and plenty of it. Don't you ever worry that I don't get enough to eat out here. Well, I don't think it will be very long till I can go back. They are transferring a lot out of the hospital now; all that are able to stand the trip will go back first, that is the men that are in the hospitals, and it won't take them long to get them out. The talk is that they are going to start sending divisions in a few days.

Well, Albert, what are you doing these days? How is the weather out there this fall? It sure is fine out here. I don't think I ever saw such nice weather at this time of year. Have you heard of Willie lately? I haven't seen him since I have been here. I would like to see some of the boys from home and see how they are getting along. I haven't seen anyone since I have been in France, but I am getting along fine among strangers. We all act like we have known one another for years. Well, how is everybody out in Ripley; just like always, I suppose? How is grandpa and all the rest? Tell them all hello for me. Will close for this time. Home to hear from you soon. Haven't heard from you folks since I have been in France. I have been transferred so much I guess they can't make it catch up with me. Excuse bad writing. I am writing this in the Y. M. C. A. building and there is a kind of a show going on and singing and you might know what kind of a place it is to write. This is one place a fellow never gets lonesome. Write soon and tell all the rest to write. Will send you my new address in a day or so. I don't know my address yet. By-by, love to all.

From your loving brother,

EDWARD H. SWINGLE."

Delzie Demaree of Benham served in the 74th Company, 6th Marines, the "Bloody Fighting Sixths." On April 13, 1918, the 74th Company was gassed at Verdun, very few escaping, only a dozen of the two hundred fifty men not affected. Six Indiana boys died from it. After recovering from the gas attack, Private Demaree suffered an ankle-wound at Chateau-Thierry on June 16th. Returning again to his company he suffered a second wound at Champagne on October 3d. The little toe of one foot was lost in this casualty. He was treated for the gas at French Hospital 27, and American Hospital 27 and Base No. 8, with Field Hospital 1. He was treated for the first wound at Base Hospitals 18 and 9.

A machine-gun bullet was responsible for the second wound. He was treated this time at Evacuation Hospital No. 5, Bases 27 and 8, completing his hospital record at Portsmouth, Va. The company rec-

ords were lost at Chateau-Thierry and the men were not paid after February, 1918, and could not be properly discharged.

"Left home on the twenty-first day of September, went to the local board at Connersville, Ind., where I had registered, and left there for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., September 22, 1917. I left there on the twenty-ninth of March and arrived at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, on March 30, 1918. Left there on the eighth of May and arrived at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, May 11, 1918. From there went to Boston, Mass., on the sixteenth of May, arrived the seventeenth of May, 1918, at Boston. Left Boston for New York on the British steamer Miltiades, May 17th. Arrived at New York on May 18, 1918. From there we went to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Arrived there on the twenty-second of May, 1918. We left Halifax on May 24th and met the British destroyers on June 1st. Encountered first submarines June 2, 1918, at 5:30 p. m.; five depth bombs were fired from warship. We were met by warships and three airplanes in English Channel June 3rd. The following day we sailed up the River Thames and anchored in the channel of the Thames, opposite the city of Tilsbury, England. We were transferred from the steamer Miltiades to tug boat Edith and landed at a railroad station at Tilsbury, June 5, 1918; boarded a train there and arrived at Dover, England, June 5th. We boarded a transport at Dover June 5th and with another transport, three English destroyers and two airships we crossed the English Channel and arrived at Calais, France, June 5th at 9:15 p. m. Had our first air raid that night and the second one the following night. We then went to No. 6 English rest camp at Calais and then in billets in the French village Lostray Watteau on June 11, 1918. On July 2d we went on a three-day hike. The first night we camped in the woods near the city of Cassel and the second night near St. Oamer, and on the third day went to our shelter (and were under artillery fire the first time on June 13th). Put up tents at Herzeile, France. Left there July 10th, crossed the Belgium border, went in billets near Watteau, left our billets and boarded a train at Provent, Belgium, July 15th, crossed the French border and went in billets in Louches, France. We left our billets at Louches and hiked to Audrick, France. There we boarded a train to Provent, Belgium, and went back into our old billets again near Watteau, July 21st. We left for the trenches on the Poperinghe front on July 25 at 8 p. m. We marched through Poperinghe, a city the Germans were still shelling. There was not a living soul in it. We entered the support trenches on the blue-line on the twenty-seventh day of July, then we moved to the front line trenches on the Poperinghe front and on the morning of July 28th we moved in back of the lines and went into billets. On the twenty-ninth of July we again moved into the front of the blue-line trenches at Poperinghe. From there we moved to the front-line trenches on the Ypres front on the fifth of August. On the tenth of August we came out of the trenches and went into billets in the road camp near Watteau, Belgium. Five men were wounded. We left our billets again on August 16th for the support trenches on the Poperinghe

front. From there we went into billets at Brandhock, Belgium. We left there the twenty-second of August and passed through Ypres, which the Germans were shelling at the time. We went into the reserve line on the Ypres front. On the night of August 26, 1918, we sent seventy car loads of gas into the horse-shoe bend in the line over the Germans. On September 1st we moved from Belgium Battery Corner to the front line trenches on the left hand side of Kemmel Hill on the Ypres front. On the night of September 3, 1918, I was wounded. I went to a field hospital and the following day I went to the C. C. S. Hospital, where I stayed until September 9th and then went to the General Hospital at Belon. On the thirteenth I crossed the English Channel to Dover, England, boarded a train for Dartford to the American Base Hospital No. 37. After staying there nine weeks I went to Winchester and after five weeks there went to Southampton, took a boat and sailed for France and met my company at Virnie, France. Left Virnie on the nineteenth of December, and after a ten-mile hike, went into billets at La Bazege and hiked back to Virnie on January 2d. On February 12th we left Virnie and hiked thirteen miles to La Guierche. We left there on the thirteenth of February. We hiked fifteen miles to Le Mans to a French camp. We left Le Mans on March the fourteenth and arrived at St. Nazaire by railroad on the fifteenth of March, 1919. We left St. Nazaire on the thirty-first of March. On April 1, 1919, we sailed for the U. S. A. on the steamer Martha Washington, and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, where we took the train to Camp Jackson. We left there on the nineteenth of April and arrived at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on the twentieth of April, and reached home on the twenty-fourth of April, 1919.

ANTHONY J. ROSFELD,
Company K, 120th Infantry, 30th Div."

"My first trip was made November 12, 1918, just after the signing of the armistice, and my ship had the honor of taking the last troops to France, and also sailed out of Bordeaux, France, homeward bound with the first troops direct from France, going home after the signing of the armistice, the date of sailing being November 23d, and we carried one thousand five hundred eighty-seven soldiers and one hundred seven officers, all of whom had been wounded and were just taken from hospitals and brought aboard ship.

Arrived in the States after having had six days of the roughest weather I had ever before seen and don't know as I have seen the sea any more severe since in all of my subsequent trips.

As to the rest of my overseas voyages will say that I only remember the ports that I made in France, which were Bordeaux via the Azores Islands, where we stopped and left mail for the Marine base, then went on to Bordeaux and got a load of troops.

We made four successive trips to Bordeaux via the Azores; then we changed our foreign port to St. Nazaire, France, and then Pauillac and then Bassens, and last, to Brest, France.

I had two furloughs to Paris while in the service, the last being the most wonderful of all, for I made a visit to the battle-fields and saw some of the most awful disasters of modern warfare.

In the short time I was in the navy I made nine trips, all of which were made during the months from November 12, 1918, to September 1, 1919.

FLOYD JARVIS, U. S. S. Sierra."

John Simeon Smith, Company A, 18th Infantry, 1st Division, sent the mascot of his company home to his parents at Osgood. It is a French bull dog that went through the war with Company A, and is battle-scarred from many campaigns. His name is Buster. He seems to be the only live souvenir sent to Ripley county.

"The 10th Ordnance Depot furnished full equipment for several thousand men of several divisions, who were actually on the firing line. After the war this depot played a very important part in the demobilization of the returning troops. We were well trained as fighting men as well as for handling the work of the depot. We trained several men to handle the ordnance property in several divisions. This organization finally became a part of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

KENAN V. WAGER."

"While aboard the Northern Pacific we saw three enemy submarines from April to November. Shot at them but did not sink them. The strangest experience we had was running into a large black fish about sixty feet along. The speed of the ship kept it on our bow until it died. An old fisherman on board said it was worth five thousand dollars. During that time we lost a man overboard. He was securing a life-boat which had broken loose. We took up a collection and sent his wife and baby four hundred dollars and also bought a stone tablet, which was placed in church to his memory.

We took Secretary Baker overseas, also the Peace Commission.

RALPH CROXTON, Seaman."

"The DeKalb was once the German raider "Prince Eitel Frederick." After four days and a half of sailing in a storm, Reckoning Captain Jim Alger smiled contentedly as there loomed dead ahead of him the glimmer of the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The DeKalb didn't hit anything but the middle of the channel.

The DeKalb had on board four hundred thirteen soldiers from the fighting ports, twenty-five marines, also from the fighting ports, fifty-four officers and six hundred fifty-seven sailors. "The worst storm the ship ever went through" was the verdict of every navy man aboard from Captain Alger down to the hardiest deck-swabber. The opinion was unanimous that the DeKalb had gone through the worst storms that any ship, any place, ever had gone through in the whole world. Something approaching forty-five degrees was a common angle for the DeKalb

to take when the going was at its worst. Dr. Judy and his assistant surgeon and orderlies clawed their way up and down among the injured men, helping to get the armless and legless soldiers back into their bunks from which the crazy lurchings of the ship had dumped the wounded men.

One wave smashed a deck-house in and the next wave slammed what was left of it overboard. Lifeboats were stove in, funnels were bent until they looked as if someone had poured too much of the "hard stuff" into them. One private remarked: "The old pond beat up this boat like it knew she was once a —— German." The DeKalb docked after this storm at Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, December 13, 1918.

IRVING HARDING, Seaman."

Entwined with Batesville's war memories is the story of Clark Henry. Left an orphan at an early age, he spent a number of years at the home of William B. Goyert at Cross Roads near Batesville, attending the district school at that place, and working on the farm for Mr. Goyert.

Being English by birth, he felt the call of his country in 1914 and enlisted at Liverpool, England, in the English army in March of that year. He was sent to France in the fall and served a short time in the trenches. He was discharged in December, 1914, for disability.

In March, 1916, he re-enlisted—this time in the Canadian Rifles. In December, 1916, he was again in service in France, where he remained for four months.

One evening a shell struck their rest camp and Clark Henry was buried in the debris. He was extricated alive but bruised and shell-shocked. He spent four months at an English hospital and was then returned to Canada, where he was discharged on June 29, 1918. Going to the home of his uncle in Indianapolis on furlough in May, he was enlisted by the Red Cross to help in the second drive for a national fund and told his war experience at many meetings throughout the state. He gave his story to the public at Batesville at a Red Cross benefit entertainment and visited at various times during the summer and fall of 1918 among his old friends and acquaintances in the locality, bringing wherever he went vivid pictures of war conditions.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY'S WAR RECORD

In 1883 an Englishman named Bliss bought a farm in Washington township, Ripley county, near Elrod, and brought his wife and four children to make their home there. These children were a daughter and three sons. They remained in America a few years, when, during a period of homesickness, Mr. Bliss rented his farm and returned to his old home near London, England. He remained in correspondence with his tenant, and a friend who acted as trustee for the American property until the family decided to return to America in 1905.

During this interval of twenty years, four more children had been born to them; two daughters and two sons. The older children, who

had grown to maturity, stayed in England; the rest of the family remained in America, the younger members attending school near Elrod. The three older sons, Herbert, Frederick and Ernest, served in the British army during the Boer war in South Africa, in 1901, 1902 and 1903.

Herbert Bliss served in the British army in India later for two years; coming to America, he enlisted in the American army and served six years until discharged for disability resulting from injury received in the service, when thrown from his horse on the Mexican border.

Frederick Bliss remained in the British army, seeing service in various parts of the world. His wife and one child are buried at Gibraltar, Spain. His son was buried in Bermuda. His youngest child was sent home to Bedford, England, after his wife's death. Frederick Bliss served in the World War as sergeant-major in the 2d Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, until entirely disabled at the battle of the Somme. He was previously wounded at Hill 60, LaBassee, France, suffering fractured ribs and a broken right hand. At St. Eloi he was buried by an explosion, suffering severely from bruises and shell-shock. He remained in the hospital eight months after his casualty, returning to service with his right hand crippled and his crushed ribs not properly healed. At the battle of the Somme he was wounded by shrapnel on either side of the spine near the middle of his body. This completely disabled him for field service and caused his death, which resulted on July 10, 1919. He was buried at Chatham, England.

Ernest Bliss visited America, but did not remain to become a citizen, though he took out first papers at one time. He was working in Canada in 1914. His younger brother, who was working in Nebraska, joined him at the entrance of England into the World War and they enlisted together on September 24, 1914, at Toronto, Canada. They were assigned to Company 2 of the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, both feeling that as Englishmen their place was with their country's flag. The brothers remained together until separated by the fortunes of war, which sent Ernest Bliss permanently from the front at Arras, August 28, 1918, suffering from paralysis caused by a fragment of shell. He remained in the hospitals of England and Canada until October, 1919, when he came to his sister's house at Versailles, Indiana, to convalesce in the atmosphere of home. His two sisters resident in the county are Mrs. John Lane of Versailles, and Mrs. Earl Galt of Washington township, near Elrod.

The war service record of Edwin and Ernest Bliss reads as follows: Neuchapelle, March, 1915. Ypres, first gas attack, April 22, 1915. Held the lines at Rouchebourg and Festubert. Plveg Strait, Sanctuary Wood (Ernest being wounded at Festubert in the thigh; at Sanctuary Wood in the elbow, and again wounded at Rouchebourg), three times in all. First battle of the Somme, September 16, 1916; Vimy Ridge, April 2, 1917; Paschendaale, on the Ypres front; Lens, a series of small battles and raids. Arras-Amiens, August 9, 1918; back to Arras where Ernest was so nearly fatally wounded on August 28, 1918.

Edwin Bliss was wounded slightly at the Somme in September, 1916, but was sent back to the service after recovery and remained until the armistice.

Ernest Bliss received the British War Medal and the French Victory Medal in recognition of his services in France and Belgium.

Charles Bliss served in an Illinois machine gun company in the American army during the war but the armistice was signed too soon for him to see overseas service.

Ripley county, in a way, claims these three brothers, as Ernest, Edwin and Charles Bliss's home ties are with the two sisters who live near their old home-place in Washington township, and the graves of their father and mother which are at Washington Church, near Elrod. Edwin and Charles coming to America as boys and attending school here, may be classed as Americans. The older brothers and sisters having always remained British subjects, only the younger members of the Bliss family can be classed as Americans. Their record is typical of the average English family at home in England, or in the process of being transplanted to a new country.

The boast of the British, when discussing their record from September, 1914, to November, 1918, is that "A handful of English soldiers, twenty-five thousand in number, held at bay the three million Germans before them."

Comparing the allies, we see that the Belgian army held the first pass; their famous "They shall not pass" will echo down the ages. Next the French filled the breach and rolled back the advancing hosts starting again towards Paris. With the British beside them, these three armies held the way for almost four years until the American army in July, 1918, with its cry of "Let's go," swept in with fresh life to the conflict, and the enemy was driven back to his own ground and disarmed. No one of the Allies claims all credit for the victory. It required them all to win. The valiant Belgians, the glorious French, the dauntless British, the irresistible Americans fought together on the Flanders front the battle of humanity, the battle of "Democracy against Autocracy."

A History of Service

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF COMPANY D, 53d INFANTRY, REGULARS, 6th DIVISION

Left Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, Wednesday afternoon at six o'clock, June 26, 1918, traveling on special Pullman train, reaching Camp Mills, Long Island, Friday morning, 7:00 a. m., June 28th.

Left Camp Mills, Friday afternoon, July 5th, traveling by train to Bush Terminals, South Brooklyn, boarded H. M. transport, Ulysses, and remained on transport for the night, leaving New York harbor Saturday morning, July 6th, getting under way with full convoy at 10:00 a. m.

Reached Liverpool, England, Wednesday, 8:00 p. m., July 17, spending the night on transport, and went ashore Thursday morning, July 18th, marching through streets of Liverpool to an American rest camp named Knotty Ash, on outskirts of city, spending the night of the 18th in camp and leaving on the morning of the 19th for another American rest camp at Winchester, England. The trip was made in third-class style on a British railroad. Reached Winchester in the afternoon about three o'clock and marched to a camp two miles distance from the city.

Left camp at Winchester on the morning of July 22d, traveling by train to Southampton. Remained in dock shed there from morning of the 22d until about 6:00 p. m. same day, boarding small transport named La France, for the trip across the English Channel.

Reached Cherbourg, France, at 6:00 a. m., July 23d, marched to rest camp five miles from the city and spent the night of the 23d, boarding French troop train "De Luxe" on the morning of July 24th, traveling on said train till late afternoon of July 25th, getting off at Bricon, France, and marched to permanent station, Colombey, reaching there at 1:00 a. m., July 26th.

Left Colombey, France, August 26th, traveling in French auto trucks to Saulxures, reaching that city on morning of August 27th.

Left Saulxures morning of August 30th, marching to LaBresse, a distance of eight miles.

Left LaBresse, 3:00 a. m., September 3d, traveling by trucks to Oderon, where we stayed until September 8th, and then marched to Camp Boussat, reaching there in the afternoon and left the next morning for Camp Mounier, arriving late at night.

Left reserve positions at Camp Mounier in the afternoon of September 15th and went into the front line trenches, arriving late at night, taking over the Braunkopf sub-sector in the Benoit sector.

Left Braunkopf sub-sector on the night of October 9th and slept in the woods near Metlach and left this place late in the afternoon of October 10th, arriving at Kruth about 2:00 a. m.

Left Kruth October 12th and marched to Saulxures, arriving late that night.

Left Saulxures on the night of October 27th, traveling by train to Camp Schillaz, reaching there on night of October 28th. Left that camp on morning of November 1st to take part in the great Meuse-Argonne offensive. March was from Camp Schillaz to Fateau, to Montplaiville, to place on November 7th and remained there until morning of November 10th, marching by way of Autruche to Montfaucon, to Bailecourt, to Verdun, to Verdun battle-front, taking up position on Verdun front on the evening of November 14th.

Left Verdun front, eight miles from the city on November 21st, en route to the 14th Training Area, the trip lasting till December 7th. The route was as follows: Verdun City, Seviryla-Fert, Waly, Auzecourt, Nogeville, Perthe, Braucourt, Sommevoirs, Vill-Sur-Terr, Fon-

taine, Juvancourt, Silvirerous, Gevrolles, Montmoyen and present station, Quemignyrot, Province of Cote'd Orr, France, reaching last named place late evening of December 7, 1918.

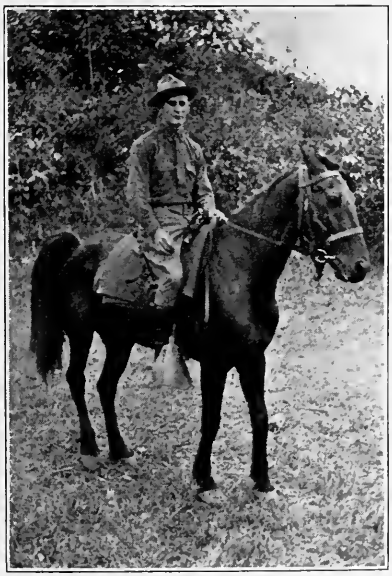
Our next stop—the good old U. S. A., tout suit (too sweet).

Data compiled by Corporal A. Schraut, company clerk, Company D, 53d Infantry. (All foreign rights reserved.)

It may be a mansion—
  It may be a dump—
It may be a farm
  With an old-fashioned pump.
It may be a palace—
  It may be a flat—
It may be a room
  Where you hang up your hat.
It may be a house
  With a hole in the door,
Or a marble hotel
  With a coon at the door.
It may be exclusive,
  Or simple or swell,
A wee bit of heaven,
  Or one little—WELL
Just kindly remember,
  Wherever you roam,
That Shakespeare was right, kid,
  There's no place LIKE HOME.

—Curtis O. Watters,
Cook, Co. D, 53d Inf., 6th Div., A. E. F.

TWO METHODS OF ARMY TRAVEL



Frank Foerster

Clarence Feinthel

Clay Updike of Batesville served as company barber in Headquarters Company, 70th C. A. C. His most strenuous experience was on volunteer service in the hospitals as barber for the wounded.

The Seventieth Coast Artillery was known as "Colonel Gary's Black Bears." They got this pseudonym from a small black bear, brought by the colonel as a mascot when the regiment was in training at Fort Wadsworth, New York. The cub was amiable so long as the soldiers petted him but bit any one severely when his ministrations took the form of teasing. They were unable to get transportation for their mascot when ordered overseas and he had to be left behind. They desired to adopt a fighting black bear as their insignia but failed to get it officially registered as they were unattached to a division when the armistice was signed and only divisional insignia had been recognized. The bear for their insignia was designed by Jake Schumacher of Batesville, who was a member of Headquarters Company of the Seventieth C. A. C.

The soldiers of the Seventieth Regiment, C. A. C., were stationed for a time where there were numerous French refugees, very much in need of food. Pending arrangements for securing supplies the boys divided their own rations with the refugees. The children were especially favored by sharing in the soldiers' candy.

Oscar Carl Horn of the 421st Motor Supply Train took part in the longest motor convoy in the A. E. F. This was from La Rochelle, France, to Coblenz, Germany, in February, after the armistice was signed. He was also in the largest motor convoy of the A. E. F., from Nantes to Romoerantin, France, in April, 1919. Two hundred eighty-six vehicles made up the convoy.

Clyde C. Peters of Milan, who served as a private in Company K, 34th Infantry, Seventh Division, gives the following typical service record: "Enlisted at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, on May 3, 1918. Was trained at Fort Thomas and Camp Forrest, Georgia. Was sent to Camp Upton, N. Y., to be sent overseas, but because of sickness was left behind. Was then sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, where he was given a new assignment in the Seventh Division and sent immediately overseas. They were given intensive training in the fourteenth training area in France. They were sent to the front lines on September 1st and reached the Puvenelle sector on September 9th. They were under fire here from German snipers, machine guns, artillery barrages and airplane bombarding. No advance was ordered until November 9th. The regiment was formed in three waves. The first wave advanced to the objective assigned them, and the second wave advanced through their lines to the next objective, and the third wave on through to the next objective. Thus it was a continual drive until November 11th. Company K had only eighty-four men left on duty out of two hundred fifty."

David Kirschner of Sunman, Adams township, served in Company G, 332d Infantry, 83d Division. This regiment was sent to Italy and fought at Vittorio-Veneto on the Austrian front from October 24th to November 4, 1918.

Rev. Joseph H. Honningford of the St. Maurice congregation at Napoleon since the war, entered training in August, 1918, as a Knights of Columbus chaplain, expecting to go overseas in November. After the signing of the armistice no more chaplains were sent over and he was assigned to other duties. He served as chaplain at Fort Tilden, Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York, and at the naval aero station near there. He was privileged here to witness the construction and grooming of the giant seaplanes which later made the first transatlantic flight. He was acquainted with many of the men who made the "hop," especially Lieutenant Hinton, the pilot of the NC-4, the successful plane. Rev. Honningford served later at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was discharged when the patients from the base hospital were transferred to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois.

Thaddeus Brenton of Osgood, who served as second-class seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve, gives an interesting account of the epidemic at Great Lakes Naval Training Station:

"Having been kept on station duty during my entire period of enlistment there is very little of interest which I can relate, but the great epidemic of Spanish influenza is bound to rank as one of the horrors of the World War. No one is so well aware of this fact as the men in the hospital service.

"The THING seemed to seize the great naval station over night; coming all at once, unexpected and unannounced. Naturally they were not prepared. All the sick-bays filled; the base hospital filled to the doors, and numerous barracks were transformed into wards. The illness seized hundreds, thousands, at once. Every available well boy was detailed as a nurse, or put to work with the dead in the morgue, which was filled to overflowing. Every day freight cars, many of them, left Main Hospital with their sad, silent loads. The nearly-cured boys returned to their quarters to find their dearest friends 'gone West.'

"The yellow flag flew over the station for six long weeks, and on the first "liberty" after quarantine was removed, how many, many vacant lines on the liberty list! They passed far from the glories of the battle-field, but theirs is a cherished memory just the same. 'They also serve who only stand and wait.' They answered God's call from under the Stars and Stripes."

Emmett C. Blair of Osgood served as a sergeant in Company E, 16th Infantry, First Division, of the A. E. F. He sums up a part of his service record as follows:

"Was with the punitive expedition into Mexico from March 15, 1916, to February 5, 1917. Left El Paso, Texas, on June 1, 1917, for Hoboken, New Jersey, bound for France.

"When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, we were near Sedan, and, as the First Division was one of the lucky divisions to be chosen for service in the Army of Occupation, we started our march to Coblenz, Germany, the next day, November 12th.

We stopped at Gravenmacher, Luxemburg, on the 23d of November to rest for a few days, and also at Cochem, on the Moselle river, for two days. It was here that I slept in a feather bed for the first time in nearly two years. From this place we continued our march to Coblenz, arriving there on December 12th. We crossed the Rhine into Germany on December 13th and marched on to Dernbach, arriving there the next day. The Sixteenth Regiment was stationed around division headquarters at Dernbach and at Montabaur. We remained there until April 18, 1919. On account of the other divisions being ordered to the United States the First Division had to occupy more territory, so the 16th Infantry was ordered to Selters, Germany. This town had been occupied by the Thirty-second Division until ordered home. The First Division remained here until all the others had sailed for the United States, being in Germany a little over eight months.

"On August 15, 1919, the first of the First Division started to entrain for Brest, France. The 16th Infantry left Selters on August 16th, arrived at Brest on the 20th, and sailed for America on August 23d. We arrived at New York on September 3, 1919, and paraded in that city on the 10th and in Washington on the 17th. On September 26th I got a three-months' furlough, the first since I had enlisted in May, 1914."

Roy Sage of Osgood, who served in Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, Thirtieth Division, was specially commended for bravery in an early part of the regiment's service, though his modesty prevented his giving any account of it in his service record report.

Harry Gault of Delaware served as a sergeant in Company D, 17th Railway Engineers. His unit left New York on July 28, 1917, and landed at Liverpool, England, on August 12th. Their principal work was the enlarging and improvement of the port at St. Nazaire, France, making it one of the largest base sections. Docks were built and concreted, railroads built, and a fine system of waterworks.

The 17th Engineers, in company with the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments of Railway Engineers, paraded in London on August 15, 1917, while en route to France. They were the first American troops that ever paraded in London, and the first foreign troops to march through the streets of the British capital for over five hundred years.

The most popular poem recited on all programs throughout the war was Wilbur D. Nesbit's "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 aright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

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;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue!

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!

Our Medal Honor Roll

"We sent our boys to France,
To fight in Freedom's name;
We wanted them to do their bit,
Without a thought of fame."

[Extract from "The Service Flag," compiled by Mrs. May V. Wagner and recited at the service flag dedication at Cedar Creek M. E. Church in June, 1918. She is Corporal Jerome Wagner's mother.]

JEROME EDWARD WAGNER

Jerome Edward Wagner was born near Osgood, in Johnson township, Ripley county, Indiana, on June 10, 1899, where he grew up on his father's farm. He attended the Cedar Creek district school in Johnson township. He enlisted in the Third Ohio National Guards on June 13, 1917, and was assigned to Company I. Two squads of this regiment did guard duty at the Baltimore & Ohio High Bridge between Osgood and Delaware from April 1, 1917, until August 1, 1917, when the regiment was mobilized at Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. They were sent to Chillicothe, and camped on a cornfield on the recently selected site for the new training camp to be known as Camp Sherman. A number of the Third Ohio Guards were transferred here to the 166th Infantry, Company I being formed for the

new Forty-second Division, destined to become the famous Rainbow. The new unit was sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, for training and then to Camp Mills, L. I., for intensive training under French officers. The division sailed on October 29, 1917, the 166th Infantry going on the transport Agamemnon, an interned ship, formerly named the Kaiser Wilhelm. They landed at Brest, France, on November 12, and were trained at Camp Coctquidan, the oldest artillery school in France. They were sent into the trenches for service in February, 1918, on the Lorraine front. The first shelling occurred on the night of March 9, followed by a gas attack on March 22. They captured and held a mile and a quarter of trenches evacuated by the Germans, near Luneville. The regiment received a letter of praise from General Gourand for one hundred ten days' continuous service in this sector. The next critical campaign was at Champagne, July 14 to 18, followed by eight days north of the Marne. They here drove the Prussian Guards across the Ourcq river, captured a number of towns, and twelve hundred prisoners with supplies and munitions. The division fought next at Chalons and at Chateau-Thierry, then at Vesle. Private Wagner was promoted to corporal after the battle of the Marne. At St. Mihiel, on September 12, 1918, he was shot through the shoulder by a machine gun bullet and received shrapnel wounds in the head. Though severely wounded he directed his men against the enemy until the gun-nest was silenced. For this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and later the French Croix de Guerre. He was in the hospital five weeks, returning to his regiment in the Argonne Forest on November 8, 1918. His commanding officer asked for volunteers for a scouting expedition. Corporal Wagner volunteered, selected his squad of eight men and advanced a half-mile before the lines. He was signaling back the German position when three machine gun bullets struck him in the leg. The advancing Americans passed over him and he was picked up by first aid men. He was taken to Cincinnati Base Hospital 25 for treatment. He was passed as a litter-patient through eight hospitals to Brest where he was to sail for the United States. He was taken seriously sick here and operated on for appendicitis. He developed both pneumonia and diphtheria and when finally sent to America on April 13, 1919, he was helpless with neuritis. He was transferred from the debarkation hospital at New York to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, where he received his discharge on July 31, 1919. He was presented the D. S. C. at the same time, the entire personnel of the fort being reviewed by him in the presentation ceremonial. The cross was pinned to his uniform by Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, the military band playing for the review. He was recalled to Ft. Harrison a few days later to receive the French cross for the same gallantry of action as cited by General Gourand and signed by Generals Petain and Pershing. He was married on August 29 to Miss Elsie Murray, and went to Columbus, Ohio, to attend a government school for returned soldiers.

ANDREW NICHOLAS IRRGANG

Andrew Nicholas Irrgang was born at Penntown, near Spades, Ind., on March 28, 1895, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending the Penntown public school. He was called to his country's service in the selective draft on October 4, 1917. He was sent to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for training as a private in Company A, 335th Infantry, Eighty-fourth Division. He was sent with a detachment to Camp Sevier, S. C., about April 1, 1918, for further training, and transferred here to 120th Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, Thirtieth Division. His regiment was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., for overseas equipment and then to Boston, Mass., where they embarked for overseas service on May 17, 1918, on the transport Miltiades. They landed in England on June 5 and went on to France within a few days. The 120th Machine Gun Company was trained at Nordlingham, France, until about July 1, when they were sent into service in the trenches near Kemmel Hill, Belgium, on the Ypres front. After the capture of Voormezeele, the division was sent back from the front for additional intensive training until September 17, when they were again sent into action on the Somme front in the campaign against the Hindenburg Line. Andrew Irrgang was promoted to corporal on August 4, 1918. At Bellicourt, France, in the battle of the Hindenburg Line, on September 29, 1918, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct, for which he was awarded three decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross by America, the British Distinguished Conduct Medal and the French Croix de Guerre.

The 30th Division was brigaded with the British Army in this action. A certain point near St. Quentin had been repeatedly attacked by the British, but without success. Corporal Irrgang succeeded in capturing the machine gun nest with three guns and twenty-seven prisoners; turning the enemy guns and firing one thousand rounds, covering the advance of the infantry. He continued to lead his squad forward under terrific enemy fire. He was wounded severely by shrapnel in both legs and the right arm, all flesh wounds. He spent two months in the hospital, one week at Rouen near the battle front, the rest of the time at Reading, England.

He sailed for the United States on the Cedric, December 14, 1918, reaching New York on December 23, and was discharged on January

20, 1919, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, returning at once to his home at Spades, Ripley county, Indiana. The Distinguished Service Cross was presented to Corporal Irrgang at Camp Sherman on May 22, 1919. He was called to Chillicothe for the ceremonial. The entire personnel of the camp passed in review before him and the cross was presented by the general in command, the whole proceeding being entirely in his honor, as his was the only medal given at that time.

The British Medal was bestowed by the Prince of Wales on September 22, 1919. About forty medals were brought by the young prince and the soldiers to receive them were invited to come to New York, transportation being furnished. Mr. Irrgang was unable to attend the ceremonial, and his medal was received by mail the following week.

The Croix de Guerre was awarded for the same service in the spring of 1920, a number of medals being sent by the French government at the same time. The American citation reads as follows:

"Corporal Andrew Irrgang, Machine Gun Company, 120th Infantry, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States at Bellicourt, France, on September 29, 1918, and in recognition of his gallant conduct I have awarded him in the name of the President the Distinguished Service Cross. (Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.
(Awarded on December 27, 1918.) Commander-in-Chief."

WILLIAM ALPHEUS KREUZMAN

William Alpheus Kreuzman was born at Georgetown, Ky., May 19, 1898. His parents later moved to Batesville, Laughery township, Ripley county, where he attended public school and assisted his father as a baker. He enlisted with Charles Gibson, Randolph Benz, and Ernest Hess in the U. S. Marine Corps of the Navy at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 10, 1917, going to the Marine Barracks at Port Royal, South Carolina, on May 18th, for training. They were trained at Paris Island during May, June and July. Were sent to Quantico, Virginia, in August, for intensive military training, and assigned to 82nd Company, 6th Marines, 2nd Division. The regiment sailed from Philadelphia on October 23, 1917, on the transport Von Steuben and reached Brest, France, on November 12, 1917.

The training was continued at Bordeaux until January. They were then sent to Chaumont and later to Laville. An accident occurred on the voyage to France. When about halfway across, the Agamemnon collided with the Von Steuben, striking the forepart of the ship at 6 p. m. on November 6, displacing the guns and destroying the lifeboats on the side. The ship was lashed up and avoided sinking because of the undamaged water-tight compartments. The crew and soldiers on board wore life-belts for the rest of the trip as a safety precaution.

In March, 1918, the 6th Marines were sent into the trenches on the Meuse Heights near Verdun with the French and were later given a sector of their own in the Eparges region. The battles credited to the 6th Marines are:

Verdun sector, March 18 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne Defensive, June 1 to 6, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry, June 6 to July 12, 1918.
Soissons, July 18 to July 20, 1918.
Pont-a-Moussin, August 7 to August 14, 1918.
St. Mihiel, September 11 to September 16, 1918.
Champagne, Meuse-Argonne, October 1 to 12, 1918.
Argonne-Meuse Offensive, November 1 to 11, 1918.

The continuation of William Kreuzman's service record is:

March to the Rhine, November 17 to December 12, 1918.
Army of Occupation, December 12 to May 2, 1919.
Composite Regiment, May 2 to September 25, 1919.

Private Kreuzman was promoted to corporal in November, 1917. He received a citation for gallant conduct on November 1, 1918, near Bayonville, France. Corporal Kreuzman volunteered to reconnoiter a ravine which was infested by hostile machine guns, and went forward accompanied by "Red" Allen of New York as scout. They returned with sixteen prisoners, having silenced the guns. For this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on January 4, 1919. It was not received until March, as Corporal Kreuzman was absent on duty when other medals were presented at Vallandar, Germany. Charles Gibson received his cross on January 4th. Of the four boys who enlisted together in May, 1917, Randolph Benz remained at Quantico, Va., because of physical disability. Ernest Hess was wounded at Soissons, in July, 1918, and was never able to return to his regiment. Corporal Kreuzman received the Distinguished Service Cross at Lutesdorf, Germany. Secretary of the Navy Daniels pinned on the decoration in a special ceremonial for those unable to receive their medals at Vallandar, in January. He also received a citation and the Croix de Guerre from the French government for the same action on May 16, 1919, General Petain presenting the decoration. The whole division marched in review before the soldiers receiving decorations, and they were given every military honor.

Corporal Kreuzman and Private Gibson were chosen for the Composite Regiment, on May 10, 1919. This regiment was organized at Coblenz, Germany, as follows: Thirty-six hundred men in round numbers were chosen. From each Marine company, one sergeant, one corporal, and eight privates were selected. There were twenty-four Marine companies, making two hundred and forty marines in the regiment, Pershing's Own, as it was called. The other members of the outfit were chosen from infantry, artillery and other units of the Army of Occupation, so as to make a complete regiment, typical of the American Expeditionary Force. The men were selected on a basis of size, appearance, and so forth, to make as uniform and striking a composite as possible. The men were named by their officers and were drilled four hours daily.

They left Coblenz on June 15, 1919, after exhibition drills, and parades at that place, and went to Paris, where they paraded in the French Capital, on American Independence Day, July 4, and again on French Independence Day, Bastille Day, July 14. These parades were viewed by representatives of the whole civilized world, and the rulers and generals of Servia, Montenegro and Czecho-Slovak, as well as the kings and presidents of the older countries of allied Europe. The third grand parade was in London on July 19. The regiment was reviewed by the Prince of Wales on July 18, himself a young British soldier of about twenty. Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was shown by the assembled multitudes of cheering, flag-waving people.

The regiment returned to Paris at the end of July, abandoning a plan to visit Italy. They sailed for the United States on September 1, 1919, on the Leviathan, reaching New York September 8.

The grand parade in New York was held on September 10, the Composite Regiment, commanded by General Pershing, leading the First Division. They were sent to Washington for their final parade before President Wilson on September 17. The marines were discharged at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., next day, September 18, 1919, receiving their discharges one week later, September 25.

Corporal Kreuzman also won the sharpshooter's badge, a distinction shared by several Ripley county soldiers, and valued, because awarded for skill in marksmanship. He entered a school of lithography at Effingham, Ill., after his discharge from the army.

CHARLES SAMUEL GIBSON

Charles Samuel Gibson was born at Morris, Adams township, Ripley county, Indiana, on May 3, 1898. His parents moved to Batesville, where he graduated from common school and entered high school, working in his brother's garage when out of school. He enlisted with Will Kreuzman, Randolph Benz, and Ernest Hess in the United States Marines at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 10, 1917, going to Paris Island at Port Royal, South Carolina, on May 18, 1917, for training. Went to Quantico, Virginia, for further training in August, 1917, and was assigned to 82nd Company, 6th Marines, Second Division.

The Second Division embarked from Philadelphia on October 23, 1917, the 6th Marines on the transport Von Steuben, and reached Brest, France, on November 12, 1917. The latter half of the voyage was made precarious by a collision between the Von Steuben and Agamemnon, which disabled the former so much that the crew and soldiers on board wore life-belts for the rest of the journey. They were trained at Bordeaux until January, then at Chaumont and Laville until March, 1918.

Charles Gibson and Will Kreuzman served together throughout the entire service of the 6th Marines, being always in the 82nd Company. Neither was ever wounded or in the hospital during their twenty-three months' service overseas. Gibson served with Will Kreuzman through all the battles of their division, Verdun, Aisne, Chateau-Thierry, Pont-a-Moussin, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne, to the march to the Rhine and the occupancy of the Coblenz Bridgehead in Germany until May, 1919, when they were both chosen for the Composite regiment.

Both won two medals, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. Gibson's citation recommends him for the decoration for volunteering to reconnoiter a ravine supposed to be infested with machine-guns near Bayonville, France, on November 1, 1917. He was with Corporal Screech, Gibson on the right, the corporal on the left of their advance. They used rifles and bayonets only in this raid. They were entirely successful in silencing the guns and taking several prisoners.

CLAUDE WILLIAMS

Claude Williams was born near Holton, Indiana, on April 18, 1893. He was working as time-keeper on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad when called to military service on May 27, 1918, by the local draft board at Versailles. He was sent for training to Camp Taylor, Ky., and later to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. He was assigned for overseas duty to Company I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, and embarked from Hoboken on the Mauretania on August 27, 1918, arriving in Liverpool, England, on September 3. He was sent on at once to France and took part as a stretcher-bearer in the battles of the Hindenburg Line—Bellicourt and Nauroy, September 29 to October 1, 1918; Premont-Brancourt, October 8; Busigny, October 9; Becquinquy, Bohain, La Haie, Menneresse, St. Martin Riviere, Muzingheim and Heights of Cotillai, October 17 to 19, 1918.

He was awarded the British Military Medal on the following citation:

"On October 11 and 12, 1918, during action west of St. Souplet, Stretcher-bearer Claude Williams displayed great devotion to duty for two days under heavy shell-fire, bandaging and carrying out the wounded. It was through this soldier's ceaseless efforts that many wounded men received immediate care which could not otherwise have been rendered.

"JAS. G. HARBORD, Chief of Staff.
"By command of General Pershing."

The medal was presented by the British government and approved by General Pershing. It was presented to the soldier at the Belgian Camp at Le Mans at 10:30 a. m. on February 18, 1919, by General Sir David Henderson of the British Army, authorized by the King of England, for bravery on the battle-field while brigaded with the British Army in the battles near St. Souplet.

Claude Williams sailed for the United States on April 1, 1919, reaching Charleston, South Carolina, on April 13. He was discharged at Camp Taylor on April 25, 1919, and returned to his home and former occupation at Holton, Indiana.

ORA ENGLE

MARTIN HALLFORTH

LEO HARTMAN

CITATIONS

Martin Hallforth of Washington township wears on the left sleeve of his uniform an insignia given for extraordinary efforts by his battalion in repairing tanks at the French tank base. The citation was presented to Major Lathrop, battalion commander, and each soldier has a copy with the privilege of wearing the insignia. The decoration is of gold, crossed guns and a helmet in design. His service was in the Signal Corps. He was first assigned to the Second Motor Mechanic Regiment, 7th Company, which was later changed to Second Air Service, 7th Company, in July, 1918. The battalion worked eight and one-half months on the French tanks at Fontainebleau. The French government awarded the citation because of the amazing speed and skill with which the work was accomplished.

Leo Lewis Hartman of Osgood was cited for bravery in carrying wounded through to First Aid Stations at Bois de Belleau, Belleau Wood, 1918. He wears a silver star for this citation. He was a member of the 80th Company, 6th Marines, Second Division.

Corporal Ora Engle of Napoleon, of Company C, 9th Field Battalion Signal Corps, wears two silver stars for the following citations:

"All of Company C, Ninth Field Signal Battalion, displayed devotion to duty to the point of complete physical exhaustion during the period of October 14 to October 20, 1918, in laying and repairing telephone lines under heavy hostile bombardment at Madeline Farm and Cunel, France (Meuse-Argonne Front). Dated November 30, 1918."

In a second paragraph seven enlisted men are cited in orders for distinguished conduct in action. One of these was Ora Engle, a private at that time.

"All of Ninth Field Signal Battalion displayed exceptional bravery and devotion to duty on the afternoon of November 10, 1918, in assisting in the extension of Division Axis of Liaison from Brandeville to Leuppy, running the line under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Dated December 28, 1918."

"In the Verdun Sector the foregoing men (44), all of Company C, 9th Field Signal Battalion, displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, maintaining in the face of enemy fire the several means of communication at all times."

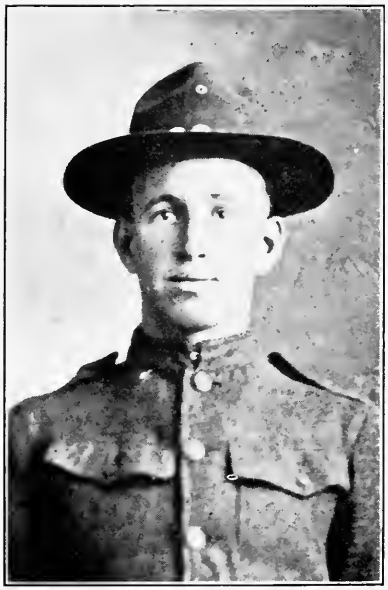
"All of the Ninth Field Signal Battalion performed invaluable service during the operations against the enemy in Bois de Rappes by laying lines from the Regimental Relay Station toward the front lines, in face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and gas."

HOWARD SEBRING SMITH

Sergeant Howard Sebring Smith of Cross Plains, of Company B, Forty-fourth Engineers, has two regimental citations for service on the Murman Coast and in Interior Russia with the Northern Russia Expeditionary Force. One is by Major E. C. MacMoorland, of the American Expeditionary Forces, the other by General Maynard, commander-in-chief of the British Northern Russia Expeditionary Force.

John Elmer Schraub of Olean, who served in Company E, 320th Infantry, 80th Division, was sent to the interior of Germany on a special mission. He was specially commended for this service on August 11, 1918.

JOHN ELMER SCHRAUB



DAVIS WAGNER

Private Davis Wagner of Morris, who served in Headquarters Company, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, was cited for bravery in carrying his wounded lieutenant to a place of safety while himself badly wounded.

Frank Bruns of Company G, 28th Infantry, 1st Division, wears two silver stars for citations and the French Fouraguerre.

Raymond Reuter of Ambulance Company 147, 37th Division, was cited for bravery in carrying wounded comrade through barrage fire to First Aid Station. Cited by General Farrison of 37th Division, by King of Belgium and by French general at Battle of Argonne.

Ferdinand Chaplin of Ambulance Company 36, 7th Division, was cited by Colonel G. V. Fisk at Rogeville, France, for bravery in carrying in wounded men.

The 13th Regiment of Marines was the first and only unit to receive a citation behind the fighting lines. This citation was given to the first and second battalions because of their splendid work in taking care of the sick during the epidemic of influenza. Raymond Demaree of Benham was a member of Company F, 2nd Battalion, 13th Division.

The French Forraguerre was awarded all men in the 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Albert Tekulve of the 18th, Company M, reports two bronze and one silver star as his share of decorations.

Gold Star Honor Roll

HENRY LEE ASHCRAFT

Henry Lee Ashcraft was born January 18, 1895, in Grant county, Ky. The family moved to Washington Township, Ripley County, Ind., locating near Milan.

He was called to army service on September 20, 1917, in the forty per cent draft from Ripley county that later gave so many gold stars for the County's Honor Roll. He was trained at Camp Taylor until April, then at Camp Sevier, N. C., until the first of May, 1918. He was assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, at Camp Taylor, and transferred at Camp Sevier to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division.

He sailed from Boston on May 17, reaching France the first week in June. After a month's additional training at Eperlocques he was sent to the Ypres front in Belgium, fighting with his regiment in all its engagements to St. Quentin, where he was instantly killed by shrapnel on September 29, 1918. His body lies in the "Old Hickory" Cemetery at St. Quentin with Coy Sunman and Leora Weare, who were killed on the same day. Henry Schraub, Sam Heisman, Chris Endres, John Flick, Floyd Brown, John L. Bland, William Gilland, and Earl Hyatt are all buried near, making eleven Ripley county boys lost in battle from the 30th Division.

Lee Ashcraft had worked two years in Illinois before going into the army. He was a member of Junior Lodge at Dry Ridge, Ky.

CLARENCE RAY BEALL

Clarence Ray Beall was born at Tanglewood, Johnson township, on March 22, 1897. He was educated in the Versailles schools and took teachers' training at Muncie, Ind., and taught his first school in Laughery township near Batesville, in the winter of 1917-18. He enlisted in the United States Naval Reserves as second-class seaman on June 3, 1918, at Indianapolis. He was sent to Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago. Was sent on August 27, 1918, to the Naval Training Station at Puget Sound, Washington. He died of influenza-pneumonia on October 3, 1918, at the base hospital, Puget Sound, Naval Training Camp. His body was sent home for burial, and lies in Cliff Hill cemetery, at Versailles. He was married to Miss Edna Billingsley of Shelbyville, early in 1918.

JOHN LESTER BLAND

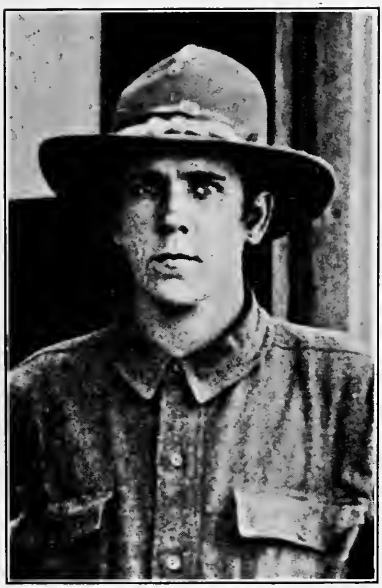
John Lester Bland was born July 7, 1895, at Holton, Ind. His family lived at different times at Dabney, Friendship, Holton, and for a few years were out of the county, returning to Batesville, about 1916, from which place he was called to the colors on September 20, 1917, in the forty per cent call of the first draft. He was sent to Camp Taylor for training, where he was promoted from private to corporal. He was assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. With a detachment of other 335th men, he was sent to Camp Sevier, North Carolina, in April, 1918, to Camp Merritt on May 7, and sailed from Boston on May 17, 1918, as a member of Company M,. 120th Infantry, 30th Division. The Division landed at Gravesend, England, on June 4th, and reached Calais, France, a few days later. After a month's training at Eperlocques they were sent to the Ypres front in Belgium, where they distinguished themselves at Kemmel Hill and Voormezeele. Their next work at the front was in France in the campaign before St. Quentin in the battle of the Hindenburg Line. In this offensive, the 30th Division lost eleven Ripley county boys, and a number of others were wounded. John Bland was gassed on October 17, and died at General Hospital 74, on November 2, 1918.

His grave is at Trouville, France, in the American plot of the British cemetery. His comrades speak of him as having been unusually intrepid and determined in his devotion to duty.

ROSCOE RAY BRANHAM

Roscoe Ray Branham was born at Osgood, Indiana, on March 5, 1891. His parents lived three years in Gillett, Arkansas, when he was a small child, his father dying at that place. The family then returned to Osgood, where Ray received a common school education. He enlisted in the regular army at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota, on October 5, 1914, in Coast Artillery Corps. He was assigned to Headquarters Company, 54th Coast Artillery Corps. He was trained at Ft. McKinley, Maine, until the spring of 1916, when he was sent to Mexico for service. After a few months' service he was sent back to Ft. Williams, Maine. In December, 1917, he was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, to attend artillery school, coming back to Maine in February, 1918. His company sailed for France on March 16, 1918, on the U. S. Baltic, landing on March 29, 1918. He was transferred on September 30, 1918, to Battery F, 43d C. A. C.

He entered Field Hospital 316 on October 19, and died October 21, of septic pneumonia. He was buried on October 23, 1918, in the cemetery at Vittel, Dept. Vosges, France.



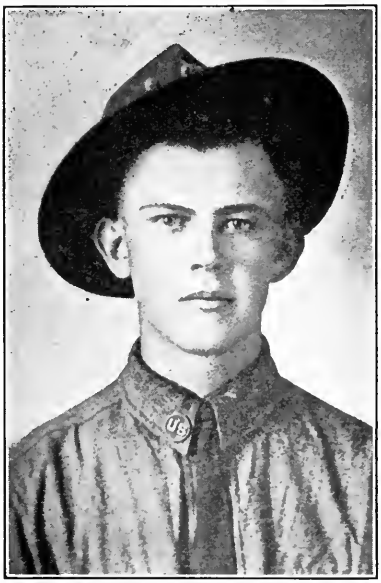
FLOYD BERNICE BROWN

Floyd Bernice Brown was born near New Marion, Shelby township, Ripley county, Indiana, on October 10, 1895. He received a common school education and lived on a farm till he was called to military service. Before entering the army he was married to Miss Bessie Gray of Osgood, Ind.

He was called in the first two per cent draft, his number being the first drawn in Washington, and the first also in Ripley county. He was sent with Earl Hyatt, William Gilland, Leo Benz, Arthur Schein, Watson Gookins and Clarence Sparling to Camp Taylor on September 9, 1917. They were assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. In April, 1918, he was sent with a number of his comrades to Camp Sevier, N. C., and transferred to Company C, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. He was sent to Camp Merritt on May 7, and embarked for overseas duty from Boston on May 17, 1918. The division landed at Gravesend, England, on June 4, and crossed by way of Dover to Calais, France. After six weeks' training in France, he was sent to the Ypres Front in Belgium until September 2d. After intensive training until September 17, the division made its famous attack on the Hindenburg Line at Bellicourt, continuing to St. Souplet, October 10th.

He was killed by shell fire October 10, 1918, while advancing at St. Souplet as he stepped from behind cover of a tree.

He is buried with the other 30th Division dead, near St. Souplet.



EARL BRONNENBERG

Earl Bronnenberg was born at Chesterfield, Madison county, Ind., on December 24, 1896. His parents moved to a farm at Versailles, Ind., in 1906, and he completed his common school education at Versailles.

He enlisted in the Regular Army at Indianapolis on February 16, 1916, for seven years' service. He was trained at San Antonio, Texas, and served on the Mexican border until July, 1917, when he went overseas with Pershing in the First Division.

When first enlisted he was with the 38th Regiment of Infantry, but was later transferred to Quartermasters Corps, Wagon Company 100, as a first-class private. His service during the entire war was driving a mule team to an ammunition wagon; also in hauling food and fuel.

He died of pneumonia at Camp Hospital 28, Nevers, France, on February 16, 1919. His body lies buried in the American cemetery at Nevers.

Forrest Clyde Bultman was born in Delaware township, Ripley county, on October 17, 1898. He lived on his father's farm until the latter's election as sheriff of the county, when the family moved to Versailles. Forrest graduated from the Versailles high school in 1915. He entered the S. A. T. C. for military training at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., October 1, 1918. He contracted influenza-pneumonia and died at St. Anthony's Hospital, Terre Haute, on November 7, 1918, the only member of the State Normal S. A. T. C. to fall a victim to the epidemic. He was brought home for burial and his grave is at New Salem cemetery, near his home. A firing squad of the Batesville Liberty Guards attended the funeral service.

FORREST CLYDE BULTMAN

MARCUS EUGENE DEBURGER

Marcus Eugene Deburger was born near Versailles, Indiana, on March 8, 1894, and grew up on a farm, attending the district school nearest him, in Johnson township. He was called to his country's colors on September 20, 1917, in the first forty per cent draft and was sent to Camp Taylor for training. He was assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry. He died at the base hospital at Camp Taylor on December 24, 1917, of pneumonia. His body was sent home on Christmas day for burial. His grave is at Shelby cemetery in Shelby township.

Emmett Demaree was born at Westfork, Shelby township, on May 1, 1893. He lived on his parents' farm near Westfork until reaching his majority, when he went West, taking a homestead in Montana. He enlisted in the aviation department of the Regular Army at Spokane, Washington, on December 7, 1917, as a private, and was assigned to Aero Supply Squadron 672 for training. He was trained at Kelly Field, Texas, at Camp Waco and Camp Morrison and Hampton, Virginia. He was severely burned on the face and right hand by some sort of explosion while at Hampton and feared the loss of his sight. He wrote no details as he wished to avoid alarming his mother. He embarked for overseas from Hampton Roads, Virginia, in October, 1918, and wrote from "Somewhere in France" on November 5th, as having just arrived.

EMMETT DEMAREE

He was promoted to corporal on March 18, 1918, and transferred to Company 499, Aero Squadron, American service. He died of pneumonia at Base Hospital 101, St. Nazaire, France, on February 20, 1919. His grave is at St. Nazaire in the American cemetery.

KENNETH LEO DIVER

Kenneth Leo Diver was born at Sunman, Adams township, Ripley county, Indiana, on August 16, 1895. He was educated in the Sunman schools and was working as airbrake inspector on the Pennsylvania railroad at Richmond, Ind., when war was declared with Germany on April 6, 1917. He enlisted at Indianapolis, on May 12, 1917, as a private and was assigned to Company A, 16th Infantry, First Division. He was among the first to volunteer from Ripley county in the World War. He joined his regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas. He sailed with his division for overseas duty on June 10, 1917, in the first American unit sent for overseas duty.

The First Division went to France under the personal command of General Pershing. They were trained in France, landing at St. Nazaire on June 26, 1917. The division was sent into the trenches in October, 1917. Private Diver was transferred to Company D, 16th Infantry, and promoted to corporal in February 1918. They served in the trenches throughout the winter and spring. The 16th Infantry suffered the first raid made by the Germans on the American army, losing a number of men from Company F, as prisoners and a few killed, including Private Gresham of Evansville, Ind., the first Americans killed in the A. E. F.

Corporal Diver was killed by a shell April 28, 1918, near Montdidier on the Picardy front. He died instantly from concussion and suffered no mutilation. He is buried near where he fell.

EARL WILLIAM DOWNEY

Earl William Downey was born at Dabney, Otter Creek township, Ripley county, Indiana, on June 27, 1894. His parents moved to Dearborn county while he was still in school and he graduated from the Aurora high school. He then entered Nelson's Business College in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later worked as a stenographer in that city.

He enlisted in the United States Navy as a fourth-class yeoman on June 29, 1914, at Cincinnati, and was assigned after training to the U. S. S. Missouri; where he was serving when stricken with influenza-pneumonia. He was removed to the municipal hospital at Philadelphia, where he died on September 30, 1918. His grave is at Holton, Ripley county. He was married seven weeks before his death to Miss Willa Elders of Vernon, Indiana.

Wilbur Roy Duncan was born at Manchester, Ohio, on May 29, 1888. The family later moved to near Elrod, Washington township, Ripley county, Indiana, where they resided on a farm. He was drafted for military service by the local board at Versailles, on June 25, 1918, and sent to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for training. He was assigned as a private to Company F, 150th Infantry, 84th Division.

Was sent to Camp Merritt and on to Camp Mills about October 1st. He was detained here because of an attack of measles. The measles was complicated with influenza, which developed into bronchial pneumonia. He died at Camp Mills Hospital on October 23, 1918. His body was sent home for burial and his grave is in Washington cemetery at Elrod.

WILBUR ROY DUNCAN

CHRIST FRED ENDRES

Christ Fred Endres was born near Sunman, Franklin township, Ripley county, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was called to his country's service on October 4, 1917, in the third call of the local draft board at Versailles. He was sent to Camp Taylor for training and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division; was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., on the 29th of March, 1918. He was transferred to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, and sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7, 1918. The division embarked from Boston on May 17, 1918, for overseas duty and landed at Gravesend, England, on June 4th, crossing to Calais, France, by way of Dover, England, during the next few days. After a few weeks' training at Eperlocques, the division was marched to the Ypres Front in Belgium, where they served in the trenches about Kemmel Hill and ending in the capture of Voormezeele. They were then sent to France for more intensive training until September 17, when they were again sent to the front for the attack on the Hindenburg Line. He was killed in action on October 10, 1918, and is buried with several comrades near Vaux, Andigny, France.

JOHN LOUIS FLICK

John Louis Flick was born near Holton, Ind., on May 8, 1894. He grew up on his father's farm, getting his education in the Otter Creek township schools and Holton high school. He took teachers' training at the State Normal, Terre Haute, and taught in the Ripley county schools. He was called to military service October 4, 1917, by the local draft board of Versailles and sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., for training.

He was assigned as a private to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., on April 1, 1918, and transferred to Company I, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. He was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7th and sailed overseas from Boston on May 17, 1918. The division reached France early in June, and went into training at Eperlocques. They were sent in June into Belgium to the trenches on the Ypres front. After serving at Kemmel Hill, and in the capture of Voormezeele, the division returned to France for further training. On September 17, 1917, they were again sent to the front in the offensive against the Hindenburg Line. This line was broken near St. Quentin, on September 29, in three hours' hard fighting. He was wounded on October 12 by a shell as he was advancing as battalion scout. He was struck in the side and head, and died October 16, at the base hospital at Rouen, France. He is buried at Rouen.

JAMES ALVA FRANCIS

James Alva Francis was born at Correct, Johnson township, Ripley county, Indiana, on December 6, 1893. The family lived at various places in Ripley county, while he was growing to manhood. He was married to Miss Clara Stoner, of Osgood, to whom two children were born, Mildred Clara, born August 11, 1913, and Mary Margaret, born January 5, 1915.

James A. Francis enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Louisville, Ky., on September 28, 1915, and was sent to Cincinnati and on to New York at once, for training. He was assigned to the destroyer Jacob Jones, as third-class electrician and was serving there when the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine off the west coast of England, December 6, 1917, with the loss of all on board except two men taken as prisoners. James A. Francis was among those lost, dying thus on his twenty-fourth birthday for the cause of American freedom.

Roy John Fruchtnicht was born in Adams township, near Batesville, on March 11, 1895. His parents later moved to Batesville, where Roy got a common school education. He went to work at an early age in the furniture factories to help support his mother and sisters, the father having been killed in an accident.

Roy was called to military service by the local board at Versailles, in June, 1918, and enlisted in the aviation repair department at Speedway, Indianapolis. He was assigned to Aero Squadron 821.

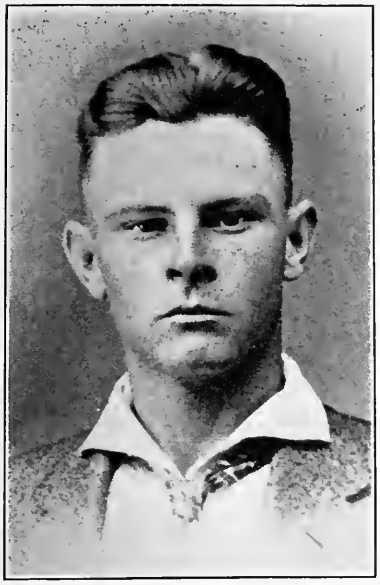
He died at the post hospital, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, on October 13, 1918, of influenza-pneumonia. His grave is in Huntersville cemetery, Batesville, Ind.

ROY JOHN FRUCHTNICHT

WILLIAM EDWARD GILLAND

William Edward Gilland was born in Jackson township, near Osgood, Indiana, on January 29, 1894. He attended the district school and worked on his father's farm until called to military service on September 9, 1917, in the first two per cent draft from Ripley county. He was one of the first seven enrolled in the selective draft. He was sent to Camp Taylor for training and assigned to Company A, 335th infantry, 84th Division. He was promoted from private to corporal. In April, 1918, he was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., and transferred to Company K, 119th Infantry, 30th division. The division was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7. They sailed from Boston on May 17 for overseas duty, landing at Gravesend, England, on June 4, going on to Calais, France, by way of Dover, England. They were trained a month or so at Eperlocques, then sent on a hike to the Ypres front in Belgium, where they served in the trenches at Kemmel Hill and captured the city of Voormezeele. Then to France for further training until September 17, when they were sent to the Somme front. On September 29 they broke the Hindenburg Line at St. Quentin in three hours' fighting.

He was killed near St. Souplet on October 9, 1918, by a bursting shell, being hit in many places and instantly killed. His detachment had advanced nearly eleven miles that morning, meeting with only slight casualties. Only a few shells had come over in the last three miles before he was hit. His grave is near St. Souplet, at Busigny cemetery, Nord, France.



GEORGE ALLEN GORDON

George Allen Gordon was born at New Marion, Indiana, on October 7, 1896. His parents moved later to Cross Plains, in Brown township, where Allen grew to manhood on a farm, getting a common school education.

He enlisted in the United States Navy as a seaman on June 4, 1918, at Bloomington, Ill., and he was sent for training to Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago.

He died of influenza-pneumonia at the camp hospital, Great Lakes, on September 26, 1918. His body was sent home for burial and his grave is in Salem cemetery, near Cross Plains, Brown township.

Samuel Richard Heisman was born on January 27, 1888, at Sunman, Ind. He grew to maturity on his father's farm, getting a common school education in the Franklin township schools. He was called for military service by the local draft board at Versailles, on September 20, 1917, being one of the first forty per cent call. He was sent to Camp Taylor for training and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. With a number of comrades he was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., in April, 1918, where he was assigned to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. The division was ordered to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7, and sailed for overseas duty from Boston on May 17. They arrived at Gravesend, England, on June 4, and crossed within a few days by way of Dover

SAMUEL RICHARD HEISMAN

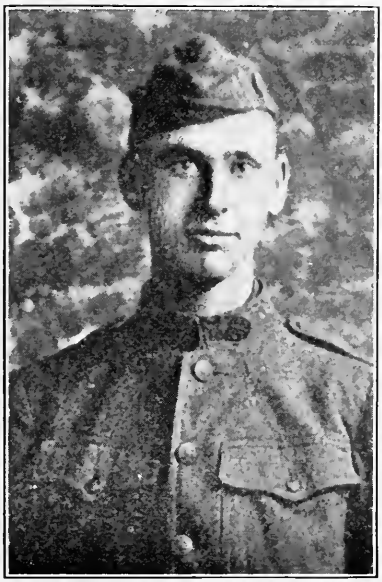
to Calais, France. After a month's training at Eperlocques, they marched to the Ypres front in Belgium, where they served at Kemmel Hill and in the capture of Voormezeele. They were then sent into France for a few weeks more of intensive training and then sent to the front again, before St. Quentin on the Hindenburg Line.

He was gassed on October 17, and died on October 28. He is buried at Rouen, France, in the British military cemetery.

EDWARD THOMAS HUELSON

Edward Thomas Huelson was born October 3, 1894, near Holton, Indiana, where he grew up on his father's farm. He was working at Des Moines, Iowa, when war with Germany was declared. He enlisted in Battery B, 2d Field Artillery, Iowa National Guard, at Burlington, Iowa, on December 15, 1917. He was in training at Camp Dodge until February, when he was transferred on February 23, 1918, to Company B, 350th Infantry, Regular Army, and sent to Camp Sevier, North Carolina. He was transferred after arriving here to Company C, 117th Infantry, 30th Division.

He died of pneumonia at the base hospital, Camp Sevier, on May 17, 1918. His body was brought home for burial at New Marion, Shelby township. A squad of the Batesville Liberty Guards attended the funeral and gave the full military service.



HARRY MELVIN HUNTER

Harry Melvin Hunter was born at Cross Plains, Ind., on January 22, 1896. He was called to military service on June 26, 1918, by the local draft board at Versailles. He was sent to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for training, and assigned to Company B, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. He left Camp Sherman on August 22, 1918, and embarked from Hoboken, N. J., on September 1, 1918, on the transport Aquitania. Arrived at Southampton, England, on September 9 and crossed to Le Havre, France, two days later. He was sent to St. Este for further training.

He died at the base hospital at Noyers, St. Aignan, France, of bronchial pneumonia on October 20, 1918. His grave is in the military cemetery at St. Aignan, near that of Harry May of the same neighborhood. Letters describing the Memorial Day services at the cemetery on May 30, 1919, state that ten thousand persons were present for the impressive ceremonies. Photographs show the graves covered with flowers. Later: His body was brought to America in November, 1920, and buried at the M. E. Cemetery at Cross Plains in Brown township.

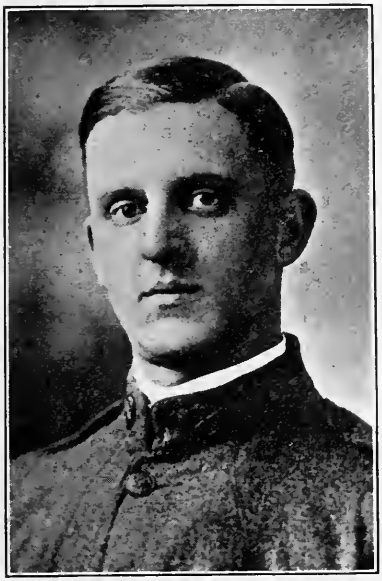
TONY EDWARD HUNTER

Tony Edward Hunter was born at Versailles, Ind., on September 5, 1878, and was educated in the Versailles schools. He taught common school in Johnson township for a few terms and then studied medicine at Kentucky University, Louisville, graduating in 1904. He was married in 1906 to Miss Eva Stewart of Versailles, where he practiced medicine from his graduation until his enlistment in the army in 1918. Two children were born to him, Edith Virginia in 1912, and John Gilbert in 1916. He took a special course in eye, ear and throat diseases at Chicago University in 1914.

He enlisted in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps at Indianapolis on June 21, 1917, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, M. R. C. He was given military training at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, from August 6 to November 26, 1918. This training was very thorough, giving infantry drill and field hospital work, drilling the medical men for overseas service on the battle-fields. Then he was sent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. He was assigned here to Sanitary Detachment, 149th Infantry, 38th Division.

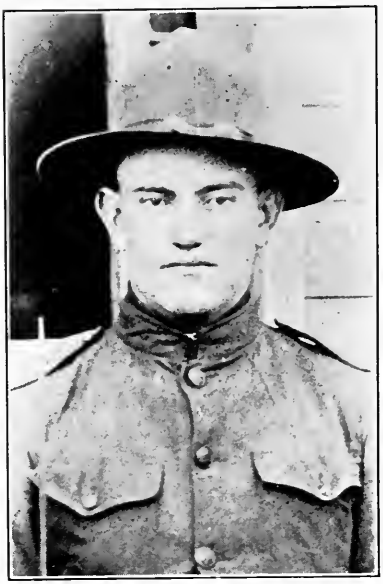
The regiment was fully equipped and waiting orders for overseas' service, having completed intensive military training on the rifle range at Hattiesburg.

He was serving as ward surgeon at the Regimental Hospital when an epidemic of influenza prostrated about one-third of his regiment. Lieutenant Hunter was taken sick with influenza on April 12, 1918, developed lobar pneumonia and died at the Base Hospital, Camp Shelby, on April 18. His body was brought home for burial and his grave is in Cliff Hill cemetery, Versailles. He was a very active man, belonging to the local brass band, the local Business Men's Association, Knights of Pythias lodge, District Medical Association; also National Medical Association, and was health officer for Ripley county when he enlisted. Any movement for the betterment of his community, his fellowmen, or his country had the ardent support of Dr. Tony Hunter.



EARL CLIFFORD HYATT

Earl Clifford Hyatt was born at Benham, Indiana, on April 18, 1895. He obtained a common school education and worked on his father's farm. He was called to military service on September 9, 1917, in the first two per cent call of selective men from Ripley county. He was sent to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, for training and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., in April, 1918, and to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7th. He was transferred to Company I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, while at Camp Sevier. The division sailed from Boston on May 17, 1918, for overseas duty. Because of submarine danger the fleet landed at Gravesend, England, instead of Liverpool, on June 4th, crossing in a few days by way of Dover to Calais, France. They were trained at Eperlocques during June, and sent to the Ypres front in Belgium in July. After the operations at Kemmel Hill and Voormezeele, the division was sent into France and trained until September 17 for the attack on the Hindenburg Line. The assault was made on September 29th near St. Quentin. Earl Hyatt was killed on October 18 by a shrapnel wound in the head. He had worked all night with Claud Williams of Holton, Indiana, who testified to his gallantry in battle and his bravery in facing death to bring in wounded comrades, which was his last service. His grave is in France, near that of many others of the "Old Hickory" Division.



JOHN KISSELL

John Kissell was born at Milan, Indiana, on December 23, 1893, where he grew up on a farm. He was drafted for military service on September 20, 1917, and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 30th Division. He was in training at Camp Taylor, until April, 1918, when he was sent with a number of other Ripley county boys of the 335th Regiment to Camp Sevier, North Carolina. Here he was assigned to Company I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. He embarked from Boston on May 17, 1918, reaching France the first week in June. After a month's training at Eperlocques his regiment was sent to the Ypres front in Belgium. He served with his regiment at Kemmel Hill and Voormezeele in Belgium, at the battles of the Hindenburg Line, St. Quentin, Bellicourt, St. Souplet, Montbrebain and so on.

He died of catarrhal pneumonia on November 6, 1918, at Amiens, France.

Philip Levine was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 31, 1899. His father moved to Milan, Indiana, where as he grew up, Philip was associated with him in the hay and grain business. He entered the S. A. T. C. of Cincinnati University October 1, 1918, and died at the Cincinnati General Hospital of influenza-pneumonia on November 7, 1918. He is buried in Cincinnati.

PHILIP LEVINE

WM. M. LINDAUER

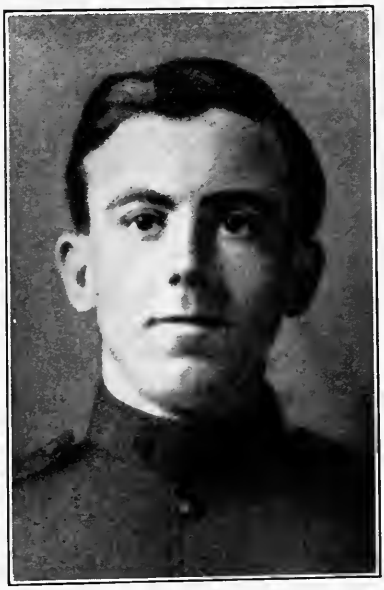
Wm. M. Lindauer was born at St. Magdalene, Shelby township, on June 17, 1889. He grew up on his father's farm and, being the elder brother, assumed the management of it at his parent's death. The mother dying, also, he became the head of the family, there being younger sisters and brothers.

He was called to military service in the forty per cent draft on September 20, 1917, and sent to Camp Taylor for training. He was assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He died of pneumonia at the base hospital, Camp Taylor, on December 23, 1917. His body was sent home for burial and lies in the Catholic cemetery at St. Magdalene.

Harry Clifford May was born December 3, 1887, near Cross Plains, Ind. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of Brown township, attending what is known as the Blackwell school. Being an agriculturist, he later took some special courses in that line.

He was called to military service on June 26, 1918, by the local draft board at Versailles, and sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for training. He was assigned as a private to Company B, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. They were sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, on August 21, 1918.

He embarked for overseas duty on September 1, 1918, on the transport Aquitania and arrived at Southampton, England, on September 9, crossing without delay to Le Havre, France. The division was sent to St. Este for further training.



HARRY CLIFFORD MAY

On October 10 he entered Camp Hospital 26, suffering from influenza which developed into lobar pneumonia. He died on October 23, 1918. He was buried at Noyers, Loir-et-cher, France, in the American cemetery with full military honors as were all who died in the war hospitals. C. E. Ireland, chaplain of the 164th Infantry, conducted the service. He said: "In dying they still live and ever shall live in the coming world freedom. These dead shall not have died in vain."

The following letter expresses the feeling of France for the American dead:

"My Dear Mrs. May: As it is Mother's Day (May 11, 1919) our chaplain has asked us to write a few lines to those of you whose privilege it was to give so much to the cause of right in this war. I would like you to know how we nurses feel about these boys of ours. In thinking back about them I can see always rows of smiling faces. No matter if there was pain and suffering, always a smile, always a willingness to make the best of everything.

"On Easter Sunday there were services held in the cemetery, and the boys' graves were all decorated, each with a flower, by their comrades.

"Your son lies buried in a sunny spot, and twice a week the children of France decorate the graves with flowers, and I suppose so long as there are children of France it will be so. I am sorry I have not a picture of the cemetery for you.

"Sincerely yours,

"E. L. Marsh, A. N. C."

Harry Hunter of Cross Plains was also buried at St. Aignan, Noyers, in the same cemetery.

General Pershing sent the following letter (memorial) to all families who lost their sons overseas, changing only names and regiments as required:

"In memory of Private Harry C. May, Company B, 334th Infantry, who died October 23, 1918.

"He bravely laid down his life for the cause of his country. 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."

Later: Harry May's body was sent back to America and buried at Benham Cemetery in Brown township on November 3, 1920.

EDWARD JULIUS MARTING

Edward Julius Marting was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1892. Later his parents moved to Ripley county, Indiana, locating near New Marion, in Shelby township, where he grew to manhood. His parents moved again to Indianapolis after ten years' residence in Ripley county.

He was called to the colors by the local draft board of Indianapolis on October 5, 1917, and sent to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for training. He was assigned as a private to Company E, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. In November, 1918, he was transferred to headquarters troop, 309th Cavalry, and later to Company C, 55th Engineers, tank service. He was in training at Camp Taylor until March 22, 1918, when he was sent to Camp Mead and was here transferred to tank service. He embarked from New York April 1, 1918, landing about two weeks later in England, where his training was continued at Camp Wargret, Wareham, Dorset.

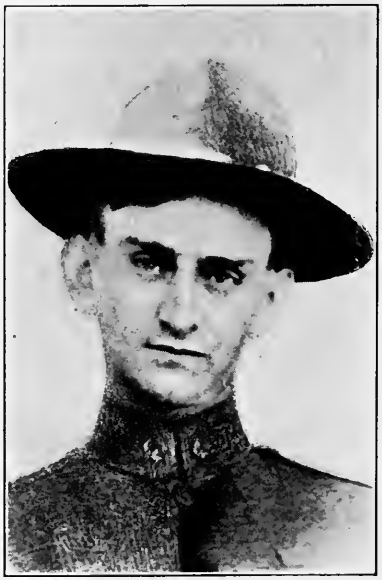
He was sent to the hospital at Dorset July 1, 1918, where he remained till September 12. He was then sent to American Base Hospital 33, at Portsmouth, England, until October 23d, when he was sent to a rest camp in France in Casual Detachment No. 1, American Red Cross. He died at the hospital at Nevers, France, November 29, 1918, of spinal meningitis. His final illness began with an attack of influenza.

He was married before enlistment to Miss Cerelda Sands of Holton, Ind., who, with a baby daughter, Frances Laura, resided at Holton during his overseas service and remain to keep his memory green in Ripley county. His grave is at Nevers, France.

CLIFFORD WILLIAM POHLAR

Clifford William Pohlar was born near Spades, Indiana, on January 5, 1897. He attended the rural school at Penntown and worked on his father's farm until called to military service on August 29, 1918, by the local draft board of Versailles. He was sent to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for training. He died at the post hospital, at Camp Sherman, of influenza on October 9, 1918. His body was brought home for burial and he was given a military funeral by a squad of Batesville Liberty Guards. His grave is at Penntown, near the farm where he was born in Adams township.

Hugo August Prell was born at Batesville, Ind., on June 18, 1887. He lived there until after his parents' death, when he went to work as a carpenter in Cincinnati, making his home still with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Giesen, at Batesville. He was called to military service in Cincinnati, on March 29, 1918, and went to Camp Sherman for training. He was assigned first to 12th Company, 3rd Transport Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade. He was later transferred to Headquarters Company, 329th Infantry, 83rd Division. He was sent to Camp Merritt for embarkation. He sailed from New York on June 11, 1918, on the transport Grampian, arriving at Liverpool, England, on June 24, 1918. He was trained at Ecomoy, France, during July. Transferred on August 2, 1918, to Company G, 28th Infantry, First Division. Was sent into action at Saizeras from August 2d to August 24th



HUGO AUGUST PRELL

Fought at St. Mihiel, September 12th to 15th. At Meuse-Argonne from October 1st till October 6th.

He was killed instantly by a trench-mortar shell on October 6th, and was buried where he fell in what is now the American plot at Exremont, France.

ROY RANEY

Roy Raney was born January 4, 1900, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The greater part of his life was spent in Dearborn and Ripley counties. In 1909 the family moved to Pierceville, Franklin township, in Ripley county. He graduated from the Milan high school in 1914, after completing his grade work at Pierceville.

He enlisted as second-class seaguard in the U. S. Navy at Richmond, Ind., on January 18, 1918, and was sent on July 9 to Great Lakes Naval Training Station. He took sick with influenza September 20, 1918, and died September 29, 1918. He is buried at Moores Hill, near Milan. The Milan High School adjourned in a body to attend the funeral. He was an honor pupil of the school and a general favorite.

HARRISON REYNOLDS

Harrison Reynolds was born near New Marion, Ind., on December 6, 1891, and grew up on his father's farm, attending the district schools of Shelby township. He enlisted for military service at Osgood, Ind., in the 3rd Ohio National Guard while a detachment was guarding the Baltimore and Ohio bridges on April 10, 1917, going to Cincinnati for induction. He was assigned as a private to Company I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, and later to Company I, 166th Infantry, 42d Division, the famous Rainbow Division. He was trained at Camp Perry, Ohio, and at Camp Mills, N. Y., and was promoted during his service from private to first-class private and then to corporal.

The division embarked from New York on October 27, 1917, Corporal Reynolds going overseas on the transport Agamemnon. They reached Brest, France, on November 12, 1917, and were trained about four months at Luneville.

The most important battles of the Rainbow Division were Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, Ourcq river, St. Mihiel, Verdun and Sedan. He marched with the division through Belgium into Germany, where they were stationed near Coblenz as a part of the Army of Occupation. He wrote a long letter home about this time after the slackening of the censorship in which he rejoiced over the victory and the prospect of an early return to the United States.

He died of an accidental injury on January 16, 1919, at Coblenz, Germany, and was buried in the American cemetery of that city. In August, 1920, his body was returned to the United States and he was buried beside his mother at Tanglewood cemetery, Versailles, Ind.

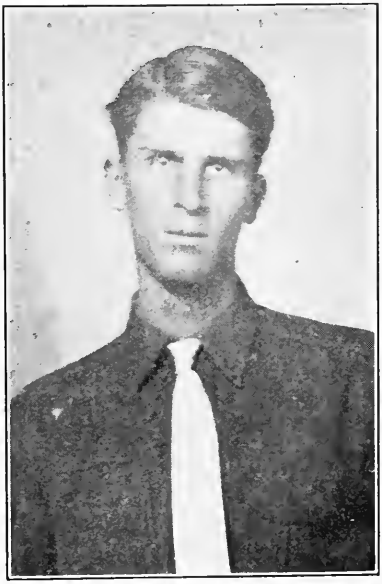
THORNTON B. ROBERTS

Thornton Burchfield Roberts was born at Elrod, Ripley county, Indiana, on June 22, 1895. He lived on his father's farm until 1916, when he went to work on a farm in Iowa, where he also drove on a milk route. He was called to military service at Grinnell, Iowa, on February 23, 1918, and was assigned as a private to Supply Company, 350th Infantry, later being transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia. He was trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, about six weeks in the 38th Company, 10th Transport Battalion, 157th Depot Brigade.

Was taken sick on the way to Camp Gordon, of measles, and sent to the base hospital upon arrival. He contracted pneumonia and died on April 19, 1918. His body was sent home for burial at Green Chapel, Washington township, on April 23, 1918.

Charles Hall Sandefur was born near Shelbyville, Ind., on August 5, 1895. He was placed in an orphan's home at Shelbyville when a small boy, because of the death of his mother. He was taken from the home by a Switzerland county family. For some reason of his own he decided to run away when about twelve years old. He traveled on foot along the Vevay and Cross Plains road and on toward Osgood, in Ripley county. Between Versailles and Osgood he was met by Mr. William Dollens, of Benham, Brown township, who asked him to get in and ride. As a result of the invitation, the boy went home with Mr. Dollens to stay. He lived with the family as a son, though not formally adopted.

He enlisted in the United States Navy on March 29, 1917,



CHARLES HALL SANDEFUR

at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Naval Reserves. He was sent for training to Norfolk, Virginia. He died at the Naval Hospital at Newport News, on May 2, 1917, of measles and pneumonia. His body was sent home and his grave is in the Benham cemetery, Brown township.

HENRY EDWARD SCHRAUB

Henry Edward Schraub was born at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1894. His parents came later to Olean, Brown township, Ripley county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood on a farm, getting his education in the Olean public school. He was called to military service at Versailles on September 20, 1917, and left with the first forty per cent call for training at Camp Taylor. He was assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He was sent with a detachment of other soldiers to Camp Sevier, N. C., in April, 1918. Transferred here to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division; was sent to Camp Merritt in May and sailed from Boston on May 17, 1918, on the transport Miltiades. Arrived at Gravesend, England, on June 4th and crossed to Calais, France. His training was continued at Eperlocques during the next month. In July he was sent with his division into Belgium to the Ypres front. He served in all the engagements of the Old Hickory Division, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele and St. Quentin, on the Hindenburg Line. He was with Cornelius Miller, Martin Prickel, Leora Weare, Lee Ashcraft, Sam Heisman, Coy Sunman, John Bland and Chris. Endres of the same company, Company M, 120th Infantry. Louis Boehmer, William Schneider, John Flick, Wm. Gilland, Carl Mistler, Rufus Myers and Frank Battisti were all Ripley county boys in adjacent companies.

Henry Schraub was promoted to corporal in August, 1918, after going overseas, and served as a corporal throughout the battles of his division. He was wounded in action on September 29, 1918, and died on October 14, 1918. He is buried near St. Quentin in the American plot.

HARRY WILLIAM SMITH

Harry William Smith was born August 24, 1894, near Milan, Ind., where he grew up on a farm, getting a common school education in the Franklin township schools. He enlisted in the Regular Army on October 28, 1916, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was assigned to Company F, 28th Infantry, and trained somewhere in Texas. The 1st Division, A. E. F., was made up of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry regiments and embarked for France under personal command of General Pershing, and landed at St. Nazaire on June 25, 1917, the first American troops to enter France, the 28th Infantry having also the distinction of being the first regiment to disembark. They were trained at Gondrecourt and Treveray by the Alpine Chasseurs, the famous "Blue Devils of France."

They were attacked by a German airplane on September 5, 1917, but no damage resulted except a hole in the roof of the supply building.

The First Division led the first American offensive at Cantigny on May 29, 1918, after several months' service in trench warfare and a number of successful slaughter offensives.

Harry W. Smith was instantly killed at Cantigny on May 29, 1918, by a shell which also killed his lieutenant. His grave was made in No-Man's-Land on the battle-field near Cantigny. He served as a first class private. The following letter speaks of his worth as a soldier:

"August 17, 1918.

"Mrs. Nellie Smith,
Milan, Ind.

"My Dear Mrs. Smith: As company commander I received your letter in regard to your son, Harry W. Smith. He died as he lived—a man through and through, and doing his duty until the last minute of his life. I was close to him when he was hit, and can assure you he died as a real soldier should. Also, I can assure you that he was blessed with a quick death. His lieutenant died from the same shell. We had just captured a small village and the enemy artillery fire was very heavy. He was killed by this artillery fire on May 29, 1918. Many good men went down that day—but they were willing—and your son was a man—a real one!

"Very truly yours,

"FOSTER U. BROWN, 2nd Lieut., Co. F, 28th Inf."

Coy Robinson Sunman

Coy Robinson Sunman was born March 6, 1888, at Spades, Ind., where he resided on his father's farm until called to military service on September 20, 1917, in the first forty per cent call by the local draft board at Versailles. He was of English descent, and the Sunmans count many soldiers in their family history. He was assigned as a private to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, while in training at Camp Taylor. He was sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., in April, 1918, and to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7. On May 17, 1918, the division sailed from Boston for overseas service. He had been assigned at Camp Sevier to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, the famous "Old Hickory" Division. This division was the first to break the famous Hindenburg Line, which they did near St. Quentin, on September 29, 1918. Coy Sunman was killed by a shell at Bellicourt on September 29, in the advance on this attack. He was also struck by shrapnel, suffering several wounds. He was buried on October 2d, with Leora Weare of Versailles and Lee Ashcraft of Milan, of the same company. Frank Burst of Batesville, also of Company M, was a member of the burying squad. The graves were made near St. Quentin and are in the American plot of the British cemetery.

GILBERT SUTHERLAND

Gilbert Sutherland was born at Sadieville, Ky., on March 23, 1896. At the death of his parents he was placed in the Protestant Children's Home at Covington, Ky. He was taken from this home into the family of Thomas Morris, near Napoleon, Ripley county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. After the death of Mr. Morris, Mrs. Morris resided for a time in Napoleon. Being no longer young, and in somewhat feeble health, she gave up housekeeping and went to live with a daughter. Gilbert went to work among the farmers near Napoleon for a time and then went to work on a farm at Inavale, Nebraska.

He was called to military service by the local draft board at Red Cloud, Nebraska, on September 17, 1917. He was assigned as a private to Company G, 335th Infantry, and sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, for training. He remained here until February, 1918, when he was sent to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia. He was transferred here to Company G, 4th Infantry, 3d Division, and embarked from Newport News on April 6, 1918, for overseas duty. He arrived at Brest, France, on April 15, 1918. He was killed in action at the Aisne on July 29, 1918. A comrade from Inavale, Nebraska, says that he was wounded earlier in the engagement, but insisted on "going over the top once more," meeting his death gallantly.

ALVA LEE VESTAL

Alva Lee Vestal was born near Hicks, Ind., on September 28, 1886. Most of his life was spent near Haney's Corner, Shelby township, Ripley county. He was married before entering the army to Miss Flora Lee of Canaan, Ind. He was called to military service by the local draft board at Versailles on October 4, 1917. He was sent to Camp Taylor for training and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division.

He died after an operation for appendicitis at the base hospital at Camp Taylor on March 1, 1918. His grave is at Shelby church cemetery, Shelby township, Ripley county.

Leora McKinley Weare was born at Versailles, Ind., on February 3, 1894. He was educated in the common schools of Johnson township and Versailles and took a special course in agriculture at Purdue University.

He entered military service on September 20, 1917, in the first forty per cent call for selective men, and was sent to Camp Taylor in Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, for training. He was promoted from private to corporal after reaching France. Went to Camp Sevier, N. C., in April, 1918, and to Camp Merritt, N. J., on May 7, embarking from Boston on May 17, 1918. He was transferred at Camp Sevier to Company M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division.

The division reached France at Calais by way of Gravesend and

LEORA MCKINLEY WEARE

Dover, England, during the first week of June, 1918. After training four weeks at Eperlocques they were marched to the Ypres front in Belgium. After seventeen days in the trenches at Kemmel Hill, rested four days, returned to trenches for twenty days, capturing Voormezeele on the nineteenth day.

On September 17 the division was sent to the front line trenches before St. Quentin on the Hindenburg Line. They assaulted the line at St. Quentin on September 29th.

Leora Weare was killed by a high explosive shell, being struck in the back and suffering a double fracture of both legs. He gave his chance of being carried to the rear to Carl Mistler, of Osgood, who was a member of his squad and was wounded about the same time. He was very careful for the welfare of his men as well as for the efficiency of their work. His grave was made on October 2d with Coy Sunman's and Lee Ashcraft's near St. Quentin. They lie in what is called the "Old Hickory Plot," American part of the British cemetery.

EDWARD LAWRENCE WILDEY

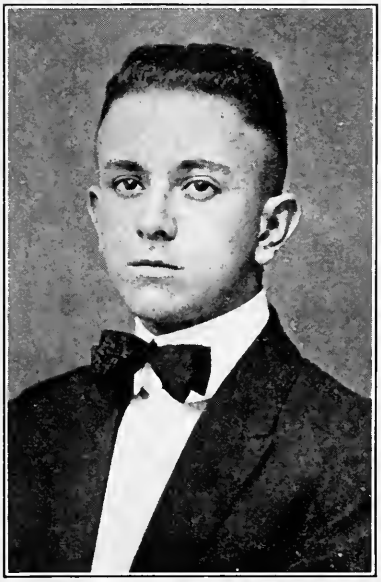
Edward Lawrence Wildey was born near North Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, on December 17, 1918. He removed with his parents, a few years later, to Ripley county, locating near New Marion in Shelby township. He enlisted in the Regular Army at Indianapolis, on November, 1916, and was assigned to Company C, 28th Infantry, at Ft. Ringo, Texas. He was sent to France for overseas duty with the First Division, which landed at St. Nazaire, France, on June 26, 1917, the 28th being the first regiment of the A. E. F. to set foot on French soil. They were trained at France in various places, being sent into the trenches for service in October, 1917. The most important battles of the First Division were Cantigny, the first American offensive, Chateau-Thierry and Verdun.

The 16th Infantry went "over the top" sixteen times during the time Edward Wildey was on duty. He was wounded by a machine-gun bullet in the right thigh at Soissons on July 19, 1918. Only seventeen men were left of his company in this battle. He was in a shell-hole with seven comrades for three days and nights without food or water. They were very weak from loss of blood and lack of food and water when finally taken to the hospital. His wound healed rapidly, however, and he soon rejoined his regiment.

He was again wounded at Argonne, on October 5, 1918, a shrapnel wound in the same limb injured before, this time at the knee joint. He was sent back to the United States on December 5, 1918, landing at Newport News, Virginia, on December 23, 1918. He was sent to a hospital at Richmond, and to Camp Taylor, Ky., reaching there January 1, 1919. He had a seven-day hospital furlough on January 21, returning to Camp Taylor on January 28, after a few days at home in Shelby township. He died at Camp Taylor, on February 22, 1919, of influenza-pneumonia. His body was sent home for burial, accompanied by the military escort sent in all cases by the army. His grave is at North Vernon in the family burying lot.

ADLAI ERNEST WILSON

Adlai Ernest Wilson was born July 13, 1897, at Dillsboro, Ind. He grew up on his father's farm, completed his common school education and entered Moores Hill College as a student in the scientific department. He enlisted March 5, 1917, in the medical department of the Regular Army at Columbus, Ohio. He went into training at Columbus Barracks, where he died on April 5, 1917, of measles and diphtheria. His body was sent home for burial, and his grave is at Dillsboro. The family had moved into Ripley county, near Milan, some years before Adlai's enlistment.



MILTON MCKINLEY WHITHAM

Milton McKinley Whitham was born near Cross Plains, Ind., on December 29, 1896. He lived on the farm where he was born until grown to manhood.

He was working at Akron, Ohio, as a clerk with the Goodrich Rubber Tire Company, when he was called for military service on May 29, 1918. He was assigned as a private for infantry training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, until some time in July, 1918, when he was sent overseas from Camp Merritt, New Jersey, in a replacement company.

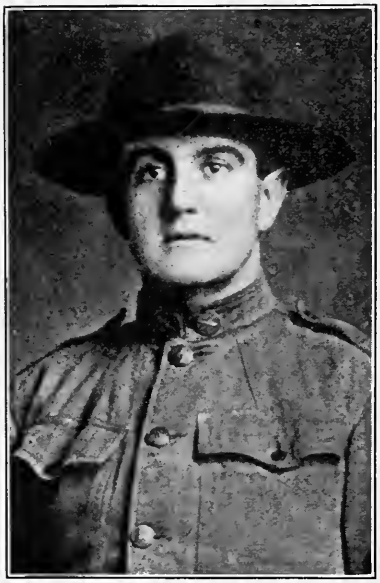
He was assigned after reaching France to Company K, 28th Infantry, First Division, and served at the battles of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

He was killed in action on October 5, 1918, at Argonne. His grave is in the American battle area at Vonziers, near Exremont, Ardennes, France.

Military Cemetery, St. Nazaire

The Almost Gold Star Honor Roll

It seems fitting to include sketches of a few of our soldiers who have died since being discharged though their names can not go on the Gold Star Roll.



WILLIAM WALTER KRUMMEL

William Walter Krummel was born June 4, 1889, near Spades, Ind., where he lived on the farm with his parents. He was called to military service on July 22, 1918, by the local draft board at Versailles and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., and later to Camp McClellan, Alabama, for training. He was assigned to Battery B, 25th Field Artillery, 9th Division.

He was in the hospital at Camp McClellan, thirty-seven days in October and November, with influenza, measles and pneumonia.

He received his discharge on December 12, 1918, and returned to his home in Spades, where he developed pneumonia and died on February 17, 1919, of spinal meningitis developed on January 3, 1919, from exposure due to weakened condition of system. He had had pneumonia a few years before entering the army. His grave is at Penntown cemetery, Spades, Indiana.

CHESTER ARTHUR KECK

Chester Arthur Keck was born at Wellston, Ohio, on April 10, 1899. His parents moved to Ripley county, Indiana, living at Milan and later at Delaware in Franklin and Delaware townships, respectively.

He enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., on February 21, 1918, as a private in the Motor Transport Corps. He was trained at Camp J. E. Johnston, Florida, and assigned to Motor Truck 469, Motor Supply Train 418, 5th Army Corps. He was sent to Camp Stuart for embarkation and sailed from Newport News, Va., August 19, 1918, on the transport Aeolus, reaching Brest, France, on August 25, 1918. Was sent to the front without further training or instruction and served at Verdun, September 3-12, September 16-26; at St. Mihiel, September 12-16, and in the Meuse-Argonne, September 26-November 11, 1918.

Was with the Army of Occupation in the 3rd Army Corps, in Germany, from November 17, 1918, to August, 1919. Sailed for the United States on U. S. S. Troy from Brest, France, on August 10, 1919, and arrived at Brooklyn on August 20th. Was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on August 26, 1919. Private Keck was promoted to sergeant on March 5, 1919.

He returned to his home at Delaware, Ind., after discharge, where he died on October 31st of tuberculosis. He was given a military funeral by a number of his comrades under the leadership of Harry Morrison, of Milan.

JESSE OTTO MOODY

Jesse Otto Moody was born at Aurora, Ind., on April 2, 1897. His parents moved to Ripley county while he was a small boy, locating finally at Batesville, in Laughery township. He was married to May Gregory of Batesville, to whom two children were born. He worked as a truck driver until his enlistment in the army on January 4, 1918, at Indianapolis, Ind., in the Coast Artillery Corps. He was sent to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for one month. He was then sent to Ft. Moultrie, Moultrieville, South Carolina, where he was assigned to Battery B, 61st C. A. C. He came home to Batesville, Ind., on furlough in the latter part of March, 1918, and contracted pneumonia the following week. He was unable to return to Ft. Moultrie until August 1, 1918, where he was assigned to the 6th Company, C. A. C., being unable to serve in the battery. He entered the hospital for treatment and was discharged at Ft. Moultrie on November 14, 1918, because of physical disability. He lived at Batesville until July 8, 1919, when he went to the marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., for treatment for tuberculosis. He remained here until November 8, 1919, when he returned to his home in Batesville. He died January 4, 1920, of tuberculosis. His grave is at Liberty, Ind., with his wife's people.

FRANK MORRIS WENTZ

Frank Morris Wentz was born on September 12, 1900, and spent his early life at Delaware, Ind. He was working on a farm when he heard the call of his country to her young men, and enlisted in Cincinnati on July 28, 1917, in the Air Service. He was assigned to Company B, First Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion. His training was given at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, nine months in all. He was sent overseas on April 19, 1918, and served in the battles of the Aisne-Marne offensive, the Somme, Meuse-Argonne, Toul, Verdun and St. Mihiel. He returned to the United States on April 23, 1919, reaching New York on May 6th. He was discharged at Camp Sherman on May 23d and returned to his home at Delaware, Ripley county, where he again took up the work of farming.

He was married to Edna M. Branham of Osgood on December 24, 1919. He was injured by the felling of a tree and died on April 2, 1920, the fourth Ripley county soldier to leave this life after being discharged and arriving safely home from a year's active service in the World War.

THEODORE JOSEPH REIBEL

Theodore Joseph Reibel was born at Sunman, Ind., on March 26, 1894. He grew up at Sunman, serving as a rural mail carrier when he was called to military service on October 4, 1917. He was sent to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., for training and assigned to Company A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division.

During the terrible winter of 1918-1919 he suffered three severe attacks of pneumonia, and developed as after effects rheumatism and a weak heart. He was discharged because of these disabilities on February 20, 1919.

After recuperating a measure of health he resumed his former work as carrier on Sunman Rural Route 3 until he was again stricken with pneumonia the first of May, 1920. He died at his father's home in Batesville on May 9, 1920.

Prell-Bland Post of the American Legion of Honor gave him a military funeral. His own membership had been placed with a Cincinnati post before the organization of the Prell-Bland Post at Batesville. He is the fourth of our World War veterans to die from disease contracted while in the service. Those so dying surely gave their lives for their country, though only those who died in actual service can be placed on the Gold Star Honor Roll.

Tribute to Ripley County's Honored Dead in the World War

Mrs. Neil McCallum

The Gold Star Honor Roll! What tragedy lies concealed within these hallowed words! What patriotic devotion, unselfish and unalloyed, they imply! What a language of heroism, of courage and of self-sacrifice they speak! What intermingled feelings of sorrow and sadness, of love and of respect, of gratitude and of pride, of honor and of reverence they inspire!

Forty-two names crown Ripley county's Gold Star Honor Roll—representing forty-two precious young lives—Ripley county's offering in the great World War on the altar of her country in the cause of freedom and of liberty!

Forty-two homes whose family circles are broken by the grim fortunes of war, but forty-two homes whose vacant chairs, though now voiceless and silent, must ever speak to loved ones near, through blinding tears of grief and yearning, of patriotic duty, gloriously and nobly performed—truly a healing balm for aching hearts!

As we citizens of Ripley county pause in contemplation before this roster of our honored dead, our thoughts revert to those strenuous war times, not so far in the distant past, and in memory we live again with these gallant sons of ours, the days and weeks and months which they spent in defense of their country and their flag, and for whose honor and glory they so willingly suffered, so heroically fought, so gallantly died.

Once more we hear the call to arms, the roll of drums, the blast of bugles, the tread of marching feet. Everywhere, East, West, North and South, resounds to martial music and from beyond the hills and over the mountains, through the valleys and across the plains, they come, these boys of ours, in eager, anxious response to their commander's call. Hamlet, village, farm, town, city—all brought forth their bravest and their best and gave them ungrudgingly to their country.

We recall the parting hour, the fond handclasp, the tearful blessing, the mutual anxiety, the final farewell, as husband, son or brother

left behind the cheer and comfort of home and fireside and stepped into a future, known through the history of all times to be fraught with hardships and great danger.

We go with the boys to the training camps where the great "transformation" takes place. We endure with them the rigid discipline, the hard work, the intensive training, the longing for home and mother and for the service of loving hands. We endure it all, for we see as if by magic, the civilian of yesterday become the soldier of today, don the uniform of his country, and, fully equipped and trained for the arena of battle, step forth into tomorrow—the greatest soldier in all the world—an American—ready for the challenge of the enemy.

We follow them across the mine-infested seas, through the danger zone, where lurks the deadly submarine, on and on to France—once beautiful, sunny France—now running red with blood, torn by shot and shell, ruined beyond expression by the devastating hordes of the enemy—the vantage ground of mighty hosts contending for the rights of man against the iron rule of the tyrant master.

We go with them on their long and weary marches, hungry, thirsty, miserable and exhausted; we stand guard with them in the silent watches of the night; we wade the trenches with them, knee deep in mire and water; we lie down to sleep with the bare cold ground our couch, the snow our coverlet. We are by their side on the eve of battle; but what pen can describe or mortal speak the thoughts of a soldier at this momentous hour, when the morrow holds his life in its hands? We remain near them till the dawn, when reveille proclaims the hour has come.

'Tis now the "zero hour" and we stand with the brave lads in No Man's Land. We hear the charge of "over the top" and then—that awful, indescribable scene—the battle rages! We hear the deafening roar of cannon, the rapid fire of machine guns, the hissing of hand grenades, the bursting of shell and torpedo; and everywhere about us, the torturous liquid fire; the deadly poisonous gases, the dense battle smoke, with the seething mass of humanity in it all, renders us speechless by its frightfulness—appals us with its horror! We stand awe-stricken that these boys of ours are in the midst of it!

And, finally, when the smoke of battle is lifted on the field of carnage, what a gruesome sight meets our gaze! Wounded, dead and dying, the stretcher bearers, the ambulance corps and the Red Cross, hurrying to and fro on the battle field, gathering up the wounded to be ministered unto; and reverently we bow our heads as one after one we see the martyred sons who fell in the great struggle, borne from the battlefield to be laid to rest by their comrades.

And again we are in the camps in our own native land and stand beside the cots of the sick and dying in the hospitals of pain. We hear their cries of agony and suffering. We see them reach out their arms in anxious longing for the comforts of home, for the sweet touch of mother's hand, for the loving smile of their dear ones. We see them

thus pass into eternity, denied the privilege dearest to their hearts of serving their country on the battle line, but her martyred sons, nevertheless, for they represented her reserve force standing ready for the command to take the places of those who fell.

Or, perhaps, we ride the ocean's wave, whose turbulent waters wantonly swallow up the young sailor lads, who through long days and weary nights, braved the storms and faced the dangers for our safety and happiness, only to find a grave in the bottomless depth of the sea.

And now we keep faithful watch with the loved ones at home. Who can picture the anxiety of wife or mother during that long period of time, when, with trembling hand and quivering lip, she watched from day to day for tidings from her soldier son or husband? Or who can know the long and sleepless nights she spent in prayer for his safety and his comfort? Or the constant shadow of fear that hovered over her, that he might never return?

And when the message comes, apprising her of his death, who among us, who have not passed through this experience, can begin to comprehend its significance? We see her as now she reads the message again and again. She is staggered by the blow, and when its full import reveals itself to her, we know that for her it means a heart broken with sorrow, a heart filled with grief, hopes blasted, ambitions blighted, dreams unfulfilled—ah, here is suffering worse than death! Here that anguish of spirit none can understand save those who have lost.

These are the pictures our memories reveal, the tragedies they present in the contemplation of the awful holocaust of war, which gives Ripley county its Gold Star Honor Roll with forty-two martyred sons.

Some lie peacefully sleeping with their comrades in Flanders' Fields in far-away France where they fell in glorious battle, or where they died from the effects of wounds or gas or disease; others who died in camp in their native land are privileged to slumber quietly in the churchyard at home near their beloved ones, while the ocean holds within its bosom our brave lad who went down at sea. However death came to them, all equally served.

Were tragedy such as this, the Alpha and Omega of it all, then nothing could compensate for the sacrifice of these noble young lives. Were the vacant chair, the vanished hand, the silent voice at the fireside gatherings the reminder of naught but the tragic fate of the absent one, then there is no comfort or consolation for the great loss sustained. Were there no balm of Gilead save in the sweet memories of the past, then 'twere a grief of despair indeed.

But when out of the loved ones' grief and sorrow there arises the thought that these young men died a glorious death; that the same valor and courage which prompted the patriots of 1776 to endure the long and bloody siege, half-naked, half-frozen, and half-starving, but ever persevering, until they bought with their lives and their suffer-

ings, a Free Country for us; that the same bravery and heroism which spurred the "boys in blue" of '61 on and on through four long years of untold misery and hardships to preserve that country; that it was the same patriotic fervor burning within the breasts of their gallant brave, that inspiried them to rally to the call of their country in her hour of danger to defend and protect her, when foreign foe threatened her destruction, then their great sorrow must be overcome with that greater feeling of pride and gratitude that they had such valiant sons, who, remembering Valley Forge and Yorktown, who, forgetting not Gettysburg and Appomattox, heard the voice of duty calling and failed not to answer, let the cost be what it may.

When they further reflect that these, their hero lads, died to uphold the highest and best ideals of the race, to perpetuate the principles of American institutions, to win Freedom and Liberty not only for their own country but for the world, and Equality and Justice for all mankind, their grief gives way to joy for the privilege that came to these boys to die the death of a patriot in the name of America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

When the mothers and dear ones contemplate the wonderful crusade for righteousness, for His name's sake, in which the great army of which these heroes formed a part, were engaged, bringing untold happiness and joy to millions of oppressed peoples everywhere, would they call their sacrifices in vain? Or their grief the grief of despair?

When they see these millions of oppressed and down-trodden people, who so long had been bowed beneath the yoke of the oppressor, freed at last from bondage, and the bright and happy faces of little children, all with the smile of hope, turned toward America and her beautiful Stars and Stripes, and, lifting their voice in joyous refrain, hear them sing in unison:

"Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen,
Fling to the breeze your needless fears!
He who unfurled yon beauteous banner,
Says it shall wave a thousand years!

A thousand years, my own Columbia!
'Tis the glad day so long foretold!
'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight
Washington saw in days of old.

What though the clouds one little moment
Hide the blue sky when morn appears,
When the bright sun that tints them crimson
Rises to shine a thousand years?

Tell the whole world the blessed tidings;
Yes, and be sure the bondman hears.
Tell the oppressed of every nation
Jubilee lasts a thousand years!"

Would not this song of rejoicing by a ransomed world, for a thousand years of peace for all mankind, made possible only through the death of those dauntless crusaders, be richest compensation for the great sacrifice made by those who sleep a hero's sleep and by those who made the costly offering?

To us who have not known the meaning of such sacrifice as this, these forty-two shining Stars of the Gold Star Honor Roll speak a different language. They remind us of the debt of gratitude we owe to these fallen heroes—a debt we can never wholly pay—for the peace and contentment we enjoy in our homes and in our daily pursuits of life, because they and their comrades always stood between us and the enemy, protecting and guarding us with their lives.

They remind us that the Liberty and Freedom purchased so dearly for us on the blood-stained fields of France, is a sacred trust placed in our keeping, and, as we hear again the words of the dying soldiers in France:

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch! Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep though poppies blow
In Flanders' Field."

We stand with willing hands to catch the torch, and here, before this sacred roster of our honored dead, we pledge ourselves that we will hold it high; that we will not break the faith, but that our treasure and our lives, if need be, shall ever be given, in defense of the principles and the ideals for which your blood was spilled; that the country for which you died shall be sacred to us, a heritage, to guard and to protect with the full citizenship of America; that we shall ever hold in reverence the memory of your unflinching bravery and heroic courage, even unto death, that we and our children and our children's children might enjoy the fruits of your sacrifices—contented, unmolested and free in our homes and at our firesides; that your richest offering of all that you had, to save us a country and a flag, shall never be forgotten, but instead, shall serve as an inspiration to us to lift higher the standard of American citizenship; to give first place in our lives, in our hearts and in our thoughts to America, her institutions, her ideals, her principles, her welfare and her progress; to guard her Freedom and her Liberty with a jealous eye, and to cherish forever sacred her flag as the emblem of Justice wherever it may float.

This pledge we solemnly make and unless we fulfill it to the full extent of our powers, we hold ourselves unworthy of the sacrifices you made for us, and unworthy of citizenship in this great land of America, whose name has been enriched and ennobled by your valorous deeds, and has become recognized the world over as the foremost nation on the earth, because of the unselfish devotion and loyalty with which you and your comrades followed her flag to victory, championing the cause of humanity.

Your comrades returned from the war with laurels on their brow, proudly welcomed by a grateful nation and joyfully received by their loved ones whose fears and anxieties now were over. These, your comrades, "carried on". They kept the faith with you. Shall we do less?

But in the midst of our rejoicing at their return, at the cause, the victory and the glory, we are not unmindful of you, our unreturning brave, who could not share in the glad welcome home, nor in the supreme joy at the final triumph of our arms. This lends a tinge of sadness to our joy and happiness, and our smiles of gladness are mellowed with our tears.

But through our tears we look up and forty-two bright Gold Stars, emblematic of our martyred sons, shine down upon us. And as the tide of years roll by, they will continue to shine brighter and brighter; and, like the Star of Bethlehem which led the way to the new-born Prince of Peace, may these Gold Stars of our Honor Roll guide us on our way in the path of patriotic duty, towards the dawn of a new day for this great Republic of ours, whose grandeur, strength and power are due, in no small measure, to the men who died for her, for

"These died that we might claim a soil unstained,
Save by the blood of heroes; their bequests
A realm unsevered and a race unchained.
Has purer blood through Norman veins come down
From the rough knights that clutched the Saxon's crown
Than warmed the pulses in these faithful breasts?

These, too, shall live in history's deathless page,
High on the slow-wrought pedestals of fame,
Ranged with the heroes of remoter age;
They could not die who left their nation free,
Firm as the rock, unfettered as the sea,
Its heaven unshadowed by the cloud of shame.

Ah, who shall count a rescued nation's debt,
Or sum in words our martyrs' silent claims?
Who shall our heroes' dread exchange forget—
All life, youth, hope, could promise to allure
For all that soul could brave or flesh endure?
They shaped our future; we but carve their names."

Honor Roll of Service Men

I.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

AMBERGER, JACOB B., Corporal, 810th Aero Squadron. Eight months at Speedway, Indianapolis. June 26, 1918, to March 25, 1919.

AHRENDS, ARTHUR EMMETT, Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant of 81st Division, "Wild-Cat Division." Graduate of Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in June, 1903. First garrison duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in September, 1903, as Second Lieutenant in Co. F, 2nd Battalion, 20th Infantry. Service at various places, including two years in the Philippines. In World War served at Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Jackson, South Carolina, Camp Sevier, S. C. Overseas from July 30, 1918, to July 16, 1919. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on July 30, 1918. Was Captain at beginning of World War.

ARNDT, EARL GREGORY, Corporal, Co. E, 156th Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camp Beauregard, La., May 28, 1918, to August 22, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to August 4, 1919. With Army of Occupation on the Rhine in Co. C, 23rd Regiment, 2nd Division from February 7 to July 15, 1919.

BAAS, CARL EDWARD, Private 1st Class, 12th Co., 1st Regiment, 1st Division, Signal Corps, Aviation Section. Trained at Vancouver, Wash., from February 11, 1918, to February 4, 1919. Discharged from Camp Grant, Ill. In Hospital at Vancouver.

BARTLING, HENRY LOUIS, Wagoner, Supply Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky. Had tonsilitis while in service.

BAUERLIN, ARTHUR AUGUST, Private, Co. B, 40th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Fort Riley, Kansas, Camp Custer, Michigan, Camp Edwards, Ohio, and Camp Sherman, Ohio, from May 23, 1918, to January 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman.

BAUERLIN, CARL HENRY, Private, Co. A, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from June 26, 1918, until September 2, 1918. Overseas from September 9, 1918, until March 15, 1919. At Camp Le Mans while in France. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 14, 1919. Had influenza.

BEER, LEONARD IRVIN, Fireman, U. S. S. De Kalb, transport service. Trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station from July 29, 1918, as apprentice seaman until November 1, 1918, when assigned to the De Kalb. Discharged April 25, 1919.

BIGNEY, WALTER LEMUEL, Corporal, B Co., 1st Bn., 20th Engineers. Trained at American University, Washington D. C., from September 28, 1917, to November 12, 1917. Overseas' service from November 26, 1917, until May 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., May 28, 1919.

BRUNS, WILBUR HENRY, Corporal, Headquarters Co., 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas, from May 8, 1917, until June, 1917. In Gondrecourt Area, France, from June 26, 1917, until October, 1917. Battles: Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan. With Army of Occupation near Coblenz, November, 1918, until July, 1919. Returned to United States on August 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 16, 1919. Had small-pox five weeks at Gondrecourt, France.

BRUNS, FRANK BENJAMIN, Private, Co. G, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from March 30, 1918, until June, 1918. Overseas from June, 1918, until August 22, 1919. Trained abroad at Eccomoy, France, five weeks. Battles: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan. With Army of Occupation, Coblenz Bridgehead, December 13, 1918, to August 18, 1919. Returned to United States on August 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Meade, Md., on September 24, 1919. Has two citations and the French Forraguerre.

BRUNS, EDWARD JOHN, Sergeant, 369th Bakery Co. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from June 28, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August, 1918, to August 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, on August 25, 1919.

BRUMPTER, FRED H., Private 1st Class, Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February 1st, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., February 15, 1919.

BRUNNER, WATSIE OTTO, Corporal, 10th Co., Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from June 1, 1918, to May 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 20, 1919.

BUSALD, SAMUEL, Private, 1st Co., 1st Regiment, Ordnance Training Corps. Trained in Co. C, Ordnance Training Detachment at Valparaiso, Ind. At Wm. L. Dickerson High School, Jersey City, N. J., six weeks, also trained at Camp Hancock, Ga. Promoted to Cook, November 12, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., on February 5, 1919.

CUMMINGS, HERRELL, Corporal, Battery C, 70th F. A., 11th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., and at Camp Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, until January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Henry Knox.

DIVER, KENNETH LEO, Corporal, Co. A, 16th Infantry, 1st Division Trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas, from May 12, 1917, until June, 1917. Overseas from June 14, 1917. Battles: Picardy Front from November until killed by a shell on April 27 1918.

DRAKE, WILLIAM HENRY, Supply Sergeant, Co. C, 46th Infantry, 9th Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Camp Taylor, Ky., and Camp Sheridan, Ala., from July 26, 1917, until May 12, 1919. Discharged at New Orleans, La., on May 12, 1919.

DRAKE, JOHN HENRY, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. At Camp Taylor from October 20, 1917, until discharged in November, 1918.

DUPPS, PETER JOHN, Private 1st Class, Co. I, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, until August 9, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, until March 25, 1918. Transferred on October 3, 1918, to Co. D, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. Battles: Ypres Front, Lys-Scheldt Offensive. Discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, on April 24, 1919.

ECKSTEIN, FRANK B., Private 1st Class, Evacuation Hospital 27. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Pike, Ark., from May 27, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 26, 1918, to August 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on September 17, 1919.

ECKSTEIN, HENRY WUNEBALD, Private, Headquarters Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., on March 14, 1919.

FRITSCH, ALFRED FRANK, Ambulance Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, Med. Corps. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Served overseas from August 13, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Was at First Aid Station, St. Mihiel, thirty-three days, October 9 to November 11, 1918. Returned to United States on July 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., July 10, 1919.

GAAB, PAUL JOHN, Private, Battery B, 67th F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, until discharged at Camp Knox on December 19, 1918.

GINDLING, WILLIAM ANTHONY, Private, Co. C, 112th Supply Train, 37th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Sheridan from April 30, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 27, 1918, to March 16, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Flanders Front. Returned to United States on March 27, 1919 Discharged at Camp Sherman, O., on April 17, 1919.

GLAUB, NICHOLAS C., Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., and Camp McClellan, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to January 31, 1919, when discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky.

GOLDSCHMIDT, WILLIAM JACOB, Private, Battery B, 142nd F. A. Trained at Camp Beauregard, La., from May 2, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to February 9, 1919. Had influenza and pneumonia in Base Hospitals 33 and 65. Returned to United States on February 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, Ohio, on March 11, 1919.

GRUNKEMEYER, BEN J., Private, Headquarters Co., 68th F. A. Trained at Fort Terry, N. Y., from April 2, 1918, to August 8, 1918. Overseas from August 8, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Discharged at Columbus, O., on March 7, 1919.

GUTZWILLER, WILLIAM ALBERT, Corporal, Ambulance Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from April 30, 1918, until sent overseas on August 13, 1918. Served thirty-three days at the front near Metz, Alsace-Lorraine. At St. Mihiel, Puvenelle Sector, Moselle and Somme Defense, until November 11, 1918. Had blood poison in left hand at Selaincourt, France. Returned to United States on June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., on July 9, 1919.

HARVEY, HARRY CLIFFORD, Co. C, 329th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sherman, Ohio. (Failed to locate soldier so as to learn rest of record.)

HOLENSBEE, ALBERT, Sergeant, Co. A, 335th Inf., 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to May 20, 1918. At Camp Hancock, Ga., from May 20, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., on January 18, 1919.

HORNIG, CHARLES MICHAEL, Private, Co. A, 331st Infantry, 83rd Division. Trained at Camp Sherman, April 26, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 5, 1918, to April 8, 1919. Trained at Le Mans, France. Suffered from rheumatism and broken arches in feet at Base Hospitals 82, 99, 123 and 100, Embarkation Nos. 1 and 25. Reached United States on April 20, 1919. Discharged at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on June 9, 1919.

HUBER, NICHOLAS, Private 1st Class, 20th Co., 48th Engineers. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., from February 24, 1918, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 22, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on June 28, 1919.

HUBER, ANTHONY F., Private, Headquarters Co., 326th F. A., 84th Division. Trained at West Point, Ky., from July 22, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 9, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, O., on March 3, 1919.

HUNEKE, WILLARD WILLIAM, Corporal, 16th Co., Motor Transport Corps, Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., from July 28, 1918, to September 5, 1918. Overseas from September 5, 1918, to September 3, 1919. Stationed at Le Mans and Brest, France. Returned to United States on September 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on September 19, 1919.

HUBER, JOSEPH ALBERT, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital 120, Med. Dept. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to November 1, 1918. Overseas from November 10, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Stationed at Tours, France, six months. Returned to United States on June 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, O., on July 18, 1919. Had measles at Camp Greenleaf, seven weeks.

IRRGANG, ANDREW NICHOLAS, Corporal, Machine Gun Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from October 4, 1917, until April 1, 1918. At Camp Sevier, S. C., until May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to December 14, 1918. Battles: Kemmel Hill in Belgium, Hindenburg Line. Five wounds. Was awarded the D. S. C., Croix de Guerre and British War Cross for distinguished action. Reached United States on December 23, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 20, 1919.

KASTER, MICHAEL, Private, 38th Co., 10th Tr. Bn., 157th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Gordon, Ga., from July 25, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on February 3, 1919.

KASTER, NICHOLAS, Private 1st Class, Co. I, 51st Infantry, 6th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Beauregard and Stewart from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 18, 1918, to June 4, 1919.

Battles. Meuse-Argonne, November 1-11, 1918. Returned to United States on June 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 10, 1919.

KIRSCHNER, DAVID, Private, Co. G, 332nd Infantry, 83rd Division. Trained at Camp Sherman, March 23, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June, 1918, to April 15, 1919. Served in Italy in battle of Vittorio-Veneto October 4 to November 4, 1918. Left Italy on March 28, 1919. Reached United States on April 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 2, 1919.

KRUMMEL, WILLIAM WALTER, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan. Discharged on December 12, 1918, at Camp McClellan after thirty-seven days in hospital with influenza, pneumonia and measles.

KROENKE, HUGO CLIFFORD, Private, Co. D, Dev. Bn. No. 2, 158th Dep. Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman, O., from June 26, 1918, until discharged on December 3, 1918.

LAMPPERT, FRANK LEONARD, Private, Co. F, 22nd Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, April 9 to July 30, 1918. Overseas, July 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Laid railway in Argonne Forest forty-two days under fire. Returned to United States on July 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 22, 1919.

LOSH, ALLAN RICHARDS, Corporal, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, June, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 1, 1918, to May 8, 1919. Battles: Aisne-Marne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Flanders, Verdun, Toul Sector. Returned to United States May 8, 1919—May 17, 1919. Discharged May 22, 1919, at Camp Sherman. Re-enlisted.

LUHRING, ELMER CHARLES, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Purdue University, October 16, 1918, to December 19, 1918. Discharged at Lafayette.

MANLIEF, LONNIE JOSEPH, Sergeant, Q. M. C., Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Sherman from September 20, 1917, to September 3, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to July 13, 1919. Arrived in United States on July 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 31, 1919.

MORROW, CHAS. WEIDLER, Private, Co. C, 304th Field Signal Bn., 79th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Ft. Wood, N. Y., and Camp Meade, Md., from May 21, 1918, to July 6, 1918. Overseas, July 6, 1918, to January 14, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest, Champagne, Montfaucon, Verdun and St. Mihiel. Returned to United States on January 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 2, 1919. Gassed and shell-shocked. In hospital at Bases 59 and 35 and at Blois; Camp Hospital 57, and Ellis Island Hospital after return to United States.

MERKLE, AUGUST L., Corporal, Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor.

MESSANG, PHILIP, Corporal, Co. A, 42nd M. G. Bn., 14th Division. Trained at Camp Custer, Mich., from July 23, 1918, to July 12, 1919. Discharged from General Hospital 36, Camp Custer.

NORDMEYER, WILLIAM LOUIS, Sergeant, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from October 4, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 4, 1918, to June 17, 1919. Was at Officers' Training School until Armistice. Reached United States on June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 8, 1919.

OSBORN, NIELD H., Seaman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. Discharged because of physical disability after a short service.

POHLAR, FRED ALBERT, Private, 120th M. G. Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 14, 1919. Battles: Kemmel Hill, Yyres, Bellicourt. Wounded at Bellicourt September 29, 1918. In hospital for two months. Returned to United States on April 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 22, 1919.

POHLAR, CLIFFORD WILLIAM, Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from August 29, 1918, until his death there from influenza on October 9, 1918.

POWELL, JAMES DAVID, Chief Mechanic, Battery D, 136th F. A. Trained at Camp Sherman, O., from June 5, 1917, to June 27, 1918. Overseas from June 26, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Battles: Marbache Sector, Thrancourt, Puvenelle Sector from October 11 to November 11, 1918. Returned to United States on March 24, 1919. Discharged April 10 at Camp Sherman.

POWERS, EMORY HARRY, Sergeant, Co. C, 311th F. S. Bn., Co. K, 341st Infantry, 86th Division. Trained at Camps Jefferson and Grant from

December 12, 1917, to September 9, 1918. Overseas from September 21, 1918, to April 28, 1919. Returned to United States on May 9, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dix, May 15, 1919.

PRICKEL, EDWARD ANTHONY, Private, Co. C, 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman and Camp Mills from June 26, 1918, to August 31, 1918. Overseas from September 13, 1918, to April 16, 1919. Reached United States again on April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on May 8, 1919.

PRICKEL, MARTIN, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1918. Battles: Kemmel Hill, Bellicourt, Vaux-Andigny, Bohain and Somme Front until November 11, 1918. Reached United States on April 13, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 25, 1919. Was six weeks in hospital with "flu" in France.

PRICKEL, NICHOLAS ANTHONY, Private, Co. E, 154th Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August 6, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to April 28, 1919. Battles: Argonne-Meuse Offensive. Returned to United States on May 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 23, 1919.

REIBEL, ROMAN JOHN, Private, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., from October 11, 1918, to December 11, 1918, when discharged at Valparaiso.

REIBEL, FRANK A., Private, Co. F, 18th Engineers. Trained at Camps Taylor and Grant from September 21, 1917, to March, 1918. Overseas from March 14, 1918, to May 18, 1919. Reached United States on May 27, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 10, 1919.

REIBEL, THEODORE JOSEPH, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 4, 1917, to February 20, 1918. Had three attacks of pneumonia. Was discharged for resulting physical disability.

RICHTER, EDWARD, Private, Ambulance Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Ft. Benjamin Harrison from April 30, 1918, to November 30, 1918. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on November 30, 1918.

REUTER, RAYMOND FRANK, Private 1st Class., Ambulance Co., 147th Infantry, 37th Division. At Camp Sheridan, Ala., from June 1, 1917, to June 28, 1917. Overseas service from June 28, 1917, to March 26, 1919. Battles: Lorraine, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne, two Flanders Drives. Gassed and shell-shocked. Reached United States on April 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 22, 1919.

REUSS, GEORGE LEO, Chief Gunner's Mate, U. S. S. Tacoma. Trained at Naval Tr. Station, Newport, R. I., from March 24, 1911, to assignment on Tacoma. Convoy service during World War.

RIEHLE, ALBERT BERNARD, Seaman, U. S. S. New Hampshire. Trained at Camp Logan, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill., from April 30, 1918, to assignment to ship. Hospital treatment at Camp Logan. Discharged May 20, 1919, at Pittsburg, Pa. Did transport duty, four months.

RIEHLE, JOHN HENRY, 3rd Class Fireman, U. S. S. New Hampshire. Trained at Camp Logan, Great Lakes, Ill. Had "flu" at Camp Logan, October, 1918. Did transport duty, four months. Released June 28, 1919, at Pittsburg, Pa.

RIEHLE, EDWARD I., Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from March 29, 1918, to July 9, 1918. In hospital with lame ankle. Discharged July 9, 1918.

RIEHLE, JOSEPH BERNARD, Private, Co. F, 212th Engineers, 12th Division. Trained at Camp Devens, Mass., from July 29, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 10, 1919.

ROBINSON, MORRIS SMITH, Sergeant, Co. C, First Field Signal Bn., 2nd Division. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., Ft. Bliss, Texas, and Camp Vail, N. J., from February 22, 1917, to December 24, 1917. Overseas from December 24, 1917, to April 21, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry and Argonne Forest. Discharged February 1, 1919, at Camp Alfred, N. J.

ROBINSON, FRANKLIN ROWLAND, Fireman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 29, 1918. Service at United States Naval Air Station at Guipovas and on Receiving Ship at Brest, France. Returned to United States on January 8, 1919. Discharged at Norfolk, Va., on February 26, 1919.

ROEPKE, CHARLES LESLIE, Private, Battery F, 111th F. A., 29th Division. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., from May 23, 1918, until July 22, 1918. Overseas from July 22, 1918, to July 13, 1919. Battles: Haute-Alsace and Argonne. Returned to United States on July 22, 1919. Discharged August 1 at Camp Sherman.

ROEPKE, LEROY, Private 1st Class, 31st Engineers, Co. I. Trained from enlistment on April 29, 1918, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Overseas from June 7, 1918, to August 17, 1919. Service in various parts of France until after Armistice. In Germany from November, 1918, until August 1919. Special service as interpreter. Discharged at Presidio, Cal., September 2, 1919.

ROHLS, GEORGE HERBERT, Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29 until discharged for disability on April 1, 1918.

ROSFELD, ANTHONY JOHN, Private, Co. K, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 21, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Battles: Poperinghe and Ypres Fronts, Kemmel Hill. Wounded. Four months in hospitals, France and England. Returned to United States on March 31, 1919—April 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 24, 1919.

ROSFELD, CHARLES FRANK, Private, Battery D, 34th F. A., 12th Division. Trained at Camp McClellan from July 21, 1918, to discharge at McClellan on February 6, 1919. Was treated for influenza at Camp McClellan.

SIEG, GILBERT D., Corporal, Supply Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March, 1919. Treated for pneumonia at Camp Devens. Discharged at Camp Taylor, March 11, 1919.

SANDS, JOSEPH ANTHONY, Private, Co. L, 154th Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to August 6, 1918. Overseas, August 6, 1918, to April 14, 1919. Reached United States April 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 20, 1919.

SCHNEIDER, PETER V., Musician 2nd Class, Headquarters Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division, Camp McClellan, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919.

SCHNITKER, WILLIAM A., Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, October 4, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: St. Quentin, Argonne Wood, Le Cateau Sector. Wounded, shrapnel through right jaw. Hospital treatment two months. Reached United States on April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 25, 1919.

SCHOMBER, CLIFFORD CARL, Corporal, Battery D., 119th F. A., 32nd Division. Trained at Waco, Texas, Camp Custer, Mich. and Ft. McArthur, Texas, from September 19, 1917, to February, 1918. Overseas from February 25, 1918, to April 24, 1919. Battles: Toul Sector, Alsace, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Oise-Aisne, Chateau-Thierry, Fismes, Juvigny, Mont Faucon. Returned to United States on April 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Custer on May 15, 1919.

STECKER, JOSEPH H., Private, Supply Co., 2nd F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to April 28, 1919, when discharged. Hospital treatment for asthma and heart trouble, six weeks.

STEPHENS, ESTAL HENRY, Private, Medical Corps. Served at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., from September 6, 1918, to November 21, 1919. Discharged at Washington, D. C.

STEPHENS, ROY GEORGE WILLIAM, Ship-fitter 1st Class, United State Navy. Served at Newport, R. I., and at Ellis Island, N. Y., from December 13, 1917, until assigned six months later to U. S. S. Wilhelmina for transport duty. Discharged August 14, 1919, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOHLMAN, LOUIS THEODORE, Private, 5th Co., 53rd C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 25, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel. Returned to United States March 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 4, 1919.

STOHLMAN, EDWARD HENRY, Private, 44th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to January 26, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel. Returned to United States on February 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 22, 1919.

STROTHMAN, FRANK, Private, Medical Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ky. and Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to September 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on September 25, 1919, from Medical Department, First Division.

SUNMAN, COY ROBINSON, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Yyres Front and Hindenburg Line. Killed in battle, September 29, 1918, at Bellicourt, France.

TANGMAN, FRED J., Private, U. S. M. C. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from July 29, 1918, to October 15, 1918. At Quantico, Va., to December 1, 1918. Assigned to 181st Co., 15th United States Marines in February, 1919. Service in Dominican Republic until August 22, 1919. Returned to United States September 3, 1919. Discharged September 10, 1919, at Philadelphia.

WAGNER, DAVIS J. H., Private Headquarters Co., 120th Infantry., 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Hindenburg Line, Montbrehain. Wounded at Bellicourt twice. Treatment in hospital at Rouen, France. Returned to United States on April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 24, 1919. Cited for saving officer's life.

WARD, CHARLES WILLIAM, Private, Co. E, 312th Infantry, 78th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to May 11, 1919. Battles: Grand Pre. Gassed, October 4, 1918. In Base Hospital No. 3 until Oct 29, 1918. Returned to United States May 11—May 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 6, 1919.

WETZLER, THOMAS EARL, Private, S. A. T. C., Purdue University, 5th Co. At Camp Purdue from October 9, 1918, until discharged at Lafayette, Ind., on December 19, 1918.

II.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

ASHCRAFT, BAYARD ORONGO, Private, 26th Co., 7th Bn., Military Police. Trained at Syracuse, N. Y., and Camp Merritt, N. J., from July 30, 1918, to January 4, 1919 Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on January 4, 1919.

ASHCRAFT, JASPER WILLIAM, F 2C, U. S. S. Agamemnon. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 28, 1918, to October, 1918. Transport duty from October 6, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Eight trips. Had influenza two weeks. Discharged at Pittsburg, Pa., on July 1, 1919.

BOKENKAMP, HARRY JOHN, Corporal, Nov. Repl. Co., First Prov. Regiment, Ordnance Department. Trained at Lafayette, Ind., Camp Hancock, Ga., and Erie Proving Grounds, O., from September 1, 1918, to April, 1919. Discharged April 19, 1919, at Erie Proving Grounds, O.

BOKENKAMP, WILLIAM FRANK, Mechanic, Co. A, 57th Infantry, 15th Division. Trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas and Camp Pike, Arkansas, from May 23, 1918, to May, 1919. Six weeks in hospital with bronchitis and influenza, two weeks with mumps. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 1, 1919.

BROOKS, JAMES EDWARD, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor six months beginning September 20, 1917. Sent to Atlanta, Ga., for guard training and then on duty at Savannah shipyards for twelve months. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 16, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza.

BROOKS, JOSEPH LESLIE, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until discharged, January 22, 1918, because of physical disability. Hospital record, two months.

BROOKS, ROY ADEN, Private, Co. A, 4th Bn., Chemical Warfare Service. Trained at Fort Scrivener, Ga., and at Edgewood, Md., from May 13, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 24, 1919.

BUTTE, WILLIAM ALVA, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to June, 1919. Transferred to Headquarters Co. in April, 1919. In hospital eighteen days with measles. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 23, 1919.

CARTWRIGHT, MALCOLM FRED, Private, Co. C, 1st Regiment, Indianapolis Tr. Det. Trained at Indianapolis and Camp Hancock, Ga., from June 14, 1918, to August 31, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to April 24, 1919. Reached United States May 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 23, 1919.

CAMERON, WALTER EMMETT, Private, Co. E, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1 1918, to August 22, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne. Marched to Germany; stationed at Dernbach and Neuenhaar until August 16, 1919. Left Brest on August 22. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 25, 1919.

CHAMBERLAIN, ORVIL FRANK, Private, Battery C, 10th F. A. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., from August 15, 1918, to January 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor.

CONOWAY, CARL CECIL, Private, Battery E., 72nd F. A., 11th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox from September 6, 1918, to January 31, 1918. Discharged at Camp Knox.

COPELAND, ROBERT WILBUR, 1st Class Electrician, U. S. S. Dale. Trained at Norfolk, Va., from October 22, 1912, until assigned to ship. Served as Seaman, 3rd Class Electrician, 2nd Class Electrician and 1st Class Electrician. Ships: Submarine Severn; Battleships Olympia and Brooklyn and Destroyers Biddle and Dale.

CORSON, HOWARD RULON, Private, Motor Trans. Corps. Trained at Winona Lake and Indianapolis from October 15, 1918, to December 11, 1918. Discharged at Indianapolis.

COURTNEY, ALLEN JAMES, Private, Battery A, 55th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Caswell, N. C., from May 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 22, 1918, to January, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest. In hospital for measles. Returned to United States on January 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on February 1, 1919.

DEMAREE, DELZIE, 74th Co., 6th U. S. Marines, 2nd Division. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va., from April 29, 1917, to September 17, 1917. Overseas from September 17, 1917, to December 19, 1918. Trained in France at St. Nazaire and Damblain. Battles: Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Gassed and twice wounded. Returned to United States on December 19, 1918. Hospital treatment, eight hospitals in France, and at Portsmouth, Va.

DEMAREE, RAYMOND, Private, Headquarters Det., 13th U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from May 4, 1917, to September 13, 1918. Discharged at Quantico, Va., on August 5, 1918. Assigned for service to Co. F, 13th Marines. Overseas from September 13, 1918, to July 9, 1919. Returned to United States July 9—July 18, 1919. Hospital record: Mumps and measles, May and June, 1917.

DEMAREE, GLENN, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn., from May 18, 1918, to January 17, 1919. Released at Minneapolis, January 17, 1919. Service: Aviation Branch of the Navy.

DAMON, EARL McKINLEY, Private, Battery C, 72nd F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor, Westpoint, and Camp Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Knox, February 1, 1919.

DUNLAP, CARL FRANKLIN, Sergeant, Co. A, 45th Bn., N. G. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from October 3, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Prior service: Four years and three months, Regular Army.

ELSTON, EDGAR LAWRENCE, Private, Co. G, 364th Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 22, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to March 5, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front, Argonne Forest. Had influenza in France, spent two months in hospitals. Sent to United States on March 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 12, 1919.

EVANS, RALPH WHITNEY, Private, Headquarters Co., 11th F. A., Replacement Division. Trained at Cincinnati, O., and Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., from August 15, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 5, 1919.

FISSE, GARRETT HENRY, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 9th Ammunition Train, 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 7, 1919.

GARDEMAN, CHARLES HENRY FREDERIC, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to October 29, 1917. Discharged for eye trouble at Camp Taylor on October 29, 1917.

GORDON, GEORGE ALLEN, Seaman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., in Co. C, 2nd Reginent, from June 4, 1918, to September 26, 1918. Died of pneumonia at Camp Dewey, September 26, 1918, following an attack of influenza.

GILLAND, SHERIDAN CLENDENNING, Private, Battery B, 142nd F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 1, 1918, to June, 1919. Trained at Camp Coetquidan in France until November 19, 1918. Returned to America on June 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June, 1919.

GORTEMILLER, HARRY FREDERICK, Private 1st Class, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April, 1919. Battles: Ypres Front, Kemmel Hill, Bellicourt, St. Souplet, Johncourt, St. Martin Riviere, Brancourt, Nauroy, Voormezelle. Wounded. Hospital treatment at Trouville and Rouen. Returned to United States on April 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 25, 1919.

HENSCHEN, CLAYTON FRED, Private, Battery D, 150th F. A., 42nd Division. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., and Camp Stewart, Va., from July 22, 1918, to September 30, 1918. Overseas from September 30,

1918, to April 18, 1919, with Army of Occupation in Germany from November 14, 1918, to April 5, 1919, at Neuenhaar. Reached United States on April 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 10, 1919.

HEITMEYER, HOWARD LESLIE, Corporal, Ordnance Detachment, 138th F. A. Trained at State Fair Grounds, Louisville, Ky., Camps Taylor and Shelby from April 4, 1917, to September 6, 1918. Overseas from September 6, 1918, to December 13, 1918. Reached United States December 24, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 11, 1919.

HERIN, GEORGE DALLAS, Private 1st Class, 307th Repair Unit, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., Pittsburg, Pa., and Camp Holabird, Md., from July 1, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 19, 1918, to July, 1919. Influenza at Camp Holabird. Returned to United States July 11, 1919. Discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., July 18, 1919.

HERIN, ROBERT FRANKLIN, Private, Battery B, 344th F. A., 90th Division. Trained at Lafayette, Ind., fromf April 27, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 4, 1918, to June, 1919. At Camp Hunt, near Bordeaux in France, three months. Verdun, two months. Hundheim, Germany, with Army of Occupation six months. Returned to United States June 1, 1919. Influenza at Aix-les-Bains, France. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 25, 1919.

HERRINGTON, NORMAN EARL, Seaman, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 9, 1917, until released, 1918.

HESS, ERNEST FRANKLIN, Private, 82nd Co., 6th Marines, 2nd Division. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va., from May 10, 1917, to October 29, 1917. Overseas from October 29 1917, to December 24, 1918. Battles: Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood. Wounded at Belleau Wood June 23, 1918, by high explosive shell. Four wounds, left thigh, both arms and left eye. Treated in Field Hospital and Base 34 and Base 38 at Nantes. Sent to Paris to get an artificial eye. Returned to United States from Bordeaux on a hospital ship, sailing on Christmas Day. In Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., after return. Discharged at Norfolk on March 15, 1919.

HESS, EARL ANIE, Private, Co. I .3rd Ohio Infantry. Trained at Chillicothe, O., and at Montgomery, Ala. Discharged at Montgomery, Ala., on January 7, 1918.

HUNTER, HARRY MELVIN, Private, Co. B, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 22, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918 until his death from pneumonia, October 20, 1919, at St. Aignan, Noyers, France.

HUNTER, BASIL EDGAR, Sergeant, Base Hospital 118. Trained at Camps Taylor and Mills from March 29, 1918, to November 11, 1918. Overseas from November 11, 1918, to July 5, 1919. Returned to United States on July 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 23, 1919.

HYATT, EARL CLIFFORD, Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, S. C., from September 9, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Hindenburg Line, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Ypres Front. Killed at Mazingheim, Somme Offensive, near St. Souplet, October 18, 1918.

HYATT, GEORGE FLAVIUS, Private 1st Class, U. S. Hospital 3, Medical Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from May 27, 1918, until sent to duty at hospital at Rahway, N. J. Discharged September 23, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

HYATT, JOSEPH LEWIS, Second Lieutenant, Battery C, 325th F. A., 84th Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Camp Taylor, West Point, Ky., and Ft. Sill, Okla., from May 17, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 9 1918, to January 16, 1919. In Artillery School at Camp DeSouge, France, from September 29, 1918, to November 12, 1918. Returned to United States on January 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 13, 1919.

HUNTINGTON, COLLIS PERRY, Seaman, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Hampton Roads, Va., from May 3, 1918, to August 22, 1918. Assigned to U. S. S. Kearsarge, training ship and coast patrol, on August 22, 1918. Transferred here to Q. M. Department. Sent to Receiving Ship at Boston and later to Machias Port, Me. Released at Hingham, Mass., January 8, 1919.

HURELBRINK, HENRY ERNEST, Private, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to last of September, 1918. In hospital at Camp McClellan from October to March, 1919, with influenza and pneumonia, resulting in empyemia. At Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment from March to July, 1919. Sent home on furlough, not discharged. Tonsils were removed in latter part of September, 1918.

JARVIS, DALE EDWARD, Private, Co. A, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from October 3, 1917, to September 3, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919.

Battles: Lys-Scheldt, October 31—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States on April 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

JARVIS, FLOYD OTIS, Q. M. C. 3rd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 8, 1918, until assigned to U. S. S. Sierra in November, 1918. Eight trips to France on transport duty. Discharged at Pittsburg, Pa., on October 1, 1919.

JACOBS, CLIFFORD HENRY, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital 53. Trained at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from February, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas service not reported. Returned to United States in 1919.

JACOBS, HERBERT HENRY, Private, Medical Department, 25th F. A. Trained at Camp McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 5, 1919.

KAMMAN, WALTER HENRY, Corporal, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox, Ky., from July 22, 1918, to April, 1919. In Base Hospital at Camp Taylor eleven weeks with influenza, pneumonia, tonsilitis, scarlet fever and pleurisy. Discharged at Camp Knox, April 9, 1919.

KETENBRINK, ROY PHILMER, Corporal, Headquarters Detachment, 9th Brigade, 9th Division (25, 26 and 27th F. A.) Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 7, 1919.

KINNETT, JAMES THOMAS, Musician, Headquarters Company, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor Sherman and Gordon from September 20, 1917, to December, 1918. Discharged December 20, 1918, at Camp Taylor from 6th Replacement Co. Treatment for far-sighted eyes.

LICKING, HARRY, Private, Supply Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 23, 1919.

MAY, HARRY CLIFFORD, Private, Co. B, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September 1, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918. Died of influenza-pneumonia at St. Aignan, Noyers, France, on October 23, 1918.

MAY, PAUL EDWARD, Private, G Troop, 2nd N. G. Trained at McAllen, Texas, from July 8, 1918, to November, 1918.

MAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Private Co. A, 25th F. A., 76th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor. Had measles at Camp McClellan.

McCOY, VERNE CLAUDIUS, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 87th Engineers. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ft. Harrison, Upton and Merritt from September 4, 1918, to January, 1919. Treated for influenza at Camp Humphreys, Va. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 13, 1919, for disability resulting from sickness.

McCLAIN, VERN, Private, Bat. A, 70th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor, Westpoint and Camp Knox, Ky., from Sept. 6, 1918, to discharge on February 5, 1918, at Camp Knox.

McGEE, ROY H., Corporal, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20 1917, to May 22, 1919. Transferred to Headquarters Co., Camp Taylor in March, 1918. Discharged May 22, 1919.

MORROW, HENRY BIRT, Medical Department Student. Trained at Indianapolis from October 9, 1918, to December 11, 1918. Discharged at Indianapolis.

NIEMAN, ALBERT JOHN, Private, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 7, 1919, when discharged at Camp Taylor.

NIEMAN, HAROLD HENRY, Private 1st Class Medical Department, U. S. Debarkation Hospital No. 1 at Ellis Island, N. Y. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Merritt from May 27, 1918, until August 4, 1918, when assigned to Ellis Island, N. Y., at Debarkation Hospital. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 9, 1919, after serving until June 30, 1919, at Ellis Island.

NEIGHBERT, HARVEY CLAYTON, Private, 2nd Dev. Co., 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, December 4, 1918. Had influenza and pneumonia from September 27 to November 17, 1918.

OTTE, WILLIAM JOHN HENRY, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 40th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Ft. Riley, Kan., Camp Custer, Mich., and Camp Sherman, from May 23, 1918, to September, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman September 25, 1919. Was in Marine Hospital at Cleveland, O., for twenty-seven days from powder burns on face and hands. 40th Infantry was attending a war exposition at Cleveland. A powder explosion caused a box of bombs to explode caus- a number of casualties.

PEASLEE, LEONARD SAMUEL, Private, Co. A, Dev. Bn., No. 1. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, until discharged at Camp Beauregard December 6, 1918. Had mumps, influenza and pneumonia. In hospital nearly three months.

PEASLEE, FRANK LESLIE, Private, Battery F, 136th F. A., 37th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from April 30, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 28, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Battles: Marbache Sector, Meuse-Argonne. Returned to United States on March 12, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 8, 1919.

PAUGH, WILLIAM EARL, Corporal Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor February 10, 1919.

PAUGH, EVERETT DAILY, Private, Co. M, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Lee, Virginia, from September 17 1917, to March, 1918. In M. G. Co., 320th Infantry, 80th Division, until February 1, 1918. Overseas from March 27, 1918, to March 25, 1919. Battles: Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest. Twice wounded in hand and back, at the Marne. Gassed and wounded by high explosive at Argonne Forest. In hospitals at Chantilly, Bordeaux and Limoges, France. Returned to United States on March 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., on April 12, 1919.

ROGERS WILLIAM B., Private, Co. C, 28th Prov. Ordnance Depot. Trained at Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Ind., and at Camp Hancock, Ga., from June 15, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 4, 1918, to February, 1919. Returned to United States on February 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman March 1, 1919.

RUMP, WALTER F., Sergeant, Q. M. C., Utility Construction Division. Trained from September 20, 1917, at Camp Taylor. Served there in camp construction. Discharged on May 17, 1919.

RUNNER, REUBEN RICHARD, Private, Co. E, 18th Railway Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor six months from September 20, 1917. At Camp Grant six weeks. Overseas from March 13, 1918, to April 15, 1919. Returned to United States on April 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 10, 1919.

RYAN, CHARLES DAVID, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., from January 15, 1918. Served there until discharged February 10, 1919.

SCHRAUB, HENRY EDWARD, Corporal, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 1, 1917. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Died of wounds received on September 29, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front and Hindenburg Line.

SCHRAUB, JOHN ELMER, Private, Co. E, 320th Infantry, 80th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3 1918, to September 10, 1919. Battles: Verdun, St. Severin. On detached service to Berlin, January 15, 1919, to end of August, 1919. Returned to United States on September 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, October 14, 1919.

SHOOK, JAMES CLIFTON, Private, Co. A, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from September 20, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 14 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

SHOOK, CECIL EARL, Private, Co. E, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Had influenza and pneumonia in October, 1918. Sent to United States for further treatment, January 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on February 4, 1919.

SIEKERMAN, CLARENCE CLYDE, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 132nd Infantry, 33rd Division. Trained at Camps Grant and Houston, from October 2, 1917, to May, 1917. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to May 17, 1919. Battles: Amiens, Hammel Wood, Very Wood, Verdun, Argonne Forest, lines before Metz. With Army of Occupation at Dekirch, Luxemburg, from December, 1918, to May, 1919. Returned to United States May 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, May 30, 1919. Shell-shocked, hospital treatment near Verdun.

SIEKERMAN, WALTER, Co. E, 311th Infantry, 78th Division. Further report not secured.

STEINGRUBER, EDGAR GEORGE CHAS., Cook, Field Hospital 36, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from April 30, 1918, to July 26, 1919. Overseas from August 13, 1918, to May 27, 1919. Service at Puvenelle Sector October 9—January 7, 1919. Rogevelle from January, 1919, to May, 1919. Returned to United States June 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lee, June 13, 1919.

STEINGRUBER, OTTO BARNEY, Private, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Winona Lake, Ind., and Indianapolis, from October 15,

1918, to December 18, 1918. Discharged at Indianapolis, December 18, 1918.

SANDEFUR, CHARLES HALL, Seaman, U. S. N. R. Trained at Norfolk, Va., from March 29, 1917. Died of measles and pneumonia in Naval Hospital, Newport News on May 2, 1917.

SPANGLER, HOWARD CHARLES, Private, 13th Balloon Co. Trained at Kelley Field, Texas., Ft. Omaha, Neb., and Camp Morrison, Va., from February 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 10, 1918, to January 10, 1919. Reached United States on January 21, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 11, 1919.

STEVENSON, DALLAS LEROY, Private, Ambulance Co., 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 8, 1918, to June 29, 1919. Battles: First Aid Amb. driver at Chateau-Thierry. Returned to United States June 29, 1919. Discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., on July 18, 1919.

SMITH, HOWARD SEBRING, Sergeant, Co. M, 44th Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from May 17, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 30, 1918, to August 8, 1919. Trained at Angiers, France until November, 1918. Sent on North Russia Expedition, five months. Returned to United States August 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August, 1919.

SMITH, MARTIN HENRY, Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to December 1, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line. Wounded, September 29, in thigh and leg by shrapnel. Treatment in hospitals in France and England. Sent to United States December 1, 1918, to Debarkation Hospital No. 4, then to Base Hospital at Camp Grant. Discharged there January 4, 1919.

TEBBING, WILLIAM GARRETT, Private, Headquarters Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to January 31, 1919. In hospital for influenza. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919.

TEBBING, CHARLES HENRY, Wagoner, Supply Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to March, 1919. Had influenza and pneumonia nine weeks. Discharged at Camp Grant, March 9, 1919.

THOMAS, WILLIAM H., Private 1st Class, Battery B, 74th C. A. C. (Rwy. Artillery.) Trained at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 23, 1918, to December 13, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 8, 1919.

THOMAS, EDWARD HENRY, Private, Co. E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to April 27, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne. Reached United States, May 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 23, 1919.

VORIS, AMZIE PETER, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 1st Bn., Ordnance Reserve Corps. Trained at Ft. Scrivener, Ga., and Edgewood, Md., from March 13, 1918, to April, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 5, 1919.

VOGEL, CHARLES HERMAN, Private 1st Class, Co. D, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to June, 1919. Had measles at Ft. Snelling. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 25, 1919.

WARD, JOHN CECIL, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 147th M. G. Bn., 41st Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 5, 1918, to February, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front. Had influenza and pneumonia in Base Hospitals 88 and 24. Sent to United States February 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, March 17, 1919.

WARD, JOSEPH ELLSWORTH, Sergeant, Utility Det., Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Taylor from May 27, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged February 14, 1919.

WEST, WILLIAM HENRY, Private, Base Hospital 99. Trained at Camp Custer from August 29, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 27, 1918, to May 31, 1919. Base Hospital 99 cared for eleven thousand patients, mostly convalescents. Was located at Hyeres, France. Returned to United States May 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 26, 1919.

WEST, OTTO JOHN, Private, Battery B, 2nd F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor and West Point, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to March 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor. Had bronchitis. In hospital two weeks.

WESTMEYER, LOUIS FRED, Corporal, 5th Co., C. A. C. Trained at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, December 22, 1918

WERNER, WILLIAM JOHN C., Private, Co. G, 138th Infantry, 35th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 31, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to April 19, 1918. Battles: Verdun Front, Somme Drive. Gassed on October 31, 1918. Rejoined regiment February 16, 1919. Had sprained ankle, four weeks' treatment in hospital, February and March, 1919. Reached United States on May 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 13, 1919.

WHITTAKER, DALLAS TRENT, Private, Co. A, 19th M. G. Bn., 7th Division. Trained at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, from May 13, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 18, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector. Reached United States on June 21, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 28, 1919.

WHITHAM, MILTON McKINLEY, Private 1st Class, Co. K, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Gordon, Ga., from May 29, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 14, 1918. Killed in battle, October 5, 1918, near Exremont, France.

WOLSTERMAN, EDWARD HENRY, Private, Headquarters Co., 21st F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor from April 30, 1918, to December 13, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor. Had influenza three weeks.

III.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, LEEDOM BOYD, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at San Pedro N. R. Training Camp, California, from November 13, 1917, to June 5, 1918. On duty at Mare Island Receiving Ship, June 6, 1918, to January 13, 1919. Assigned, January 14, 1919, to U. S. S. Oregon in Pacific waters.

BEACH, WILLIAM, Private, Camp Crane Amb. Corps. Trained at Allentown, Pa., from June 22, 1918, to February 1, 1919. Discharged, February 1, 1919, at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

BILBY, WALTER JASPER, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and at Quantico, Va., from May 25, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Quantico, Va., February 11, 1919. Served as drill instructor. Listed in Co. B, 3rd Separate M. G. Co., U. S. M. C.

BLACK, PAUL McKINLEY, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Puget Sound, Washington, from July 8, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Puget Sound, February 15, 1919.

BOSWELL, MORTON HARRISON, Private, Co. E, Am. Tr., 39th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from May 27, 1918, to August 30, 1918. Overseas from August 30, 1918. Returned to United States early in 1919, and was honorably discharged.

BROWN, GEORGE, JR., Private, Co. D, 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to April 17, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front, October 15—November 7, 1918. Reached United States on April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 13, 1919.

BLAIR, EMMETT CLYDE, Sergeant, Co. E, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, from May 8, 1914, to June 12, 1917. Overseas from June 14, 1917, to August 23, 1919. Battles: Cantigny, Montdidier-Noyon, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation at Dernbach and Selters, Germany, from November 12, 1918, to August 16, 1919. Left France August 20, 1919. Reached United States September 3, 1919. Discharged September 25, 1920.

BRENTON, THADDEUS REAMY, H. A. 2, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 9, 1918, to January 28, 1919, when discharged. Had influenza at Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

BRANHAM, RAY ROSCOE, Private, Headquarters Co., 54th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. McKinley, Me., Fort Williams, Me., and Jacksonville, Fla., from October 5, 1914, to March, 1918. Overseas from March 6, 1918. Died of septic pneumonia at Vosges, France, October 21, 1918.

BROKATE, JOHN HENRY, Private, Headquarters Co., 123rd Infantry, 31st Division. Transferred to Co. L, 118th Infantry, 30th Division in France. Trained at Camp Wheeler, Ga., from June 24, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 29, 1918, to March 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 14, 1919. Influenza at Camp Mills.

BYARD, EDWARD, Private, Headquarters Co., 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained at Camps Montgomery and Lee from June 8, 1917, to June 23, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 15, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Sector, Avocourt Sector, Pannes Sector, Meuse-Argonne and Ypres Offensives. Returned to United States on March 15—March 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 21, 1919.

CHAPLIN, FERDINAND ARNOLD, Wagoner, Ambulance Co. 36, 7th Division. Trained at Camp Greenleaf from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 13, 1918, to May 10, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest. Cited for bravery at Rogeville. Returned to United States on May 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., May 28, 1919.

CARTER, JOHN PAUL, Corporal, Co. A, 53rd Ry. Engineers. Trained at Camp Dix, N. J., from April 19, 1918, to June 9, 1918. Overseas from June 9, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Injured in foot and arm while on duty in France. Returned to United States on July 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 19, 1919.

CLINE, ARLEY M., Private, Laundry Co. 517, 1st Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., from November 18, 1917, to March 28, 1918. Overseas from March 28, 1918, to June, 1919. Battles: Cantigny, Soissons. Returned to United States June 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 19, 1919.

CAPLINGER, JAMES LEROY, Sergeant, Motor Transport Corps, 336th M. G. Bn. Served in Regular Army, 1911-1913. Was wounded at Vera Cruz. Re-enlisted June 3, 1917. Trained at Camp Shelby until November, 1918. Sent to Camp Grant in 113th Co. M. P. service, in November, 1918. To Camp Wadsworth, on November 29, 1918. Discharged December 7, 1918, at Camp Wadsworth. Had pneumonia at Camp Shelby.

CAPLINGER, WILBUR, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until discharged for disability on December 4, 1917.

COX, MERRILL MILLER, Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from July 24, 1917, until assigned to U. S. S. Hancock for service at Galveston, Texas. Discharged at Paris Island, August 23, 1919. Had a severe attack of pneumonia while on the Hancock at Galveston, in hospital eight weeks.

CROXTON, RALPH LIONEL, Seaman and Signalman, U. S. S. Northern Pacific and U. S. S. Mexico. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from November 22, 1917, to April, 1918. Service on transport and on battleship; nine trips from April 25, 1918, to March 1, 1919. Discharged at Pittsburg, Pa., on June 28, 1919.

DAY, PAUL E., Private 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

DAY, ROBERT EARL, Private 1st Class, I. C. O. T. S. Trained at Camp Grant from September 3, 1918, to January 10, 1919, when discharged at Camp Grant.

DAMM, JOHN A., Private, 2nd Ind Light F. A., N. G. Trained at Indianapolis two days in each week from December 8, 1917, to time of discharge at Indianapolis, April 15, 1919. Unit never sworn into Federal service.

DISMORE, GLENN MARSHALL, Chief Mechanic, Co. C, 9th Ammunition Train. Trained at Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Camp Sheridan and McClellan, Ala., from June 15, 1918, to February 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 7, 1919.

ECKERT, WALTER, Private, 382nd Co., U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from October 16, 1918, to February 28, 1919, when discharged at Paris Island.

EWING, ASHEL E., Sergeant, 2nd Co., 6th Bn., Ordnance Repair Detch. Trained at Indianapolis from June 15, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to July 10, 1919. At Ordnance Repair Shops, Mehun. Returned to United States July 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 25, 1919.

FERATHER, DANIEL BRENTON, Mechanic, Headquarters Co., 159 Dev. Bn. Trained at Camp Taylor from May 27, 1918, to discharge on December 24, 1918.

FRANCISCO, WALTER BRENTON, Private, Troop H, 16th Cavalry, U. S. Regular Army. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Ft. Brown, Texas, from June 3, 1918, to January 27, 1919, when discharged at San Antonio, Texas. Hospital treatment at Brownsville, Texas.

FRANCIS, JAMES ALVA, Electrician 3rd Class, Destroyer Jacob Jones. Trained at Norfolk, Va., from September 29, 1916, until assigned to ship. Lost at sea when the Jacob Jones was torpedoed December 6, 1917.

FREMDLING, GEORGE AARON, Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, to discharge on December 26, 1918.

GAITHER, LESTER ALBERT, Radio Electrician, U. S. Navy. Trained at Newport, R. I., and Harvard Radio School at Cambridge, Mass., from July 26, 1918, to January 14, 1919. Discharged at Cambridge. Throat operation at Chelsea, Mass., November 16—December 20, 1918.

GOSS, GEORGE, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1918, until discharged for disability on February 4, 1918.

GOSS, WILLIAM, Corporal, Co. B, 695th Engineers, 27th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Forrest and Upton from April 29, 1918, to June 1, 1918. Overseas from August 1, 1918, to August 1, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry and Argonne. Returned to United States on June 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 29, 1919.

GRAY, DAILY WILLIAM, Private 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15th, 1918, to February 12 1919. Reached United States February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

HALLOWELL, WALTER STITES, Private, Battery F, 326th F. A., 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and West Point, Ky., from July 22, 1918, to September 9, 1918. Overseas from September 9, 1918, to February 2, 1919. Reached United States on February 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, March 8, 1919.

HICKS, LEO EDGAR, Radio Electrician 1st Class, U. S. S. Delaware and U. S. S. Seneca. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from December 26, 1917. Instructor at Great Lakes; Electrician at Chatham, Mass., Otterelif, Me., Receiving Ship, Boston Marine Base, Shellburne, N. D., Tr. Station at Hingham, Mass., until assigned to ship and Naval Communicating Service, Washington, D. C. Released at Pittsburg, Pa., July 11, 1919.

HANDLE, ROBERT NEVILLE, Private, Co. 4, 54th Infantry. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., from May 11, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September, 1918, to January, 1919. Battles: Alsace-Lorraine, Argonne Forest. Suffered trench feet, shrapnel wounds and was gassed. Hospital treatment at Verdun. Returned to United States on January 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 1, 1919.

HARDING, TILFORD IRVING, Seaman, 2nd Cl., U. S. S. DeKalb. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from August 27, 1918, to November, 1918, when assigned to U. S. DeKalb. Released January 21, 1919, at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

HARTMAN, LEO LEWIS, Corporal, 80th Co., 6th U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Quantico, Va., from May 21, 1917, to January, 1918. Overseas from January 19, 1918, to July 29, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front, Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons. Wounded July 19 in right hip by high explosive shell. Gassed at Verdun in March. Sent to hospitals at Rouen for wounds. To Liverpool hospital for trench feet until November 20. Rejoined regiment by train at Rhinebroke, Germany, on January 27, 1919. Stationed at Neuwied, Germany, for four months. Left Germany on July 23, 1919. Left France on July 29, 1919. Reached United States on August 7, 1919. Second Division paraded in New York City on August 9 and in Washington, D. C., on August 12, 1919. (President Wilson led the parade of Marines in 1917 before going overseas.) Discharged at Quantico, Va., August 13, 1919.

HUMPHREY, HENRY PHINEAS, Private, Co. 515, Motor Command No. 44, M. T. C. Trained at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Camps Merritt and Mills, N. Y., and Fifteenth St. Garage, New York City, also at Hoboken, N. J., from November 11, 1918. Had influenza-pneumonia at Camp Mills, N. Y., and diphtheria at Embarkation hospital, Hoboken, N. J. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 5, 1919.

KENAN, CLYDE HARRY, Q. M. Sergeant, Q M. C. Trained at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from March 7, 1914, to August, 1916. Sent to Colon, Republic of Panama, August 21, 1916. Furloughed to reserve, April 9, 1919, at Ft. Amador, Canal Zone.

KELLEY, DALLIE ANDERSON, Private 1st Class, Co. I, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division. Trained at Camp Perry, O., and Camp Mills, N. Y., from June 8, 1917, to October, 1917. Overseas from October 29, 1917, to March 23, 1919. Battles: Toul, Lorraine Front, Champagne. Captured by Germans on July 15, 1918, and held prisoner until November 11, 1918. Spent two months in hospitals in France after release by Germans. Left France, March 23, 1919. Reached United States April 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on April 23, 1919.

KINDLESPARKER, BERT, Private, Co. A, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Sevier from March 29 1918, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to March 16, 1919. Badly burned in a gasoline explosion at Beaumont, France. Returned to United States March 16—March 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 22, 1919.

KESTLER, ERNEST LAWRENCE, Private, Battery B, 2nd Ind. Light F. A., N. G. Enlisted at Indianapolis, December 10, 1917, and trained there at the Armory two days in each week until discharged, April 15, 1919. Not in Federal service.

KRUSE, ALFRED, Private, Co. B, 605th Engineers, 8th Army Corps. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga., from April 30, 1918, to September 20, 1918. Overseas from September 20, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Reached United States on June 18, 1919. Discharged on June 26, 1919.

KRUSE, FRANK FREDERICK, Private, 89th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ky., and Jackson, S. C., from September 4, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Jackson. Hospital treatment at Convalescent Center, Camp Jackson.

LEVI, WEBER, Second Lieutenant, Troop A, 8th Cavalry, 5th Division. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from September 3, 1915, to September 26, 1918. Service on Mexican border. Discharged on March 7, 1919.

LOVE, LEO CHESLEY, Private, M. G. Co., 336th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 25, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to June 5, 1919. Reached United States on June 12, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, July 31, 1919.

MOSIER CLAUDE, Private, Co. B, 5th Squadron, Air Service. Trained at Rolling Prairie, Ind., from October 15, 1918, to December, 1918, when discharged.

McCLAIN, CLARENCE, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant on February 10, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza at Camp McClellan.

MEYER, WLLIAM LEE, Private, Hospital Train No. 1, Jersey City, N. J., Medical Department. Trained at Camp Taylor, Camp Greenleaf and Fort Sheridan from May 27, 1918, to October, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J.

MISTLER, CARL ALBERT, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to January 7, 1919. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, St. Quentin Sector of Hindenburg Line. Wounded September 29, 1918. Hospital treatment at Rouen, France, Warminster, England, Winchester, England, Liverpool, England, Ellis Island, N. Y., and Camp Taylor, Ky. Reached United States January 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor May 12, 1919.

MOSIER, LOUIS BELMA, Private, 25th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 5, 1919, when discharged at Camp Taylor.

MOST, ALBERT EMMETT, Private, Co. A, 309th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 9, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Guarded German prisoners; built saw-mills; took care of five hundred kilometers of railway. Returned to United States on July 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 18, 1919. Had mumps and "flu" at Base Hospital 34, St. Mals, France.

MEYERS, ROBERT, Sergeant, Medical Department, U. S. Army. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from March 29, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on July 29, 1919.

NOYES, RUSSELL JAMES, Sergeant, Co C, 128th Engineers. Trained at Camp Humphreys, Va., from May 7, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 20, 1918, to June 30, 1919. (Hospital treament for foot trouble.) Reached United States July 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 22, 1919.

RADIGAN, ROBERT BERNARD, Seaman, U. S. S. Alabama. Trained at Great Lakes and Hampton Roads, from June 15, 1918, to September 30, 1918. Discharged at Hampton Roads.

REINKING, ELMER COURTNEY Private, Co. B, 46th Bn., U. S. Guards. Trained at Camp Taylor to October 28, 1918. Sent to Ft. Riley, Kan. for guard duty. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kas. on December 11, 1918.

ROW, IRVING FRANCIS, First Lieutenant, Dental Reserve Corps. Trained at Camp Bowie, Texas. Enlisted July 13, 1917. Received commission August 15, 1917. Called to active duty at Camp Bowie on September 18, 1918, where he spent ten months. Discharged at Camp Taylor, August 13, 1919.

ROW, PERRY QUENTIN, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from June 20, 1918, to September 7, 1918, and at Indiana University from September 7, 1918, until released December 20, 1918.

SAGE, ROY, Private 1st Class, M. G. Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Ypres, Belgium; Hinderburg Line at Bellicourt, Cambraie, St. Quentin. Reached United States on April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 24, 1919.

SELLERS, BENJAMIN HARRISON, Private, 29th Co., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from July 22, 1918, to April, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 8, 1919.

SIMON, JOHN HENRY, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until discharged for disability, December 3, 1917.

SMOCK, DON CARL, Corporal, U. S. Infantry. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to December 20, 1917. At Camp Meigs to January 15, 1918. Overseas from January 17, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Returned to United States June 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 27, 1919.

SMOCK, REUBEN HORTON, Private, Co. F, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from September 20, 1917, to February, 1918. Overseas from February 27, 1918, to August 1, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, Marbache, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation in Germany eight months. Located at Engers. Returned to United States, August 1—August 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 15, 1919.

SMITH, JOHN SIMEON, Sergeant, Co. A, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Texas City, Texas, from May 2, 1914, to June, 1917. Overseas from June 12, 1917, to August, 1919. Battles: Montdidier, St. Mihiel, Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Toul, Sizeares, Beaumont, Bosemont, Cantigny, Mont Sector, Chateau-Thierry. Wounded twice in left arm; gassed at Cantigny; with Army of Occupation in Germany from November, 1918, until August, 1919. Reached United States on August 18, 1919. Re-enlisted.

SCHROEDER, IRVING HENRY, Private, 7th Recruiting Squadron Air Service. Was trained at Ft. Wayne, Mich., from August 15, 1918, to discharge there on January 28, 1919.

SPARLING, CLARENCE EUGENE, First Lieutenant, C. A., 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained in this unit at Camp Taylor from September 9, 1917, to January 5, 1918, when transferred to 3rd O. T. S. C. Commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1918. Transferred to Inft. Replacement Camp, Camp Pike, Ark., then to 7th Co., S. A. R. D., in September, 1918. Sailed as commander of company on September 23, 1918. Transferred in France to Co A, 161st Infantry, 41st Division. (Sunset Division.) Commissioned First Lieutenant and transferred to Yankee Division. Overseas from September 23, 1918, to March 28, 1919. Battles: Verdun. Returned to United States April 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Devens, April 28, 1919.

STONEKING, ELMER McKINLEY, Private, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from September 1, 1918, to April 11, 1919, when discharged. Five weeks of influenza-pneumonia at Indianapolis Training School.

STUBBEMAN, ROBERT LAWRENCE, Private, Field Hospital Co. 115, 114th Sanitary Train, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 26, 1918, to June, 1919. Reached United States June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 9, 1919.

STUTIE, HARRY, Sergeant 1st Class, Q. M. C. Trained from June 11, 1917, to May 10, 1919, at Camp Custer in Chemical work. Discharged at Camp Custer.

SWAZY, HARRY, Sergeant, E. Co., 3rd Division Supply Train. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M. and Camp Travis, Texas, from December 3, 1913, to April, 1918. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne. Slightly gassed, suffered pneumonia June 10, 1918. Eight weeks in hospital. Returned to United States on July 22, 1919. Discharged November 6, 1919, at Camp Dix, N. J.

TERRY, ROY STANHOPE, Private, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp McClellan, on January 31, 1919.

TOWNSEND, SANFORD BEVAN, Private, Indiana Limited Service. Served as army clerk on the White County Draft Board at Monticello, under Major George C. Baltzell, State Conscription Agent for Indiana. Served from September 7, 1918, to January 7, 1919, when discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

WAGER, KENAN VELMORE, Corporal, 107th Ordnance Depot Co. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Camp Gordon, Ga., from June 4, 1918, to March 10, 1919, when discharged. Member of band.

WAGNER, WILLIAM WEBER, Musician 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 5, 1919.

WILSON, THOMAS BENJAMIN, Private 1st Class, 463rd Co., U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from October 17, 1918, to discharge on January 18, 1919.

WILSON, ADLAI ERNEST, Private, Medical Department, U. S. Army. Trained at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from March 15, 1917, until his death there of measles and diphtheria on April 25, 1917.

WILSON WILLIAM DAILY, Private, S. A. T. C., Franklin College, Franklin, Ind. Trained from October 1, 1918, until discharged on December 21, 1918.

WOOLEY, EDGAR DANIEL, Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to December 8, 1918. Battles: Ypres, St. Quentin. Wounded at St. Quentin, September 29, 1918, machine-gun bullet through the mouth, knocking out seven teeth and ranging down through the lung. Hospital treatment, 6th British General Hospital and at Portsmouth, England. Reached United States December 16, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant on January 11, 1919.

YATER, RUSSELL CHARLES, Corporal, 20th Co., 5th Training Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, until discharged on December 7, 1918.

IV.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

AHRENS, JOHN EDWARD, Private, Battery E, 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 19. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

ASCHE, PHILIP FREEMAN, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Hampton Roads, Va., from May 13, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 24, 1918, to April 28, 1919. At Queenstown, Ireland, from November 15, 1918, to April 25, 1919. Reached United States on May 7, 1919. Discharged June 20, 1919.

ASCHE, CLARENCE THEODORE, Sergeant, Battery D, 40th C. A. C. Trained in Regular Army at Ft. Adams, R. I., in 1912-13. At Ft. Barry, Cal., from July, 1914, to September, 1918. At Camp Upton, N. Y., September 15-18, 1918. Overseas from October 18, 1918, to November 22, 1918. Returned to Camp Upton, November 22, assigned here to 40th C. A. C. Had gone overseas in Replacement Unit. Furloughed to Regular Army Reserve at San Francisco, October, 1919.

BENTZ, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Corporal, 2nd Co., 18th Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from September 20, 1917, to January 1, 1918. At Camp Grant in 18th Engineers until March 1, 1918. Overseas from March 14, 1918, to July 14, 1919. Transferred at Brest, France, to Administrative Labor Bureau at Bordeaux, France. Served here until returned to United States, July 14—July 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 31, 1919.

BODE, ELMER WILLIAM, L. E. R., U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and at Harvard University Radio School from February 4, 1918, until discharged at Cambridge, Mass., on February 13, 1919.

BODE, GEORGE OMER, Seaman, U. S. S. Vermont. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. from February 15, 1918, to October, 1918, when assigned to the Vermont. Served on U. S. S. Pastory, Transport, from January to September, 1919. Discharged September 24, 1919, at Pittsburg, Pa.

BULTMAN, FORREST CLYDE, Private, Terre Haute, S. A. T. C. Trained at Terre Haute from October 7, 1918, until his death from pneumonia at St. Anthony's Hospital, Terre Haute, on November 7, 1918.

BUSTEED, WILLIAM ERNEST, Petty Officer, U. S. S. Imperator. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from February 8, 1918, to assignment to ship. Service, transport work from New York to Brest, France.

COOK, ALEX HENRY, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from June 4, 1918, to release on February 26, 1919. Hospital record for influenza.

COOK, NICHOLAS GEORGE, Private, U. S. Infantry. Served in Alaskan regiment.

DUNBAR, EVERETT B., Private, Air Service. Trained at special school at Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne, Mich., from August 15, 1918, to discharge at Ft. Wayne on January 22, 1919.

EINHAUS, AMOR JOHN HENRY, Private, Battery B, 74th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 23, 1918, to December 13, 1918. Reached United States on December 23, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman on January 9, 1919.

ERTZINGER, GEORGE G., Private 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on June 23, 1919.

FINKE, HARRY C., Private, Field Hospital 381, 321st Sanitary Train, 96th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Wadsworth, S. C., from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on December 30, 1918.

FINKE, CLARENCE JOHN, Private, Evacuation Hospital 29. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Beauregard from May 28, 1918, to November, 1918. Overseas from November 2, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Reached United States on July 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 18, 1919.

FOLLMER, FRED ALBERT, Private 1st Class, Field Remount Squadron 337. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ky., Johnston, Fla. and Hill, Va., from October 4, 1917, to October 23, 1918. Overseas from October 23, 1918, to July 5, 1919. Reached United States on July 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 23, 1919. Had cerebro-spinal meningitis at Camp Taylor.

FRUCHTNICHT, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, Private, Field Remount Squadron 323. Trained at Camps Taylor and Jos. E. Johnston from September 20, 1917, to September 7, 1918. Overseas from September 7, 1918, to June 17, 1919. Reached United States on June 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 9, 1919.

GAULT, HARRY HARRISON, Sergeant, Co. D, 17th Railway Engineers. Trained at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., from June 16, 1917, to July, 1917. Overseas from July 28, 1917, to March 11, 1919. Reached United States on March 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on April 14, 1919.

GRAY, THOMAS, Private 1st Class, Battery A. 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919.

GOOKINS, JAMES WATSON, Corporal, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from September 9, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 4, 1918, to April 18, 1919. Trained in France at Camp d'Auvors and LeMans. Reached United States on April 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 10, 1919. Main service was in training fresh troops at Camps Taylor and Sherman. Corporal Gookins volunteered ahead of his call and went in the first two per cent. draft from Ripley County.

HARLAMMERT, HARRY WILLIAM, Corporal, Headquarters Co., 3rd Evacuation Hospital, Medical Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from May 27, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on January 11, 1919.

HASTINGS, WALTER ELBERT, Private 1st Class, Ambulance Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 18, 1919. Reached United States on May 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lee, Va., on June 3, 1919.

HORN, OSCAR CARL, Corporal, 498 Motor Truck Co., 421 Motor Supply Train. Trained at Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., from June 14, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 17, 1918, to September 21, 1919. Reached United States on September 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., October 4, 1919.

JOHNSON, JOHN WILLIAM, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C., 34th Brigade. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 14, 1918, to March 8, 1919. Reached United States on March 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on April 30, 1919. Hospital treatment at Angers, France, Base Hospitals 27 and 85.

KECK, ASA NEWMAN, Fireman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., Hampton Roads, Va. and Bay Ridge, N. Y. from May 17, 1918, to discharge at Great Lakes on June 19,1919.

KECK, CHESTER ARTHUR, Sergeant, Motor Truck Co. 469, Motor Supply Train 418, 5th Army Corps. Trained at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Fla. and Camp Stuart, Va., from February 21, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to August 10, 1919. Battles: Verdun, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne. Reached United States on August 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on August 26, 1919.

KECK, DAVID IRWIN, Private, General Hospital No. 3. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from May 27, 1918, until assigned to General Hospital 3 at Colonia, N. J. Discharged at Colonia on October 4, 1918. Mastoid operation of right ear while at Colonia resulted in disability.

KEENE, JOSEPH BERNARD, Private, Co. D, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to April 1, 1918. Sent overseas in Automatic Casual Replacement Co. on April 8, 1918. To that time had belonged to Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division.

Sent to 2nd Division at Chateau-Thierry June 5, 1918. At Soissons in July. Marbache Sector near Metz in August. St. Mihiel Offensive in September. Champagne Drive in October. Was wounded on October 4 in the right hip with a machine-gun bullet. Was also gassed at the same time. Treated in Base Hospital No. 5, near Paris, Red Cross Unit, and in Base Hospital 85 at Paris. Returned to his regiment at Vallandar, Germany, on January 7, 1919. Left Germany June 15, going by train to Brest, France. Left France June 23, 1919. Reached Hoboken, N. J. on August 4. Discharged at Camp Sherman on August 16, 1919.

KOECHLIN, ROY CHARLES, 3rd Class Q. M., U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Hampton Roads, Va., from May 3, 1918, to October, 1918. Sent to Brest, France, on the Madawaska in October. Released March 7, 1919, at Philadelphia, Pa. Had mumps three weeks at Hampton Roads, Va.

KREINHOP, GEORGE ALBERT, Private 1st Class, Battery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on February 12, 1919.

KREINHOP, WILLIAM HENRY, Private 1st Class, U. S. Army Base Hospital, Medical Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ky., Greenleaf, Ga., and Green, N. C., from May 27, 1918, to March 17, 1919, when discharged at Camp Green.

LUERS, CONRAD HENRY, Private, 2nd Co., Development Battalion No. 1. Trained at Camps Taylor and Henry Knox, Ky., from July 22, 1918, until discharged at Camp Taylor on January 25, 1919. Over three weeks' treatment for influenza at Camp Taylor.

MESSNER, WALTER MARTIN, Bugler, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Camp Sherman from September 20, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April, 1919. Transferred to Co. D, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division in France. Battles: Lys-Scheldt in Belgium. Returned to United States in April, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

NEDDERMAN, ELMER B., Private, Co. I, 131st Infantry, 33rd Division. Trained at Camp Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 26, 1918, to May 14, 1919. Reached United States on May 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 3, 1919. In Luxemburg with the Army of Occupation through the latter part of the winter and in the spring of 1919.

NEDDERMAN, FRED H., Mechanic, Co. E, 51st Infantry, 6th Division. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga., from May 1, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 6, 1918, to September, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne and Vosges Offensives. Was assigned to General Pershing's Composite Regiment, May 10, 1919, and took part with it in the parades in Paris, London, Brussels, New York and Washington. This regiment was chosen to represent the American Army, and Ripley County is proud to claim three of its members. Returned to United States September 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 27, 1918.

PAPENHAUS, EARL LEONARD, Sergeant, Base Hospital 119. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 29, 1918, to July 6, 1919. Was located at Savonay, France. Base 119 was last used as an Evacuation Hospital. Returned to United States July 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 23, 1919.

PAPENHAUS, ALFRED CARL, Private, Ambulance Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from April 29, 1918, to end of July, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to June 17, 1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector, October 10—November 11, 1918. Ambulance Companies established First Aid Stations and were organized as litter-bearers, runners carrying messages, and as ambulance drivers. The wounded were carried to Field Hospitals and sent in Ambulances to Base Hospitals. This last was supposed to be the work of the Evacuation Hospitals. The Ambulance Companies worked on the battlefields. Reached United States on June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 10, 1919.

RECKEWEG, NELSON HERMAN, Private, S. A. T. C. at Camp Wittenberg, Springfield, Ohio. Trained here from October 11, 1918, until discharged at Wittenberg Barracks on December 19, 1918.

RIMSTIDT, EDWARD JAMES, Corporal, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, Co. B, 5thDivision. Enlisted as private in the Regular Army, February 25, 1916. Trained at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, in Co. F, 7th Infantry, and also at Ft. Bliss, Texas, for eighteen months. Sent to Gettysburg, Pa., in June, 1917, then to Camp Green, S. C. Transferred here to Fifth Division. Trained at Camp Green until April, 1918. Overseas from April 12, 1918, to March 28, 1919. Battles: In trenches, Aneuil Sector, St. Die Sector, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Wounded at Verdun, shrapnel through lower arm. Treated at American Base Hospital at Meves, France, until January 25, 1919. Sent then in a Casual Company to Cranes, France, and transferred to Co. H,

340th Infantry, 85th Division. Left France, March 28, 1919. Sent to Camp Upton and transferred to Transport Corps 378. Was slightly gassed at St. Mihiel. Two machine-gun bullets passed through the canister of gas-mask also. Discharged July 30, 1920, at Camp Upton, New York.

SARRINGHAUS, HARRY RICHARD, Private 1st Class, Co. F, 51st Infantry, 6th Division. Trained at Camp Forrest, Ga., from May 4, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 6, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Battles: Argonne-Meuse Reserve. Returned to United States on July 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y., on July 15, 1919.

SARRINGHAUS, GEORGE JOHN, Private 1st Class, Machine Gun Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 3, 1919.

SCHMALTZ, HENRY EDWARD, Corporal, Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn; and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 10, 1919.

SCHUSTER, JOHN HAGEN, Private 1st Class, U. S. A. Debarkation Hospital No. 1. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from May 27, 1918, until assigned to hospital. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 23, 1919.

SMITH, HENRY McKINLEY, Mail Clerk, U. S. Navy. Trained at Newport, R. I., from April 16, 1917. Not discharged but still in service in 1920.

SHORTEN, JAMES WILLIAM, Private, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Trained at Camp Sherman, O. and Camp Morrison, Va., from December 15, 1917, until discharged at Lee Hall, Va., on April 24, 1919.

SHORTEN, STEVEN N., Private, 55th Co., 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from Feb. 4, 1918, to May 23, 1918. Overseas from May 23, 1918, to June 20, 1919. Battles: Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, Meuse-Argonne. Gassed, shoulder shattered by shell. Treatment at American Hospital at Bordeaux, France. Returned to United States on June 20, 1919. Furloughed on reserve, June, 1919.

VOEGE, JOHN HENRY, Private, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to December, 1918. Hospital treatment at McClellan for influenza two weeks in October. Discharged at Camp McClellan, December 16, 1918.

WATTERS, CURTIS ORLANDO, Cook, Co. D, 53rd Infantry, 6th Division. Trained at Camp Cotton, Texas, Camp Baker, Camp Forrest, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Grant and Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., from June 24, 1916, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 6, 1918, to June 6, 1919. Returned to United States on June 12, 1919, was with Punitive Expedition into Mexico, August 1, 1916—February 5, 1917. Discharged in November, 1919.

WEBSTER, ARTHUR, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from October 4, 1917, to March, 1918. Overseas from March 15, 1918, to March 7, 1919, with First Construction Co. Reached United States again March 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 11, 1919.

WENTZ, FRANK MORRIS, Private, Co. B, 1st Anti-Aircraft M. G. Bn. Trained at Camp Sherman and Camp Sheridan from July 28, 1917, to April, 1918. Overseas from April 29, 1918, to April 23, 1919. Battles: Aisne-Marne, Somme, Meuse-Argonne, Toul, Verdun, St. Mihiel. Returned to United States on April 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 23, 1919.

V.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, WILLIAM LYNN, Quartermaster Aviation, 1st Class, Aviation Service, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 3, 1918, until released at Great Lakes on December 31, 1918.

ALLEN, ARTHUR LESLIE, Wagoner, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

ANDERSON, CLAYTON HAZEN, Private, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on March 14, 1919.

AUSTIN, JOHN GROVER, Private, 3rd Co., 5th Bn., 1st Regiment, P. O. D. Trained at Camp Hancock, Ga., from June 15, 1918, to August, 1918.

Overseas from August 31, 1918, to July 8, 1919. Was placed in Ordnance Department after the Armistice. Air Service until then. Discharged July 26, 1919.

ACRA, JOHN WESLEY, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital, Camp Taylor. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, until April 23, 1918. Served at hospital until discharged on September 4, 1919.

BAILEY, GEORGE HIRAM, Private, S. A. T. C., Purdue University. Trained at Purdue and Fortress Monroe, Va., from October 9, 1918, to discharge at Ft. Monroe on February 8, 1919. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Officers' Training School.

BEDUNNAH, ALONZO RAYMOND, Private, Battery B, 6th F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, to December 13, 1919, when discharged.

BEDUNNAH, THOMAS EDWIN, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 19, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Reached United States on February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

BELCHER, JAMES LAWRENCE, Sergeant, Co. E, 42nd Infantry. Trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, Ft. Logan, Col., Camp Grant, Ill., Camp Dodge, Ia., Picatuny Arsenal, N. J., Camp Devens, Mass., Camp Mills, N. Y., and Camp Upton, N. Y., from June 20, 1917, to discharge at Camp Upton on January 23, 1919.

BERGDOLL, HOWARD GLENN, 1st Sergeant, Butchery Co. 327, Q. M. C. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Fla., from June 4, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 26, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Returned to United States on July 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, July 21, 1919.

BERGMAN, FRANK HENRY, Private, Battery A, 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, February 12, 1919. Had influenza, pneumonia and rheumatism at Base Hospital, Camp McClellan.

BERGMAN, GEORGE, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Reached United States on February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

BERGMAN, WILLIAM JOHN, Corporal, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 23, 1919.

BOHLKE, EDWARD LOUIS, Wagoner, Co. B, 1st M. G. Bn., 1st Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from June 5, 1917, to October, 1917. Overseas from October 31, 1917, to August 24, 1919. Battles: Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan. With Army of Occupation in Germany from November, 1918, to August, 1919. Returned to United States August 24—September 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 25, 1919.

BORN, EMIL GEORGE, Sergeant 1st Class, Co. C, 346th Machine Gun Bn. Trained at Camp Lewis, American Lakes, Washington, from August, 1917, to April, 1918. Overseas from April 15, 1918, to January 11, 1920. Served in Paris in clerical work. Returned to United States on January 24, 1920. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., on January 31, 1920. His transport, Northern Pacific, coming home rescued the passengers and crew on the disabled Powhatan five hundred fifty-eight miles out from New York.

BRANDT, FRANK JOHN, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor March 29, 1919.

BRUCE, MURRAY LANG, Sergeant, 22nd Infantry. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., from May 7, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 3, 1918, to February 28, 1919. Battles: Argonne, St. Mihiel. Was gassed in battle. Treatment at Essay, Toul, Rimacourt, Chatel-Guyox and Bordeaux, France. Discharged, April 25, 1919.

BRUCE, STANLEY HARRY, Corporal, Co. F, 336th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to discharge, May 1, 1919. Transferred to Military Police, Co. B, 2nd Dev. Bn. The 84th was called the Lincoln Division.

BUTTS, PALMER HUBERT, Water Tender, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes from February 15, 1916, to June, 1917. Assigned to U. S. S. Cruiser Birmingham, convoy duty to France. Had scarlet fever and was operated on for appendicitis at Great Lakes in February and March, 1917. Discharged at Mare Island, Cal., on February 14, 1920.

BUTTS, HUBERT PERRY, Captain, Medical Corps. Served three years in Hospital Corps, in Spanish War, Boxer Trouble in China, and in Philippines from 1900 to 1903. Received commission as First Lieutenant, Medical Corps on May 16, 1917. Assigned to Am. Train, 84th

Division. Trained at Camp Taylor. Mustering duty of National Guard, South Dakota in July and August, 1917. Treatment at Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, for infection of throat and loss of voice, May and June, 1918. Still in service 1920.

BREWINGTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Valparaiso and Purdue University from October 9, 1918, until discharged at Camp Taylor on December 22, 1918. Had waived exemption granted September 1, 1918, because of dependent mother.

COFFEE, ROBERT, Private, Co. F, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to August 23, 1919. Sent in Replacement Unit to First Division. Battle: Sedan. With Army of Occupation in Germany from November, 1918, to August, 1919. Reached United States on September 3, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., on October 29, 1919.

CONGER WILBUR GLENN, Private, Mobile Hospital Unit 102. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from March 29, 1918, to November, 1918. Overseas from November 13, 1918, to March 6, 1919. Reached United States, March 19, 1919. Discharged, April 7, 1919, at Camp Sherman.

CONNELLEY, PAUL CURTIS, First Sergeant, Co. B, 139th M. G. Bn., 28th Division. Trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., from June 1, 1917 to October, 1918. Overseas from October 6, 1918, to December 8, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 8, 1919.

CONYERS, JOHN WOODWARD, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Camp Purdue, Lafayette, Ind., from October 9, 1918, to discharge on December 19, 1918.

ENDRES, EDWARD HENRY, Private, Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 1, 1919.

ENDRES, CHRIST FRED, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line. Killed near Vaux, Andigny, France, on the Somme Front on October 10, 1918.

FELIX, ALVIN CLIFFORD, Private Air Service. Trained at Ft. Wayne, Mich., in Indianapolis Tr. Det No. 1, from August 15, 1918, to discharge at Ft. Wayne on January 22, 1919.

FERRINGER, LOUIS JOHN, Water Tender, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes and U. S. S. Indiana at Ft. Monroe, Va., from May 15, 1918, to assignment to ship. Served on U. S. S. Santiago, U. S. S. Lake Traverse, Naval Base 29 and in Freight Transport. Discharged at Pittsburg, Pa. on September 18, 1919. Treated for influenza at Bordeaux, France.

FISHER, EVERETT, Private, Co. I, 2nd Engineers. Trained at Camp Humphreys, Va., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Humphreys on February 17, 1919.

FLETCHER, FLOYD RAYMOND, Private, Co. I, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 1, 1917. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to March 21, 1919. Battles: Voormezeele, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Beaucourt, Premont, Busigny, Becquigny, EsCanfourth, Hai Memeresse, Vaux, Andigny, St. Benim, St. Souplet, Molain, St. Martin Riviere, Ribeauville and Mazingheim. Reached United States on April 2, 1919. Discharged April, 1919.

FOX, WILLARD WALTER, Wagoner, Supply Co., 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from October 6, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to July 5, 1919. Service, worked on Convalsecent Camp at Le Mans, France. Returned to United States on July 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 25, 1919.

FOX, CHRISS ADAM, Private, 3rd Co., 1st Dev. Bn. Trained at Camp Taylor from June, 1918, to discharge on January 25, 1919.

FRANKEL, NATHAN, Private, Amb. Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918 Overseas from August 14, 1918, to June 15, 1919. Service: Puvenelle Sector west of Moselle River, October 10—November 9 Defensive: Same sector, November 9-11, Second Army Offensive. With Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany, on detached service in February and March, 1919. (Two ambulance companies were sent.) Reached United States on June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 10, 1919.

FUERST, EDWARD FRANK, Private 1st Class, 5th Co., C. A. C. Trained at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., from December 18, 1917, to discharge on December 18, 1918.

FULLER, IVOR FRANK, Private, Battery F, 339th F. A. Trained at Purdue University Motor Mechanic Section, from April 27, 1918, to June 16, 1918, at Camps Mills, L. I. Had a major operation at Mitchell Field, L. I. Post Hospital. Was at Base Hospital at Mineola, L. I., before operation. Sent to Camp Merritt in Casual Battalion after recovery and returned to regiment at Camp Mills. Overseas from August 23, 1918, to January 19, 1919. Trained in France at Ordnance Training Center No. 3 at Claremont-Ferrand, France. Sent back to 339th F. A. in November, 1918. Left France on January 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 22, 1919.

GANDER, LOUIS CLEMENS, Private, Co. F, 2nd Bn., 22nd Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, from May 6, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 12, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 16, 1919. Had reached United States on July 13, 1919.

GARRISON, LEE ARTHUR, Corporal, M. G. Co., 40th Infantry. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., from June 21, 1917. Served at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Camp Custer, Mich. and Camp Sherman, O. Discharged January 2, 1919, at Camp Sherman. Had had service previously in Marine Corps. While in the Marines had served on U. S. S. Kansas, Texas, Chester and Salem.

GERRARD, GEORGE, Private, Co. B, 429th Regiment, Motor Service Transportation. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., from August 28, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 5, 1919.

GERRARD, WILLIAM, Corporal, Battery A, 9th F. A. Trained at Ft. Logan, Col., Ft. McDowell, Cal., Schofield Barracks, H. T., from June 28, 1917, to March 31, 1919, when discharged at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

GERRARD, FRED, Ordnance Sergeant, 1st Class, Cadre. 159th Depot Brigade, later 142nd Ordnance Depot Co. Trained at Camps Taylor and Henry Knox from April 29, 1918, to discharge at Camp Knox on April 28, 1919.

GROSSMAN, JOSEPH, Private 1st Class, 112th Am. Train, 37th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sheridan, Ala., from April 30, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 27, 1918, to March 21, 1919. Battles: Somme and Argonne. Reached United States on April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 14, 1919. Was slightly gassed twice in France. Had hospital treatment for mumps also.

HARRIS, RAYMOND BRYAN, Boilermaker, U. S. S. Jason. Trained at Norfolk, Va. from January 18, 1917, to June 8, 1917, when assigned to ship. Overseas transportation service during the war. Enlistment will expire January 17, 1921.

HEISMAN, SAMUEL RICHARD, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele in Belgium; Hindenburg Line. Gassed on October 23 and died at hospital in Rouen, France, on October 28, 1918.

HERBST, JOSEPH EDWARD, Corporal, Co. A, 337th Bn., Tank Corps. Trained at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., from June 28, 1918 to October, 1918. Overseas from October 27, 1918, to July 30, 1919. Reached United States on August 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 15, 1919. With Army of Occupation in Germany from December 16, 1918, to July 22, 1919, in Motor Transport Corps 815, 19th Provisional Motor Command. Headquarters at Bassenheim, Germany.

HILLMAN GEORGE WASHINGTON, Horseshoer, Battery A. 150th F. A., 42nd Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and Camp Taylor from May 8, 1917, to October, 1917. Overseas from October 18, 1917, to April, 1919. Battles: Lorraine Front. Returned to United States May 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on May 9, 1919. Was with Army of Occupation in Germany from December, 1918, to April, 1919. Marched through Luxemburg.

HILL, JOSEPH PHILIP, Private, S A. T. C. Trained at Central Normal College, Danville, Ind., from October 21, 1918, to discharge on December 14, 1918.

HUNTER, RUSSELL EDWARD, Private, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Valparaiso and Indianapolis, Ind., from August 28, 1918, to discharge at Indianapolis, December 11, 1918.

HUNTINGTON, FRANK CORNELIUS, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1917. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 2, 1919.

JACKSON, HERSCHEL RAYMOND, Private 1st Class, Ambulance Co. 35, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from May, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 11, 1919. Reached United States on May 23, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison on July 5, 1919. Treated in hospitals overseas for pneumonia and various disabilities. Treated at Camp Greenleaf for bad ankle before going overseas.

KAMMAN, CLARENCE HERMAN, Corporal, Co. D, 427th Tel. Bn., Signal Service. Trained at Burlington University, Vermont, from July, 1918, to discharge in January, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

KOENIG, JOHN OSCAR, Engineman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 8, 1918, until assigned to ship service on battleship and oil tanker. Discharged at Philadelphia on February 26, 1919.

KOHLMEIER, WALTER CHRIST, Corporal, Co. C, 17th M. G. Bn., 6th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp Wadsworth, Ga., from May 4, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 7, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Battles: Gerrardnier Defensive and Meuse-Argonne Defensive. Returned to United States on June 3—June 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on June 24, 1919.

KRICK, PORTER MONTGOMERY, First Lieutenant, Infantry. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from May 13, 1917, and at Camp Hancock, Ga. until discharged on December 13, 1918. Summary of training: Enlisted at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, May 13, 1917. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps. Assigned to 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Taylor, Ky., August 29, 1917. Remained here until May 28, 1918, when transferred to Camp Hancock and assigned to Personnel work for several months. Transferred then to Specialists' School as instructor in army paper work. Sent from there to Machine Gun School and qualified as Machine-Gun Instructor after three months' training, was then assigned to Main Training Depot, Machine Gun Training Center at Camp Hancock, from which organization was discharged.

LAMPERT, CLARENCE WILBUR GEORGE, Corporal, 91st Co., Bn. H, U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from January 9, 1918, to March 25, 1919, when placed on Inactive Service at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUBER, WILBUR LAWRENCE, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital 54. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Green, from May 22, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 15, 1918, to May 16, 1919 Reached United States on May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 12, 1919.

LAWS, EDGAR DELAP, Private, S. A. T. C., University of Cincinnati. Trained at Cincinnati, O., from October 7, 1918, until discharged December 20, 1918.

LAWS, NOBLE ABBOTT, Corporal, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Hancock and Green, from September 20, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to June 19, 1919. Reached United States on June 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on July 12, 1919.

LEVINE, PHILIP, Private, S. A. T. C., University of Cincinnati. Trained at Cincinnati, O., from October 9, 1918, until his death from pneumonia on November 7, 1918, at the Cincinnati General Hospital.

MAFFEY, CAROLYN, Nurse, Red Cross, at Camp Meade, Md., from September 28, 1918, to November 3, 1918, when transferred to Ft. McHenry. Discharged here on December 28, 1918.

MAFFEY, HARRY EUGENE, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 14, 1918, to February 11, 1919. Reached United States on February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

MAFFEY, ALBERT JOSEPH, Corporal, Co. I, 147th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained at Camps Sheridan, Ala. and Lee, Va. ,from June 30, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Battles: Alsace-Lorraine, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Ypres-Lys, Belgium, First and Second. Wounded by shrapnel in left arm. Treated at Canadian Hospital No. 3 at Boulogne, France. Reached United States on March 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on April 19, 1919.

MAHLER, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Private, Training Battalion at Camp Grant, Ill. Trained from September 3, 1918, to September 17, 1918, when discharged for disability.

McKITTRICK, BENJAMIN HARRISON, Private, Co. H, Motor Transport Corps, Tr. Det. Trained at Winona Lake, Ind., from October 15, 1918, until discharged at Indianapolis, December 20, 1918.

McNEW, DUFF, Corporal, M. G. Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to discharge on June 23, 1919.

NICHOLAS, RAYMOND EDWARD, Private, Motor Transport Corps, Valparaiso Training Detachment. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., from September 14, 1918, until discharged December 11, 1918.

PETERS, CLYDE C., Private 1st Class, Co. K, 34th Infantry, 7th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp Forrest, Ga., from May 3, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 17, 1918, to June 12,

1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector, west of the Moselle, October 9—November 9 (Defensive); same Sector, November 9-11, 1918 (Offensive) Reached United States on June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Custer, Mich., June 26, 1919.

PLUMP, LESTER GEORGE, Private, S. A. T. C., Central Normal College Unit. Trained at Danville, Ind., from October 18, 1918, until discharged December 14, 1918.

POHLMAN, FRED GERHARDT, Private, Battery C, 325th F. A., 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and West Point, Ky., from May 27, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 8, 1918, to January 16, 1919. Reached United States on January 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 13, 1919.

RANEY, ROY, 2nd Class Sea Guard, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 9, 1918, until his death there from influenza on September 29, 1918.

REUTER, WILLIAM JULIUS, Private, Headquarters Co., 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 23, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt Offensive, October 31—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, April 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 2, 1919. Itinerary while in the service: At Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 23, 1918. Ten days at Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y. By rail to Quebec, September 2. Embarked at Quebec on transport Saxonia, September 3. Reached Liverpool, England, September 17. By train to Southampton, over night there, then by boat across the English Channel to Le Havre, France. Waited at Dusillac for equipment two weeks. Kept up training. Sent to Allyansalles for ten days. Marched to Levigny. Traveled three days and nights to Ypres, Belgium. Detrained here and marched across the old Ypres battlefield to Most, Belgium, where was transferred from Co. D, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, to the 91st Division. Marched on to Roylers, Isichham, and so on for two days and nights to the Flanders Front, Lys-Scheldt Offensive. Remained here in open warfare from October 31 to November 11, 1918. At Adenaard, Belgium, on November 11th. Went to Mulbach, Oost-Veltin, from December 1 to January 1, 1919. Entrained at Rosebrugge and went to Le Mans, France, Charterais and so on to La Fuerte, St. Bernard. Marched to St. Cosmy. Stayed here until March 23. Entrained at La Fuerte, St. Bernard, for St. Nazaire, France. Stayed here ten days. Embarked on the transport Edward Luchenbach, American ship, on April 2, 1919. Sailed April 3. Reached New York, April 14, 1919; disembarked at Hoboken, N. J. on April 15, 1919. Sent to Camp Merritt, N. J. for about a week, then to Camp Sherman and discharged on May 2, 1919.

REUTER, EMIL OTTO, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, until discharged at Camp Taylor, June 23, 1919. Injured leg by jumping off bank in bayonet practice and was in hospital for treatment six weeks in November and December, 1918, at Camp Devens, Mass.

RIX, CHARLES EDWARD, Private, Co. G, 6th Infantry, 5th Division. Trained at Ft. McArthur, Texas, from August 6, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 26, 1918, to March 5, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front, Brondeville. Wounded in left thigh by shrapnel. Hospital treatment at Royal, France. Reached United States on March 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., March 27, 1919.

ROBBINS, VERNON, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 113th Engineers, 38th Division. Trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., from April 6, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 14, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Service in France: Worked on roads, repairing pikes and so on in the St. Mihiel region from October 1st to November 11. Same work at Lyon for two months. Went to Germany in January. Did guard work near Coblenz for about four months. Left Brest, France, on June 12, 1919, reaching Hoboken, N. J. on June 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 25, 1919.

ROBBINS, CHARLES, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 113th Engineers, 38th Division. Trained at Camp Shelby, Miss., from June 5, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 15, 1918, to June 14, 1919. Returned to United States, June 14—June 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 28, 1919.

ROBBINS, GEORGE ALFRED, Corporal, Base Hospital Unit 118. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to November, 1918. Overseas from November 11, 1918, to July 6, 1919. Returned to United States on July 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 23, 1919.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, Sergeant, Headquarters Co., 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., from May 11, 1917, until assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry. Overseas from June 14, 1917, to July 23, 1918. Battles: Toul, Amiens and Cantigny

Sectors. Was sent back to United States in advance of his division to become an instructor in methods of trench warfare. Reached United States on July 31, 1918. Was discharged at Camp Taylor, Ky., on February 3, 1919.

RUNNER, ROY, Private, Co. E, 18th Railway Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. and Camp Grant, Ill., from September 30, 1917, to March 1, 1918. Overseas from March 13, 1918, to April 16, 1919. Service overseas: Building docks, buildings, harbors and so forth, at St. Nazaire, France. Reached United States on April 28, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 10, 1919. In hospital at Camp Taylor one month with measles.

SEEVERS, EVERETT AUGUST, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 20, 1918, to October, 1918. Sent to New York in October and did submarine patrol work at Brooklyn Navy Yard from October 5, 1918, to November 26, 1918. Returned to Great Lakes until discharged on January 21, 1919. Three weeks in hospital with influenza.

SHAZER, CHESTER WILLIAM, Private 1st Class, Battery A, 70th F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor and West Point, Ky., from September 6, 1918, until discharged at Camp Knox on February 5, 1919.

SHOCKLEY, FRANK EVERETT, Private, Co. C, Motor Transport Corps, Valparaiso Training Unit. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind. and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., from August 8, 1918, until discharged at Valparaiso, December 14, 1918. Had hospital treatment at Ft. Sheridan .

SHOCKLEY, EARL, Wagoner, Battery A, 150th F. A., 42nd Division, "Rainbow." Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and Camp Taylor, from May 28, 1917, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 18, 1918, to April 25, 1919. Battles: Lorraine Front. Marched to Germany in November, remaining near Coblenz until April, 1919. Returned to United States on May 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 9, 1919.

SMITH, HARRY WILLIAM, Private, Co. F, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained in Texas from October 28, 1916, to June, 1917. Overseas from June, 1917. Killed in battle at Cantigny in the first American Offensive, May 29, 1918.

SUTTON, RUSSELL NOBLE, Musician, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

THOMPSON, THOMAS ALFRED, Musician, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 3, 1918, until released on March 22, 1919.

VOORHEES, WALTER CLAYTON, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 10th Field Signal Bn., 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Alfred Vail, from March 29, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 17, 1918, to June 17, 1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector west of Moselle, October 10—November 9. Same Sector, Offensive, November 9-11, 1918. Returned to United States on June 27, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919, at Camp Sherman.

WITHROW, GEORGE ALBERT, Captain, Dental Corps. Trained at Camp Shelby, Miss. and Camp Green, N. C., from September 8, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 19, 1918, to December 26, 1919. Went overseas with 77th F. A. Trained in France at Camp De Souge. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun Sector (Argonne). Hospital treatment at Base 87, Toul, France, November, 1918, and Camp Hospital 33 at Brest, France, for gas, affecting eyes and lungs. Returned to United States on December 26—January 5, 1919. Discharged March 4, 1919, at Camp Meade, Md. Was graduated from Army Sanitary School at Longres, France, September 15, 1918.

WHITLATCH, ARTHUR ALLEN, Private, S. A. T. C., University of Cincinnati. Trained at Cincinnati, O., from October 1, 1918, to discharge on December 20, 1918.

WHITLATCH, IRVING ALCEDO, Major, Medical Corps. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from August 27, 1917, to November, 1917. Had been commissioned First Lieutenant on June 10, 1917. On December 5, 1917, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., as member of Medical Exp. to Roumania. Recalled by wircless because of collapse of Roumania. Stationed with 20th U. S. Infantry, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, January 15—June 30, 1918. At Camp Funston from June 30 to November 24, 1918. Commissioned Captain M. C., September 9, 1918. Surgical service in Base Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kas., November 24, 1918, to February 19, 1919, when released at Ft. Riley. Commissioned Major, M. R. C., April 9, 1919.

WOOD, ALFRED JOSEPH, Private 1st Class, Co. B, 304th Bn, Tank Corps. Trained at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. and Camp Colt, Penn., from June 28, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 20, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Returned to United States, June 28—July 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 18, 1919.

WOOLLERY, CLYDE SAMUEL, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Returned to United States on February 12—22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on March 12, 1919.

WULLNER, HARRY WILLIAM, Private, Co. C, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919. **Battles:** Lys-Scheldt Offensive in Belgium, October 31—November 11. Returned to United States, April 3—14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 3, 1919. Moved from camp to camp in France after the Armistice, spending two and one-half months at St. Cornes, the longest period in one place.

VI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ABPLANALP, JOSEPH NICHOLAS, Private, Battery E, 67th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to discharge at Camp Knox on December 20, 1918.

ALEXANDER, MONFORD WILLIAM, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital 54, Medical Corps. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Stuart, from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 16, 1919. Hospital 54 was located at Meves-Bulcy, a hospital center in France. Served here from arrival September 1, 1918, to April 25, 1919. Served as orderly and ward-master. In surgical ward while orderly. In meningitis ward after being made ward-master, November 15, 1918. Returned to United States on May 16—May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 13, 1919.

BAUER, HENRY, Private, Co. C, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Also in Co. F, 329th Motor Repair Shop Unit Trained at Camp Sherman, O., and Camp Holabird, Md., from June 26, 1918, to discharge at Camp Custer, Mich., on March 7, 1919.

BODENBERG, ALBERT CHARLES, Private, Co. C, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to January 9, 1919. Battles: Poperinghe Sector, Dickebush Sector, Kemmel Hill and Scottish Woods Sector during July and August, 1918. Cambrian-St. Quentin Front, Peronne Sector and Bellicourt, September to October 19. Wounded October 19, near Bohain or St. Souplet, machine-gun bullet in right hand. Treatment in Field Hospital 53. Canadian hospital one night, by Red Cross Train to Base 5 near St. Souplet for three days. Then sent to Southampton, England, to Alexander Hospital Unit 40. Transferred to Am. Hospital, at Portsmouth, England. Stayed here a month, then sent to Evacuation Hospital at Liverpool and put in C. Co., Casuals, for going home. Returned to United States on January 19, 1919. One week at Staten Island Hospital, then to Hospital 32, Chicago, for three weeks. Discharged, May 5, at Chicago.

BOKELMAN, CHRIS, Corporal, Co. B, 138th Infantry and Co. L, 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Battles: Argonne, September 28—November 11, 1918. Was at Boncourt in the advance toward Metz on November 11. Transferred to police duty at Paris after the Armistice. Left France July 15, 1919, reached United States, July 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, August 2, 1919. Hospital treatment three times, influenza and had tonsils removed.

BROWN, WILLIAM THEODORE, Mechanic, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on February 5, 1919.

BROWN, CLEM IGNATIUS, Private, Base Hospital 88. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from May 27, 1918, to November 11, 1918. Overseas from November 11, 1918, to July 10, 1919. Eight months service at Savonay, France. Returned to United States, July 10—July 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 1, 1919.

BRUNNER, DENNIS JOHN, Private, Evacuation Hospital 27. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Pike from May 27, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 26, 1918, to August 19, 1919. Service at Le Mans, France, from December 15, 1918, to February 19, 1919. In Coblenz, Germany, with the Army of Occupation from February, 1919, to August 10, 1919. Returned to United States, August 19—August 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 4, 1919.

BRUNNER, ANDREW JACKSON, Private, Dev. Bn. No. 1, 1st Co. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, to discharge on February 22, 1919. Had influenza-pneumonia with abscess from infection, October 2—December 15. Had mumps, January 26—February 10.

CASTER, CHARLES, Private, 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Returned to United States, February 12—22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

CASTER, ROBERT RAY, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until discharged for disability on November 28, 1917. Treatment at Base Hospital.

COX, BAIRD FAVILLE, Private 1st Class, Supply Co. 342, Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Jos. E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., from December 14, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 6, 1918, to June 27, 1919. Treated at Base Hospital 43, Romorantin, France. Returned to United States, June 27—July 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 15, 1919.

COX, LAFAYETTE THOMAS, Captain, Medical Corps. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. and General Hospital 25 at Ft. Benjamin Harrison until discharge. Enlisted August 19, 1917, as First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Promoted to Captain on March 15, 1918. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, December 16, 1918.

EBNET, JOHN, Private, Co. D, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 3, 1919.

ENGLE, ORA CHARLES, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 9th Field Signal Battalion, 5th Division. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. and Ft. Dodge Ia., from March 29, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 21, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Service: Repairing telegraph and telephone lines, establishing and operating same. Battles: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Verdun, in all, thirty-six days in fighting lines. Marched to Luxemburg City after the Armistice, to repair lines, also to Esch, Luxemburg. Returned to United States, July 15—July 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 4, 1919.

FOWL, GODFREY, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor.

GILLAND, HARRY, Private, 2nd Co., 1st Battery, 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to discharge at same camp on December 22, 1918.

GILLAND, WILLIAM EDWARD, Corporal, Co. K, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 9, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Hindenburg Line. Killed by shell-fire, October 9, 1918, at Bellicourt, France.

GRIFFITH, HARLEY CLARK, Boatswain, U. S. S. West Arrow and U. S. S. Breese. Trained at Norfolk, Va. Did freight duty on the West Arrow, supplies to France. Convoy duty on the Breese. Discharged December 27, 1918. Had enlisted, May 28, 1918. Attended Officers' Training School from August 27 to November 27, 1917. Served in the Navy from June, 1910, to June, 1916.

GROW, CLYDE ERNEST, Private, Co. G, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26 to August 23. Overseas from September 9 to April 2, 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt, Flanders Front, Belgium. The 91st Division stayed at Remy, France, three months after the Armistice. Returned to United States on April 2—April 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

HARDEBECK, ALBERT BERNARD, Private, 29th Co., Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Four days at Camp Taylor from July 22—July 26, 1918. Discharged because of physical disability.

HEATH, EARL EUGENE, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from September 1, 1918, until assigned to special duty at Camp Green, N. C. and at Walter Reed Hospital, D. C. later. Discharged from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on May 27, 1919.

HICKS, CLARENCE FOREMAN, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 21, 1918. Served as Camp Guard at Great Lakes. Discharged on February 1, 1919.

HICKS, HAROLD ALBERT, Q M, 3rd Class, U. S. Navy. Enlisted February 15, 1918, as apprentice seaman. Sent to Great Lakes, Ill. and transferred May 1, 1918, to Naval Station, Brest, France. Promoted to seaman, May 10, 1918. To Quartermaster 3rd Class on August 1, 1918. Assigned to U. S. Destroyer Winslow on July 3, 1918. Did troop convoy duty from then until Armistice. Discharged at Newport, R. I. on August 12, 1919.

HONNINGFORD, JOSEPH H., Candidate Chaplain Training School. Entered training at Camp Taylor on August 23, 1918, assigned to Fifth Training School. Applied for K. of C. Overseas on September 14, 1918. Accepted and passports arranged for when Armistice was signed and no more chaplains were expected to sail. Served at Rockaway Beach Naval Aero Station and temporary duty at Ft.

Tilden, N. Y. Transferred to Ft. Riley, Kas., and then to Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Released from service on September 5, 1919, and returned to his home at Evansville, Ind. Sent to Napoleon, Ripley County, as Pastor of St. Maurice Congregation and became the first chaplain of Prell-Bland Post, American Legion at Batesville.

KRESS, HENRY F., Private 1st Class, 116th M. P. Co., 42nd Division; later in M. P. Co., 32nd Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to April, 1918. Overseas from April 9, 1918, to May 1, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Returned to United States, May 1—May 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on May 27, 1919.

LAMB, ANDREW JACOB, Private, Co. A, 72nd F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to February 3, 1918, when discharged.

MEYER, JOHN HENRY, Corporal, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Ypres, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele in Belgium, Hindenburg Line, St. Quentin, Bellicourt, St. Souplet. Returned to United States on April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 24, 1919.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT JUNNER, Private, Co. D, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Devens, June 12, 1919. Injured at Camp Devens by truck running over foot when coming off guard duty. Foot broken in two places. Hospital treatment at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

MYERS, CHARLES, Cook, Battery A, 52nd C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to December 22, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Front, September 12—October 1, 1918. Sent to Haussimont to change to American guns. Had been using twelve-inch Railroad guns, French twenty-four foot long guns. Still here when Armistice was signed. Stayed until December 1, 1918, then sent to St. Nazaire. Returned to United States, December 22—January 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 24, 1919.

NEWMAN, GEORGE HERMAN, Private, Co. A, 139th M. G. Bn., 38th Division. Trained at Ft. Harrison, nd. and Camp Shelby, Miss., from August 14, 1917, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 9, 1918, to March 13, 1919. Returned to United States on March 13—March 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on April 14, 1919.

NEWMAN, JAMES ALBERT, Chauffeur, 258th Aero Squadron, Second Division. Trained at Ft. Harrison, Ind. and Camp Shelby, Miss., from cember 21, 1917. Had infantry training here at Camp Richfield. Air-service training at Dayton, O., for four months. Overseas from August 18, 1918, to July 22, 1919. Battles: Belfort Front, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 29—November 8, 1918. After Armistice located at Mannonville and Toul, France, until May 1, 1919. Sent then to Germany to be ready for action in case Germany should fail to sign the Peace Treaty. Located at Weissenthurm on left bank of the Rhine. Left here on July 13, 1919. Truck driving, touring car driving, motorcycle dispatch work and mail-carrier, was the work here. Trucks carried wrecked airplanes called "crashes." Returned to United States, July 22—August 1, 1919. Sent to Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., for a week. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 12, 1919.

PHLFUM, GEORGE, Private, Battery F, 25th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, March 6, 1919. Had influenza and pneumonia five weeks in October and November at Camp McClellan, recurrence of the same two weeks later, in November.

ROBERTS, CHARLES ROLLIN, Private 1st Class, 146th Co., 12th Bn., 160th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., from August 30, 1918, to February 27, 1919, when discharged. In hospital six weeks at Camp Custer, in September and October with influenza and pneumonia.

ROHLFING, OSCAR LEWIS, Private, Co. B, 605th Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. and Camp Forrest, Ga., from April 30, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 30, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Returned to United States, June 10—June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 25, 1919.

ROHLFING, GEORGE WALKER, Private, Co. E, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 23, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Discharged on that date at Watervliet Arsenal.

SCHAFFER, WILBUR WILLIAM, Private, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, until discharged for disability on July 17, 1918.

SEMBACH, CHARLES JOHN, Private, Co. F, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 26, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt Offensive in Belgium, October 31—November 11. Four days in front line. Under fire all the time. After Armistice moved from place to place, staying three months at Belleme, France. Returned to United States, April 1—April 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 7, 1919.

SUTHERLAND, GILBERT, Private, Co. G, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Trained at Camp Funston, Kas., from September 17, 1917, to March 1, 1918. Overseas from April 15, 1918. Killed at the Aisne Offensive, June 29, 1918.

UPHAUS, HENRY HUGO, Private, Co. E, 120th Engineers. Trained at Arsenal Technical High School at Indianapolis, Ind., six weeks, beginning September 1, 1918. At Deaf and Dumb Institute three weeks. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison on December 17, 1918. Had influenza, hospital treatment.

UPHAUS, ARCHIE ARNO, Private, 25th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 5, 1919.

WIEBKING, VIVIAN ESTHER, Army Nursing Corps. Trained at Ft. Douglas, Arizona. Served there from December 28, 1918, until discharged, December 4, 1919.

ZURLINE, HARRY HERMAN, Private, M. G. Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, St. Quentin, St. Souplet, Cambrai. Wounded, October 9, shrapnel in hand and shoulder. Treated at Red Cross Hospital 21 about six weeks. Rejoined his regiment at Aslerube near Amiens, France, in December. Remained here until starting home. Returned to United States, April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 25, 1919.

VII.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JESSE LEWIS, Corporal, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor.

BENHAM, JACOB LEWIS, Private 1st Class, M. G. Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 5, 1919.

BALLMAN, JOHN F., Private, Co. A, Central Officers' Training School. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., from September 3, 1918, to January 29, 1919. Had influenza in October. Discharged at Camp Grant.

BECKETT, ROMOUALD RISK, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Bloomington, Ind., from October 12, 1918, until discharged December 21, 1918. Had influenza sixteen days in November.

BEALL, CLARENCE RAY, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from June 3, 1918, to August 27, 1918. At Puget Sound, Wash., until his death there from influenza-pneumonia on October 3, 1918.

BRADT, WILBUR ELMORE, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Bloomington, Ind., from October 1, 1918, until discharged, December 21, 1918.

BRADT, HALE FLETCHER, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, 4th Division. Three years of Cadet Training at University of Nebraska, prior to World War. Trained as Y. M. C. A. Secretary in New York City, enlisting May 5, 1918. Overseas from May 28, 1918, to July 19, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne. Six days' hospital treatment in Germany. With Army of Occupation from November, 1918, to July, 1919. Returned to United States, July 19—July 29, 1919. Discharged at New York City, July 29, 1919.

BRODBECK, CECIL F., Sergeant, Co. A, 350th Engineers. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Camp Humphreys, Va., Camps Upton, N. Y. and Merritt, N. J., from June 4, 1918, to October 30, 1918. Overseas until June 30, 1919. Service in the United States: Acting Drill-Sergeant at Camp Humphreys, Va., overseas' service at Camp Pontanezon, Brest, France. Returned to United States, June 30—July 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 18, 1919.

BRONNENBURG, ALVA, Private, Headquarters Co., 2nd Regiment, Air Service, Motor Mechanic. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., San Antonio, Texas and Camp Hancock, Ga. from December 7, 1917, to March, 1918. Overseas from March 4, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Transferred first to

Aviation Headquarters, then to Postal and Express Service Organization, Co. B, P. E. S. At Bourges, France, from September 14, 1918, to January 16, 1919, in Aviation Headquarters Postal Service. Was in Camp Hospital at Tours, France, four weeks with influenza and pneumonia. Camp Hospital 27, and at Base Hospital, Tours for three weeks. Also at Base Hospital 69 at Brest. Returned to United States as a casual, June 12—June 22, 1919. At Embarkation Hospital at Newport News four days. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 5, 1919.

BRONNENBURG, CLAUD, Bugler 1st Class, 37th Coast Artillery Corps. Trained at Ft. Wright, N. Y. from February 12, 1916, to October 16, 1918. At Camp Eustis, Va. until November 10. Left Camp Stuart, Va. on November 10 on transport Pochonatas and started for France. After four days at sea was recalled and returned to Ft. Hancock, N. J. Discharged at Ft. Hancock, April 2, 1919.

BRONNENBERG, EARL, Wagoner, Wagon Co. 100, Q. M. C. Trained at San Antonio, Texas, from enlistment on February 16, 1916. Served on Mexican border until June, 1917, going with Pershing on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in the fall of 1916. Overseas with first detachment of A. E. F., June, 1917. Served throughout war in Wagon Co. 100. Died of pneumonia at Nevers, France, on February 16, 1919.

BUCHANAN, CECIL R., Private, Co. B, 304 Ammn. Train, 79th Division. Trained at Ohio and Texas camps and at Camp Meade, Md., from February 14, 1918, to May 15, 1919. Battles: Sector 304. Returned to United States, May 15—May 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 10, 1919.

COOMES, M. JOSEPH, Captain, Medical Corps. Trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. in September, 1918, and at Medical Officers' Training Camp at Base Hospital, Camp Jackson, S. C., in October and November, 1918. Discharged at Camp Jackson, December 3, 1918.

COX, OLLIE MARK, Corporal, 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Returned to United States, February 12—February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

CURRAN, MOSES BREWER, Private, Battery E, 107th Regiment, 28th Division. Trained at Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis and Camp Hancock, Ga., from June 15, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to June 19, 1919. Trained in Ordnance Department in United States and at Mehun, France, until sent to the Argonne Forest on September 26, 1918, in 28th Division. Served here until November 9. Gassed on November 9. Hospital treatment at Base Hospital 6, 121, Camp Hospital 4 and Bases 88 and 119, at Savonay, France. Returned to United States, June 29—July 10, 1919. Discharged on August 21, 1919, at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DEBURGER, FREEMAN, Sergeant, Co. G, 64th Infantry, 7th Division. Trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas and Camp McArthur, Texas, from May 11, 1917, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 18, 1918, to June 9, 1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector, Offensive. Returned to United States, June 9—June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 26, 1919.

DEBURGER, MARCUS EUGENE, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until his death there of pneumonia on December 24, 1917.

DEBURGER, JOHN MANFORD, Private. Trained at Ft. Williams, Me and Ft. Thomas, Ky., in C. A. C. from November 26, 1917, until discharged because of physical disability on March 4, 1918, at Ft. Williams, Me.

EADS, FAYE, Electrician, Sergeant 1st Class, 6th Co., 68th Prov. Tr. Corps, C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Du Pont, Del., from May 4, 1917, to December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman on December 17, 1918.

EADS, FRANK, Private, Co. L, 2nd Infantry, M. G. Bn. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., August 30, 1918, to discharge there on December 17, 1918. Served as electrician. Had disability resulting from a fall in September, 1914, which placed him in limited duty list.

EADS, HENRY EARL, Electrician, Naval Aviation Force. Trained at Pensacola, Fla., from May 29, 1917, to October 7, 1917. Overseas from October 16, 1917, to January 8, 1919. Service as First-Class Mach. and Naval Observer at Dunkirk, France, until August 10, 1918. Attended French Aviation School at Paris from November 3, to December 26, 1917. August 10, 1918, went to Zeebrugge, Belgium, to prepare an Aviation Base, which was not completed when the Armistice was signed. Injured in three hundred-foot fall at Dunkirk, June, 1918. Hospital treatment at Dunkirk, injury in right knee. Returned to United States, January 8—January 24, 1919. Discharged at Receiving Ship, New York, March 14, 1919.

FIRTH, ROBERT AUSTIN, Private, Co. 11, 158th Am. Tr., C. A. C. Trained at Syracuse, N. Y., from August 5, 1918, until sent to Ft. Wetherell, Narragansett Bay, R. I., October 1, 1918. Trained here until December 20, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, December 26, 1918. Hospital treatment for "flu" at Syracuse in September.

FISHER, JAMES HARRY, Co. D, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from September 20, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 20, 1918, to May 18, 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt, October 31—November 4, 1918. Treatment at Base Hospitals 85 and 69, and Field Hospital 52. Returned to United States, May 18—May 29, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, July 7, 1919.

FISHER, EBERT L., Private, Infantry. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, until discharged there, May 10, 1919.

FISHER, HERMA ARLIS, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Indiana State University, Bloomington, Indiana, from October 1, 1918, until discharged there on December 21, 1918.

GORDON, WALTER SCOTT, Private, Co. G, 44th Infantry, 13th Division. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington and Presidio, Cal., from May 28, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston, Kas., on March 29, 1919.

GORDON, WILLARD GLENN, Private, M. G. Co., 153rd Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., from May 26, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to February 6, 1919. Trained at Meroux and St. Romaine, France, until November 11. Returned to United States, February 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 4, 1919.

HARTLEY, ISAAC OTTO, Sergeant, 828th Aero Squadron. Trained at Kelly Field, Texas, Selpidg Field, Mich. and Hazelhurst Field, L. I., N. Y., from December 4, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to August 26, 1919. Service in France; Repaired airplanes at Verdun and Metz, 18 kilometers behind front lines. Returned to United States, August 26—September 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 13, 1919.

HENDERSON, HARRY, Corporal, Co. B, 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 22, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to April 17, 1919. Returned to United States, April 17—April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor. May 13, 1919.

HENDERSON, SCOTT KELSEY, Cook, Base Hospital 54. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Green, from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 15, 1919. Located at Nevers, France. Hospital 54 was supposed to care for one thousand and forty patients, but sometimes had as many as two thousand, seven hundred and fifty, when the big battles were being fought. The mess hall was then cleared for patients. Personnel of the hospital numbered one hundred eighty-five, plus forty nurses. Returned to United States, May 15—May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 12, 1919.

HENDERSON, HOMER CLYDE, Wagoner, Co. A, 313th Infantry, 88th division. Trained at Camps Dodge, Ia. and Pike, Ark., from September 18, 1917, to June 30, 1918. Overseas from June 30, 1918, to September 6, 1919. Returned to United States, September 6—September 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., September 25, 1919.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM EARL, Fireman 3rd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 6, 1918, to discharge there on March 28, 1919. Did clerical work at Public Works Building, Camp Paul Jones, Great Lakes, in February and March, 1919.

HOLBERT, WILLIAM DEVANEY, Wagoner, Co. B, 35th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor. February 3, 1919.

HUGHES, CAREY LEE, Private, 33rd Co., 4th U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from May 12, 1917, to June 1, 1917. Served at San Domingo from June, 1917, to December 18, 1919. Service, suppressing revolutions and coast patrol.

HUNTERMAN, ROY HENRY, Private, Co. C, 115th Infantry. Trained at Camps Taylor, Gordon and McClellan from March 29, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 12, 1918, to May 12, 1919. Battles: Alsace-Haute Sector, Verdun Sector, East of Meuse, October 8—October 11, 1918. Wounded by machine-gun bullet at St. Eloi, October 11, 1918, at Argonne. Hospital treatment at Nevers, France. Returned to United States, May 12—May 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 2, 1919

HUNTER, TONY EDWARD, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from August 26, 1918, to November 26, 1918. Assigned to 149th Infantry, 38th Division. Served with regi-

ment at Camp Shelby, Hatticsburg, Miss., from November 26, 1917, until his death there from influenza-pneumonia on April 18, 1919.

HUNTER, HORACE ELI, Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., until October, 1918. Went to Headquarters Navy Aux. Reserve at New York, October 3, 1918. Trained at sea thirteen weeks as junior watch officer on the S. S. Josiah Mason, oil-tank steamer, operatirg along the coast from Charleston, S. C. to Baton Rouge, La. and Norfolk, Va. To Officers' Material School at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., on January 11, 1919. Graduated March 29, 1919, as Ensign. Released at New York City, April 30, 1919.

HYATT, RALPH ROMEO, Corporal, 26th Balloon Co. Trained at Kelly Field, Texas, from March 6, 1918, to April, 1918. Overseas from April 22, 1918, to June 14, 1919. Trained in France at Tours and Balloon School at Camp De Souge, near Bordeaux, from May 6 to November 9, 1918. Sent to Bettington, Germany, two weeks in April; one month at Bettange, Luxemburg. Returned to United States, June 14—June 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 9, 1919.

HYATT, FREEMAN ROBERT, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., from September 24, 1918, until discharged there on December 16, 1918. Was acting corporal when discharged.

KONKLE, LESLIE LORINE, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 113th M. P., 38th Division. Enlisted in Indiana National Guard, June 3, 1917, and was trained at Rensselaer, Ind., in Co. M, 3rd Infantry, N. G., for five weeks, and one month at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Transferred then to Battery D, 137th F. A., 38th Division, and sent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. Transferred again after seventeen days here to Military Police. Completed training at Camp Shelby. Overseas from Sept. 20, 1918, to Jan. 23, 1919. Transport was attacked by three submarines just before reaching Liverpool and had to be towed to port because of injuries. Battles: Argonne, as guide and runner. Returned to United States, January 23, 1919—January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 15, 1919.

LAWRENCE, FRED, Private, Battery B, 72nd F. A., 11th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox, from September 6, 1918, until discharged at Camp Knox, February 3, 1919.

LAWRENCE, HOWARD EARL, Seaman, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 29, 1918, for four months. Service from October, 1918, until released on May 28, 1919.

MARSH, HARRY HOWARD, Mechanic, Battery D, 45th C. A. C. Trained at Jackson Barracks and Camp Nichols, New Orleans, La. and Ft St. Philip, La., from December 19, 1917, to July, 1918. Trained at Camp Eustis, Va. from July, 1918, to October 21, 1918, in Co. C, 4th Trench Mortar Bn. Was sent to hospital with influenza on eve of sailing for France and assigned on discharge to 45th C. A. C. Overseas from October 21, 1918, to January 23, 1919. Returned to United States, January 23—January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J. on February 12, 1919.

MOODY, THOMAS WILKIE, Private, Headquarters Co., 144th F. A., 40th Division. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington and Camp Kearney, Cal., from June 3, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 18, 1918, to December 23, 1918. Returned to United States, December 23, 1918—January 4, 1919. Discharged January 26, 1919.

OLMSTED, LAWRENCE RUSSELL, M. M. 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F., Aviation Branch. Trained at Pensacola, Fla., from July 17, 1918, to November, 1918. Overseas first of November, 1918, landing at Brest, France. Was returned to United States on same transport, Northern Pacific, November 28—December 7, 1918. Discharged at Pelham Bay, N. Y. on December 17, 1918. Hospital treatment at Pensacola, Fla., for influenza in October, 1918.

OWINGS, GUY ROLAND, Ship's Cook, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from April 20, 1917, to discharge at Great Lakes, July 10, 1919.

PENDERGAST, HERSCHEL W., Private 1st Class, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor from May 27, 1918, and at Camp Devens in 12th Division until December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, December 30, 1918.

PENDERGAST, RUSSELL GILBERT, Private, Motor Truck Company 423, attached to First Army. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp Jos. E. Johnston, Fla., from November 16, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 8, 1918, to June 28, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel. Drove truck to battle lines with provisions throughout engagement. Returned to United States, June 28—July 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., July 18, 1919.

PRATT, WALTER, Sergeant, Battery B, 34th F. A., Plymouth Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 6, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza in November, 1918.

PRATT, JOHN, Private, Co. C, 379th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from August 19, 1918, until discharged there, January 2, 1919. Served as volunteer nurse through influenza epidemic in October and November, 1918. Five hundred died in one night. There were many spinal meningitis cases during the epidemic. Had the influenza himself, in October.

PRATT, FERMAN HENRY, Private, 114th Amb. Co., 104th San. Train, 29th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., from May 27, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from August 27, 1918, to May 11, 1919. Battles: Alsace Front, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Served as a litter-bearer, carrying wounded off the battlefields, under fire. Returned to United States, May 11—May 21, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 4, 1919.

ROSENGARN, MARTIN WILLIAM, Private, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn., from May 23, 1918, to Aug. 1, 1918, when discharged for physical disability.

ROSENGRAN, BENJAMIN BERNARD, Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. At Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, to July 25, 1918. Discharged for physical disability.

SCHWIER, CAROLL ADRIAN, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 4, 1917, to March 1, 1918. Discharged for physical disability resulting from pneumonia.

SMITH, EUGENE F., Corporal, 31st Squadron Motor Transport Corps, 3rd Prov. Regt. Trained at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Served in Spruce-cutting in northwest. Discharged at Camp Taylor, March 1, 1919.

SPENCER, RAY IRVIN, Electrician, Co. D, 113th Engineers, 38th Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison from enlistment on June 1, 1917, to July 15, 1917, in Co. B, First Bn., Indiana Engineers. Sent to Camp Taylor until September 15, inspection work, building the camp. Sent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., on September 15, 1917. Stayed here until September 6, 1918, training in different schools of engineering. Assigned to 38th Division. Transferred in France, November, 1918, to 7th Division. Overseas from September 15, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Built barracks from September 28, 1918, to November 6, 1918, at If-folle-Grand, France. Sent to Sanpigny one month to do electrical wiring, twenty-five miles from the St. Mihiel Front. The Engineering Corps was divided in France and sent on detached service to various places. Joined the 7th Division on January 1, 1919. Sent to Trouville and other places close to the Front. At repair shop at Ligny for one month. On detached service with the 56th Infantry during March and April, 1919. Rejoined the 113th Engineers in April. Returned to United States, June 12—June 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 25, 1919.

SPENCER, WILLIAM DALGLEISH, Corporal, Veterinary Hospital 14. Trained at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. and Camp Lee, Va., from May 2, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 14, 1918, to June 16, 1919. Returned to United States, June 16—June 27, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 7, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. in May, 1918.

STEGEMOLLER, WALTER A., Private, Field Hospital 34, 7th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Greenleaf from March 29, 1918, to August 14, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Battles: Puvenelle Sector west of the Moselle, October 10—November 9, 1918. Same Sector, November 9—November 11, 1918 (Offensive.) Returned to United States, June 18—June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on July 9, 1919.

STEGEMOLLER, FRANK LOUIS, Private, Evacuation Ambulance Co. 18. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Greenleaf from March 29, 1918, to September 20, 1918. Overseas from September 25, 1918, to May 30, 1919. Returned to United States, May 30, 1919—June 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 19, 1919.

SHEETS, GLENN, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from September 20, 1917, to December 20. Sent in Casual Co. to Camp Merritt, N. J., December 20—February 17, 1918. Overseas from February 19, 1918, to May 15, 1919. Assigned to Second Division at St. Aignan. Battles: Chateau-Thierry. Wounded and gassed, mustard gas, on June 29, 1918. Treated at Base Hospitals 1 and 19, at Vichy to last of August. Base Hospital 51 at Toul, September, 1918, to May, 1919. Returned to United States, May 15—June 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 14, 1919.

STEVENS, RONMEY, Battery A, 232nd F. A. Enlisted at Ladysmith, Wis. Overseas several months. Hospital treatment in France for measles. Returned to United States in spring of 1919. Discharged.

STEVENS, MORRIS CHRISTOPHER, Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from August 12, 1918, to October 26, then at Quantico, Va., until discharged there on January 30, 1919.

SUTTON, WILLIAM LEE, U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from June 3, 1918, to January 13, 1919. Trained first two weeks in Detention Camps, Farragut and Dewey. The rest of the time in naval drill or study at Camp Paul Jones and Radio School at Camp Perry. Sent to Cambridge, Mass., January 13, 1919, to Radio School. Released there on February 13, 1919. Had two weeks in the hospital at Great Lakes in October, 1918, with mumps.

SWINGLE, EDWARD HENRY, Private 1st Class, Q. M. C. Trained in Co. D, 336th Infantry, 84th Division, at Camp Sherman, from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 25, 1918, to August 8, 1919. Transferred to Quartermaster Corps at Le Mans, France. Service was checking supplies. Carpenter work from the latter part of April. Returned to United States, August 8—August 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 24, 1919. Hospital record, measles at Camp Sherman, mumps at Le Mans, France.

TAYLOR, FRED, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 1, 1917, to discharge for physical disability on October 26, 1917.

THOMPSON, CURTIS WILLIAM, Sergeant Base Hospital, Medical Det. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to discharge on July 22, 191. Did office work at Headquarters Office.

UNDERWOOD, WALTER ADAM, Sergeant, Medical Detachment, Base Hospital. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to May 23, 1919, when discharged. Hospital record: Bronchitis in May, 1918. Service in hospital: Ambulance driver and ward-master.

WAGNER, JEROME EDWARD, Corporal, Co. I, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division, "Rainbow." Trained in 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., from June 13, 1917, to assignment to 166th Regiment. Trained at Camp Perry, O. and a short time at Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y. Overseas from October 29, 1917, to April, 1919. Trained in France, entering trenches during winter. Battles: Luneville, Chateau-Thierry, Cantigny, St. Mihiel, Fismes, Sedan, Argonne, Baccarat. Awarded D. S. C. and French Croix de Guerre for heroism at Seicheprey, France, September 12, 1919. Wounded on September 12, 1918. Machine-gun bullet through the shoulder. Treatment in eight different hospitals, moved on stretchers. Besides the shoulder wound had three machine-gun bullets in leg, bayonet wound in abdomen and shrapnel wound in head. Returned to United States, April 13—April 23, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 31, 1919.

WALKER, ORVIL ROBERTS, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 309th Engineers, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 9, 1918, to June 19, 1919. Hospital treatment at Hospital No. 85, Montior, France. Returned to United States, June 19—June 26, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, July 23, 1919.

WALKER, WALTER MARC, Private, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to March 8, 1919. Had five weeks in hospital at Camp McClellan. While there served as orderly for the Red Cross Nursing Service. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 8, 1919.

WALKER, LEWIS, Private, Co. C, M. G. Bn. 139, 38th Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and Camp Shelby, Miss., from August 25, 1917, to June 1, 1918. Overseas from June 12, 1918, to July 3, 1919. Service: Sent to Train Police School in Co. 217, to Base Section 4, in Co. 249, for work. At intervals did police work all over France. This work consisted of guarding trains of supplies and so on, and seeing that they reached their proper destination. Had influenza at St. Aignan, Hospital 26. Returned to United States, July 3—July 13, 1919. Discharged, July 23, 1919, at Camp Sherman.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT DARIUS, Fireman, 2nd Class, U. S. N. R. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and Hampton Roads, Va., from May 31, 1918, to July 18, 1918. Assigned to battleship for further training, six weeks at Yorktown, Va. Sent then to Receiving Ship at Norfolk, Va., September 1, 1918. Had influenza at Portsmouth, Va. in September. Discharged on December 4, 1918, at Norfolk, Va.

VIII.

LAUGHERY TOWNSHIP.

BAAS, FRED HENRY, Sergeant, 821st Aero Squadron. Trained at Indianapolis Aviation Camp, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., from August 5, 1918, to discharge on March 21, 1919. Special service selection.

BAAS, MILTON JOHN LEWIS, Private, Co. E, S. A. T. C., University of Arkansas. Trained at Fayetteville, Arkansas, from October 5, 1918, to discharge on December 13, 1918, at Fayetteville, Ark.

BATTISTI, FRANK ROMAN, Corporal, Co. K. 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to March 26, 1918. At Camp Sevier, N. C. from March 26, 1918, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 11, 1918, to March 22, 1919. Battles: Ypres, 8-15-'18 to 9-4-'18. Bellicourt. 9-21-'18 to 10-11-'18. Busigny, 10-8-'18 to 10-9-'18. St. Souplet, 9-16-'18 to 9-19-'18. Trench service: Flanders Front and Somme Front. Returned to United States March 22—April 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 21, 1919.

BEHLMER, HARVEY EARL, Second Lieutenant, Battery B., 34th F. A., 12th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan and at Ft. Sill, Okla., from May 15, 1918, to discharge at Ft. Sill on February 7, 1919.

BELTER, HENRY JOHN, Private, Co. E, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Gordon and McClellan, from March 28, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 15, 1918, to May 20, 1919. Battles: Alsace-Haute Sector, three weeks. Slightly gassed. Hospital treatment in October, 1918, at Remycourt, France, three weeks. Returned to United States, May 20—June 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 17, 1919.

BENZ, GROVER MARTIN, Sergeant, Battery A, 140th F. A., 39th Division. Transferred in 18th Division in August, 1918. Trained at Camps Taylor, Beauregard, Ft. Sam Houston and Travis, Texas, from May 27, 1918, to discharge at Camp Travis on December 9, 1918. Hospital record, tonsils removed in August, 1918.

BENZ, LEO MARTIN, Sergeant, C. D., 317th M. G. Bn., 81st Division. Began training at Camp Taylor, September 9, 1917, in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Sent to Camp Hancock, Ga. for three months and transferred to "Wild Cat" Division. Overseas from July 30, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Battles: Vosges Mts., St. Die Front, sixteen days. Verdun, Meuse-Argonne Drive, fifteen days. Returned to United States, June 8—June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 30, 1919.

BENZ, HUGO MICHAEL, Boatswain's Mate, 2nd Class U. S. S. Nevada. Trained at Norfolk, Va., from April 16, 1917, to May 25, 1917, when assigned to the turret-gun crew of the U. S. S. Nevada. Service until August 1, 1918, patrol of Atlantic Coast. Had one submarine battle off New York State, no apparent results. Patrol duty in the English Channel from August 18, 1918, to November 1, 1918. Sent to the Firth of Forth, North Sea as part of the Grand Fleet until November 25, 1918. The Nevada was in the double battle-line of Allied ships through which the German fleet sailed to the Firth of Forth to surrender. Had a second submarine fight near Irish coast while coming to English Channel in August, 1919. Convoyed with ten battleships and about twenty destroyers, the George Washington with President Wilson on board into Brest Harbor on December 12, 1918. Sailed for United States on December 14, 1918, the American Overseas Fleet returning at that time. Reached New York, 26th of December. Discharged, July 30, 1920.

BENZ, RANDOLPH MICHAEL, Private, U. S. Marine Corps, Barracks Det. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. and Quantico, Va., from May 18, 1917, to discharge at Quantico, March 18, 1919. Appendicitis operation at Quantico on January 28, 1919.

BIERBUSSE, WALTER HERMAN, Regimental Supply Sergeant. 40th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O., Ft. Riley, Kas. and Camp Custer, Mich., from May 23, 1918, to August, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, O., on August 9, 1919.

BLANK, FRANCIS JOSEPH, Q. M. C. Sergeant, Div. Headquarters, 19th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. and at Camp Dodge, Ia., from August 31, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, January 26, 1919. Statistics: Taylor reached capacity in July and August, 1918. From 60,000 to 62,000 men were accommodated at Camp Taylor at one time. The barracks held 40,000. The rest occupied tents.

BLAND, JOHN LESTER, Corporal, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 7, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele. Hindenburg Line. Bellicourt, St. Souplet, Busigny. Gassed at Busigny, October 17, 1918. Treatment at General Hospital 74. Died of pneumonia following gas, November 2, 1918.

BLOEMER, WALTER WILLIAM, Private 1st Class, Co. E, 114th Supply Train, 39th Division. Was enlisted June 3, 1917, in Troop H, 2nd Separate Squadron, Mississippi Cavalry, National Guard. Sworn into Federal Service, August 5, 1917, at Macon, Miss., where enlisted. Trained at Jackson, Miss., until November 1, 1917. Then at Camp Beauregard, La., where he was assigned to 39th Division. Infantry drill here until June 19, 1918. Sent to Detroit, Mich. and trained in truck-driving. Drove overland from Detroit to Baltimore, Md. crossing Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Three trips. Used Lib-

erty and Dodge trucks. Carried parts of motors and motor-trucks. Overseas from August 26, 1918, to December 20, 1918. Service in South Central France until November 13, 1918, when the unit moved to St. Aignan. Sent back to United States in 39th Division Cadre with company records. December 20, 1918—January 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Beauregard, La. on January 21, 1919.

BOESE, EDWIN HENRY, Sergeant, Co. L, 147th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Ala., from April 7, 1917, to June, 1918. First enlisted in First Ohio, N. G. Regiment transferred to 147th Infantry. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 15, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26—October 1, 1918. Flanders Offensives, October 31—November 4, and November 9—November 11, 1918. Divisional citation by Major-General Farnsworth. Returned to United States, March 15—March 27, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 19, 1919.

BOEHMER, LOUIS FRANK, Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to December 9, 1918. Battles: Ypres, Flanders Front. Wounded, September 1, 1918, fragments of shell in shoulder. Treated at C. C. S. Hospital at Dunkirk, 35th General Hospital at Calais, France; Base Hospital 37, at Dartford, Kent, England; Debarkation Hospital No. 3 at New York City, Base Hospital at Camp Grant, Ill. Returned to United States, December 9, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, March 29, 1919. Five comrades were killed by the shell that wounded Private Boehmer, and four wounded. Of the killed, one was a corporal. Of the wounded, one a sergeant. Two submarines were sunk by the convoys on the voyage overseas.

BRACKENSICK, LESTER EARL, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to discharge there on November 19, 1917. Was treated at Base Hospital for heavy cold. Discharged because of resulting disability.

BRETZLOFF, AUGUST FREDERICK, Private, Supply Co., 36th Infantry. 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. from May 23, 1918, to August 11, 1918, and at Camp Devens, Mass. from August 11 to January 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 23, 1919. Hospital treatment for broken ankle, November 16 to December 8, 1918.

BROCKMAN, CHESTER BERNARD, Private, Base Hospital 54. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Greenleaf, Ga., from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 16, 1919. Located at Meves Hospital Center, France. Returned to United States, May 16—May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 13, 1919.

BURST, WILLIAM EDWARD, Private, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to discharge there, December 10, 1918. Had hospital treatment for influenza in October, two weeks.

BURST, FRANK NICHOLAS, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 6, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line, Montbrehain, October 5—October 17. Gassed on October 17. Sixteen men of the platoon of twenty-five men were gassed. One was John Bland, also of Batesville, Ripley County. Treatment at Red Cross Hospital Station. Was burned and gassed, blind for about ten days from inflamed eyes. Sent about midnight of October 17 by rail, to No. 1, S. African General Hospital at Rouen. Remained here fifteen days. Sent then to United States Base Hospital 40 at Southampton, England. Remained here until New Year's Day, 1919 Rejoined regiment at Le Mans, France, January 7, 1919. Returned to United States, April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 25, 1919.

CARTER, ARTHUR, Mech., Air Service, Aviation. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., from enlistment on December 19, 1917, to February 28, 1918, because of camp quarantine. Sent March 1, 1918, to Taliaferro Field, Brownsville, Texas. Worked as expert mechanician and later at block-testing of aeroplane motors. Was sent from Taliaferro to Barron Field, August, 1918. Discharged there, March 29, 1919.

CRAMER, ALVIN HENRY, Sergeant, Co. A, 18th Ry. Engineers. Trained at Camps Taylor and Grant from September 20, 1917, to March 4, 1918. Overseas from March 14, 1918, to June 14, 1919. Transferred at Camp Grant to Eighteenth Engineers from Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Put in Co. A, of the 18th Engineers at Genecourt, France, in April, 1918. Worked on American Docks at Bordeaux for six weeks. Sent then to Paris on detached service. Sent with Sixth Engineers, Casuals to lay light railway and bridges between Metz and Verdun. Here three weeks. Sent back to Bordeaux with a civilian field clerk and made out pay-rolls for civilian workmen,

all nationalities, who worked on the docks, for three or four months. Took a company of sixty enlisted men to work on a hospital at Neufchatel, for six months. Returned to United States, June 14—June 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 3, 1919.

CRAMER, ARTHUR HENRY, Private, Battery C, 53rd C. A. C., 30th Brigade. Trained at Fts. Wadsworth and Hamilton, New York, from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 25, 1919. Trained at Haussimont, France, until September 5, 1918. Battles: St. Mihiel from September 5 to September 26, 1918. Fired about six hundred rounds. Returned to Haussimont and prepared to go into Italy. Were delayed by lack of a captain until Armistice was signed. Returned to United States, February 25—March 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 4, 1919.

DAVIS, ROY IRVIN, Private, Supply Co., 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from June 26, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to about February 1, 1919. Had measles, mumps, pneumonia and bronchitis. Treated at Le Mans, France, from November 12, 1918, until February 1, 1919. Returned to United States, February, 1919. Sent to Grand Central Hospital, New York City for three weeks, then to Camp Wadsworth Hospital for one month. Discharged at Camp Taylor on May 17, 1919.

DAVIS, ROLLIN FRANCIS, Private, Battery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, February 5, 1919. Six weeks in hospital at Camp McClellan with measles and influenza.

DICKEY, MERLE, Private, Battery A, 1st F. A., Regular Army. Enlisted January 21, 1915 . Sent first to Bat. A., Columbus Barracks, O., then to San Francisco, Srhofield Barracks. Served three years at Honolulu, Hawaii. Returned to United States on February 15, 1918, and sent to Ft. Sill, Okla., in the 9th F. A. Served here as a wagoner, driving tractors and trucks in the army training-work at Officers' Training School. Released, February 15, 1919, in Regular Army Reserve.

DIETZ, WILLIAM BERNARD, Private, Evacuation Hospital 27. Trained at Camps Taylor, Greenleaf and Pike, from May 27, 1918, to October 15, 1918. Overseas from October 26, 1918, to August 19, 1919. Located at Meves Hospital Center, France, until February, 1919. From February 22, 1919, until August 10, 1919, at Coblenz, Germany, with Army of Occupation. Returned to United States, August 19—August 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 4, 1919.

DIRSCHERL, WALTER JOSEPH, Private, Battery B, 142nd F. A., 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to August 14, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Trained at Camp Coetquidan, France, for seven weeks. Sent then to Camp Valdahon on the Swiss border and was attached to an Artillery School. "Conducted fire" teaching the officers in the Army of Occupation after the Armistice. A and B Batteries of the 142nd F. A., Heavy Artillery, only were used in this work. One hundred officers at a time came for a month's course. Continued this work until May 1, 1919. From May 1 to May 22, turned in equipment, painted, camouflaged guns and so on. Returned to United States, June 3—June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 24, 1919.

EICHACKER, HOMER ADOLPH, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind., from October 5, 1918, to discharge there on December 6, 1918.

EICHACKER, OSCAR CHARLES, Private, Battery A, 2nd F. A., Replacement Unit. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 20 to October 24, 1918. Overseas from October 28, 1918, to June 29, 1919. Was still in port at Southampton, England, when the Armistice was signed. Trained during the winter in various camps in France. Returned to United States, June 29—July 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 22, 1919.

ENGEL, GEORGE JOSEPH, Private, General Headquarters, A. E. F. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from October 4, 1917, to March 3, 1918. Overseas from March 14, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Assigned to General Headquarters at Chaumont France, in Library G, Section 5. Took a consignment of books to the Y. M. C. A. at Coblenz in the Spring of 1919. Returned to United States, June 18—June 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., on July 7, 1919.

ENGEL, HARRY ADOLPH, Corporal, M. G. Co., 17th Cavalry, 15th Cavalry Division, 3rd Brigade. Trained at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona, for twenty-three months after enlistment on May 10, 1917. Patrolling Mexican border, service. Discharged at Douglas, Arizona, April 13, 1919.

ENSINGER, LOUIS ANTHONY, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. and Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on January 31, 1919. ,

ENSINGER, WILLIAM MICHAEL, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919.

FAUST, JOHN PHILIP, Private, Evacuation Hospital 27. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. from May 27, 1918, to June 15, 1918. Camp Greenleaf, Ga. to August 30. Camp Pike Ark. until October 22. Overseas from October 27, 1918, to April 10, 1919. Treated in hospital: Base 103 at Dijon; Fr. Base 69 at Savonay to April 5. Base 65 at Brest, April 6—April 10, 1919. Embarkation Hospital 3, New York City, to April 26. Ten days in Base Hospital at Camp Taylor. Had pneumonia. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 14, 1919. Returned to United States in Casual Co. 167, April 10—April 19, 1919.

FEINTHEL, CLARENCE JOHN, Private, Ordnance Department. Trained at Camp Bradley, Peoria, Ill., from August 1, 1918, to October 1, 1918. At Valparaiso Ind. for two weeks. At Raritan, N. J. to October 14, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June, 1919. Handled ammunition and guns. Repaired, assembled and shipped them to France. Went to docks at Hoboken to sail for overseas but because of Armistice did not go.

FICHTNER, EDWARD LOUIS, Private. Sent to Camp Sherman for assignment and training on May 27, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman on June 5, 1918, for physical disability.

FIRSICH, JOSEPH H., Private 1st Class, Co. F, 3rd Infantry, Regular Army. Trained at Eagle Pass, Texas, one month after enlistment on April 18, 1917. Served from May, 1917, to discharge, September 23, 1919, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Discharged at Camp Taylor. Service was Mexican border patrol.

FIRSICH, WILLIAM JOHN A., Corporal, Co. E, 48th Infantry, 20th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Camps Sevier and Jackson, S. C., Camps Stewart and Newport News, Va., from enlistment, October 9, 1917, to discharge at Camp Sherman on July 7, 1919.

FIRSICH, RAYMOND, Cook, Troop L, 7th Cavalry, Regular Army. Enlisted September 26, 1917, and trained at Ft. Bliss, Texas, for six months. Service: Patrol work on Mexican border, rescue raids. The last one of importance, while in the service, was the rescue of forty-two American girls. Re-enlisted, June 11, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Bliss on June 11, 1920.

FIRSICH, WILLIAM ALLEY, Private 1st Class, Medical Detachment. Trained at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., from March 3, 1918. No foreign service.

FISCHER, HARRY JOHN, Corporal, Co. D, 14th M. G. Bn., 5th Division. Was first organized as Co C, 13th M. G. Bn., but changed to 14th on February 28, 1918. Trained at Eagle Pass, Texas, from May 4, 1917, to April, 1918. Overseas from April 12, 1918, to July 13, 1919. Battles: LaCude Sector and LaChapelle Sector, Vosges, June, July and August, 1918. St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12—September 18, 1918. Argonne, October 11—October 19, 1918; October 26—November 5, 1918; November 6—November 11, 1918. Marched to Germany, November 24—December 11, 1918. Billeted at Garnich and Oberkorn, Luxemburg, from December, 1918, to July, 1919. Returned to United States, July 13—July 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 30, 1919.

FISCHER, FLORENCE LEO, Private, Co. B, 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 27, 1918, to August 23, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to May 20, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front, Daveness for twenty-one days. Marching toward Metz on November 11, 1918. Hospital treatment for sprained ankle, February 22 to March 28 ,1919. Returned to United States ,May 20—May 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 12, 1919.

FOLEY, DAN JOHN, Private 1st Class, Battery B. 325th F. A., 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and West Point, Ky., from May 27, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from August 26, 1918, to January 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 13, 1919.

FOERSTER, FRANK EDWARD, Sergeant 1st Class, Amb. Co. 8, Medical Dept., Regular Army. Trained at Columbus Barracks, O., in Infantry, 22nd Tr. Co., then at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. and transferred to Medical Department. Trained here six months. Sent to Corozal, Panama, November 28, 1916. Assigned here to Amb. Co. 8. Served here until July, 1919. Had seven months' detached service at San Thomas Hospital at Panama City. Furloughed on Reserve, July 31, 1919, at Camp Taylor. Returned to Ripley County by way of Ft. Randolph, Colon; San Juan, Porto Rico; Havana, Cuba; Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Taylor, Ky.

FRUCHTNICHT, ROY JOHN, Private, 821st Aero Squadron. Trained at Speedway Aviation Park, Indianapolis, Ind., from June 28, 1918, until his death at the hospital at Ft. Benjamin Harrison on October 13, 1918, from influenza.

GAUCK, CHAS. HENRY, Private, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Devens, December 6, 1918. Was transferred to Co. H, Motor Truck Transportation Service, November 1, 1918.

GAUCK, JOHN FRANK, Sergeant, Co. C, Headquarters Bn., General Headquarters, A. E. F. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from September 20, 1917, to March 10, 1918. Did clerical work in Statistical or Personnel Office at Camp Taylor from October to March. Overseas from March 14, 1918, to June 20, 1919. Trained at St. Nazaire from March 30, 1918, to April 3, 1918. At Blois four weeks. Sent to Chaumont on detached service from May 1, 1918, to June 16, 1919. Handled casuals at Chaumont. Formed casual companies and sent them in and out, took care of all small detachments from General Headquarters, paid them, looked after quarters and rations. Returned to United States, June 20—June 30, 1919. Discharged at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y., on July 12, 1919. Was on guard at Roosevelt Field when the R-34 came in.

GAUSMAN, HENRY JOHN, Private, Co. F, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to January 20, 1919. Battles: Sedan. Wounded November 7, 1918, at Sedan. Machine-gun bullet in the ankle, slight flesh wound in the neck. Treatment at Red Cross Hospital 5 in Paris, and Base 5, at Paris. Returned to United States, January 20—January 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 14, 1919. Was put in 16th Infantry, in France. Trained in Co. A, 334th Infantry, 84th Division at Camp Sherman.

GEHRICH, RICHARD JACOB, Private, Battery B, 142nd F. A., 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Trained in France at Camps Coetquidan and Valdahon. Returned to United States, June 3—June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 24, 1919.

GIBSON, CHARLES SAMUEL, Private, 82nd Co., 6th U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. and Quantico, Va., from May 18, 1917, to October 23, 1917. Overseas from October 23, 1917, to September 1, 1919. Battles: Verdun Sector, March 18—May 13, 1918; Aisne Defensive, June 1-6, 1918; Soissons, July 18-20, 1918; Pont-a-Moussin, August 7—August 14, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 11—September 16, 1918; Champagne, Meuse-Argonne, October 1-12, 1918. Cited for gallant action, November 1, 1918, and awarded D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre. With Army of Occupation in Germany, November 17—July 15, 1919. With Composite Regiment from May 10, 1919, until discharged. Returned to United States, September 1—September 8, 1919. Discharged at Washington, D. C., September 18 at Marine Barracks.

GOYERT, GILBERT AUGUST, Wagoner, Amb. Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from April 30, 1918, to July 26, 1918. Overseas from August 13, 1918, to June 18, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel and Puvenelle Sector, thirty-four days. Kept on working after November 11, moving sick and wounded back from Field to Base Hospitals. Moved to Selaincourt, April 1, 1919, to May 7, then to LeMans. Returned to United States, June 18—June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 10, 1919.

GOYERT, HENRY WILLIAM, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919.

GOYERT, CLIFFORD WILLIAM, 2nd Class Seaman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from August 13, 1918, to discharge on February 26, 1919. Hospital treatment in October for influenza.

GRASMICK, PHILIP, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to March 19, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza at Base 16, Verdun in October. Returned to United States, March 19—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 23, 1919.

GREEMAN, BERTHA CHRISTINE, Army Nursing Corps. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, from April 4, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Had enlisted in Red Cross on March 5, 1918, sworn into the Army, April 4, 1918. Overseas from September 8, 1918, to July 13, 1919. Service: Evacuation Hospital 11 at Brizeaux-Forestierre, Argonne and Camp Hospital 101 at Le Mans, France. Returned to United States, July 13—July 20, 1919. Discharged, August 21, 1919, at Batesville, Ind.

GREEMAN, EDWIN ALBERT, Sergeant, 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 23, 1918, to discharge there December 29, 1918.

GRINGLE, ARTHUR PAUL, Seaman, U. S. S. Utah. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from December 7, 1917, to assignment to U. S. S. Utah. Service; Coast patrol of the United States from early spring to early

summer, 1918. Foreign service from early spring of 1918 to January 27, 1919. The Utah was one in the double lines of allied ships to witness the surrender of the German Fleet at the Firth of Forth. Returned with the Overseas Fleet to New York, December 15—December 26, 1918. Discharged, January 27, 1919, at New York City.

HANKING, HARRY ALVIN, Chauffeur, 74th Aero Squadron. Trained at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., from July 10, 1917, to August 8, 1917. Transferred to Ft. Wood, then Kelly Field, Texas, in August 13, 1917. Trained here until December 15, 1917. Overseas from March 4, 1918, to June 16, 1919. At Concentration Camp, Morrison, Va., from December, 1917, to March, 1918. At Romorantin, France, until March 26, 1919. In charge of four locomotive cranes unloading all air-service supplies that came to France. Attended the A. E. F. University at Beaune, Cote d'Or, France, March 7 to June 7, 1919. Returned to United States, June 16—July 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., July 10, 1919.

HART, EVERETT JEFFERSON, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Destroyer Yarnall. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 8, 1918, to September 11, 1918. Sent to Receiving Ship at Philadelphia until October 30. Assigned on that date to the Yarnall. Overseas from December 3, 1918, to June 22, 1919. Returned to United States, June 23—July 8, 1919. Discharged at New York City, July 10, 1919.

HEIDT, HERMAN WILLIAM, Carpenter's Mate 1st Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 22, 1918, to March 18, 1919, when assigned to the U. S. S. Santa Rosa, doing transport duty. Made three trips, two to Bordeaux and one to St. Nazaire, France, bringing home troops. Discharged at Hoboken, N. J. on July 2, 1919. Hospital treatment at Great Lakes for influenza.

HICKMAN, HENRY HERMAN, Private, Co. A, Section B, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Rolling Prairie, Ind., from October 15, 1918, to discharge on November 1, 1918. Under required weight.

HILLMAN, FRANK CHARLES, Private, Co. C, 112th Am. Tr., 37th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sheridan from April 30, 1918, to June 20, 1918. Overseas from June 27, 1918, to March 20, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel and Argonne. Service: Driving ammunition truck to the front lines. Returned to United States, March 20—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 14, 1919.

HOENE, STANLEY HENRY, Wagoner, Battery E, 47th C. A. C. Trained from June 2, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about ten days; at Ft. Caswell, N. C., three months; Camp Eustis, a few days; Chauffeur at Fortress Monroe, four weeks. Camp Eustis again until October 21, 1918. Overseas from October 21, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Trained in France at Angouleme from November 3 to November 11, 1918. Went then to various camps until returned to United States, January 31—February 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 13, 1919.

HOYER, DALLAS, Sergeant, Co. D, 40th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Camps Custer and Sherman and Ft. Riley, Kas., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Custer, August 9, 1919.

HORNLEIN, WILLIAM, Private, Co. K, 10th Infantry, Regular Army. Trained at Benjamin Harrison from August 29, 1917, until discharged there on February 4, 1918.

HORSTMAN, EDWIN CHRIST, Private, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., February 10, 1919.

HUNEKE, ALONZO JOHN, Private, 442nd Co., Bn. B, U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from October 7, 1918, to discharge on April 8, 1919.

HUNEKE, ELMER CORDT, Private 1st Class, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged, February 10, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill.

HUNEKE, IRVIN HENRY WILLIAM, Corporal, Co. A, 45th Infantry, Regular Army. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Ala. from June 4, 1918, to discharge at Camp Gordon, March 14, 1919. Re-enlisted at Camp Gordon in same unit.

HUNEKE, CLARENCE, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to discharge on June 19, 1919.

IDLEWINE, HARRY, Private, Battery A, 26th Field Artillery, 9th Di- Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor on February 14, 1919.

IDLEWINE, WALTER SCOTT, Private, Batery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Grant, Ill. on March 19, 1919.

JAMES, LESTER WARREN, Private 1st Class, Co. A, 384th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to August 23, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne. Returned to United States, August 23—September 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 25, 1919.

JOHANNING, LEROY BERTRAM, Sergeant, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to December 9, 1918, when discharged.

JOHANNING, ALBERT HERMAN, Sergeant, Field Hospital 6, Medical Dept. Trained at Fts. Benjamin Harrison and Oglethorpe from September 5, 1917, to December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Custer, December 28, 1918.

JEFFRIES, RUSSELL NEWTON, Sergeant. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 4, 1918, to March 25, 1919, in 159th Depot Brigade, 13th Co., 2nd Regiment. From March 25, in various detached companies until June 21, when sent to Officers' Training School until August 2, 1919. Discharged, August 7, 1919. Hospital record: Influenza in October.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN GODFREY, Private, M. G. Co., 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919. Battles: Lys-Scheldt, Belgium. Returned to United States on April 3—April 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

KALB, GUSTAVE, Private, Battery C, 15th F. A., 2nd Division. Trained at Pine Camp, Watertown, N. J., from September 6, 1917, to December 12, 1917. Overseas from December 12, 1917, to July 28, 1919. Battles: Troyon Sector, Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Soissons, Meuse-Argonne. Two months' hospital treatment for influenza. Returned to United States, July 28—August 6, 1919. Discharged in July, 1920.

KARL, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Chief Q. M., U. S. Navy. Enlisted, June 17, 1912, at Cincinnati, O. Six years and ten months' previous service. Trained at Norfolk, Va. Service on U. S. S. Louisiana, battleship unit; U. S. S. Patuxent, Mine-sweeping unit; U. S. S. Martha Washington, transport unit; U. S. S. Wm. A. McKenney, convoy with Battleship Illinois unit; U. S. S. Francis B. Hackett, tugboat unit. Battles: Vera Cruz, Mexico; Cape Haiten, Haiti, Cuban Pacification, and numerous submarine attacks during World's War. Still in service, 1920.

KARL, EDWARD FRED JOHN, Private, Supply Co., 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to February, 1918. Discharged, February 10, 1919, at Camp Taylor. Was operated on at Ft. Snelling for appendicitis on July 5, 1918, four weeks in hospital.

KARL, GEORGE FREDERICK, Sergeant-Bugler, Headquarters Det., Army Service Corps. Trained from September 20, 1917, at Camps Taylor and Sherman in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, until September, 1918. Overseas from September 4, 1918, to July 8, 1919. Transferred to Army Service Corps, April 1, 1919. Returned to United States, July 8—July 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 26, 1919.

KARBOWSKI, PETER, Fireman, U. S. S. Worden. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Philadelphia, Penn., from May 25, 1918, to July 9, 1918. Overseas from July 21, 1918, to January, 1919. Assigned to U. S. Destroyer Worden in August, 1918, at Brest, France. Returned to United States, January 3, 1919. Discharged at Philadelphia, February 10, 1919.

KESSENS, WALTER LEONARD, Private, Co. B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, March 19, 1919.

KLEINER, EARL CHARLES, Private 1st Class, Co. D, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919. Trained in Co. E, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Transferred to 91st after reaching France. Battles: Lys-Scheldt in Belgium, October 31—November 11. Returned to United States, April 3—April 15, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 6, 1919.

KOPS, FRED JOHN, Private. Sent to Camp Sherman for training, on June 26, 1918. Was treated at Base Hospital, Camp Sherman for forty days. Discharged, August 10, 1918, for physical disability.

KREUZMAN, JOHN ALFRED, Private, 306th Field Bakery Co., Q. M. C. Trained at Ft. Thomas and Syracuse, N. Y., from August 22, 1917, to October, 1917. Overseas from October 18, 1917, to April 20, 1919. Served at Nevers, Gievres, Angers, Langres-Marne, Montigny Leroi and Dijon. Returned to United States, April 20, 1919. Discharged at Hoboken, N. J., on May 9, 1919.

KREUZMAN, WILLIAM ALPHEUS, Corporal, 82nd Co., 6th U. S. Marines. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. and Quantico, Va., from May 18, 1917, to October 23, 1917. Trained at Bordeaux, France, from November, 1917, to January, 1918. From January to March, 1918, at Chaumont and Laville, France. Overseas from October 23, 1917, to September 1, 1919. Battles: Verdun Sector, Aisne Defensive, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Pont-a-Moussin, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne. With Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany, from November, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Awarded D. S. C. and French Croix de Guerre for gallant conduct in battle, November 1, 1918. Was a member of General Pershing's Composite Regiment. Returned to United States, September 1, 1919—September 8. Discharged at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on September 25, 1919. Discharge dated, September 18, 1919.

KUMPART, HENRY W., Private, Co. A, 30th Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to March 20, 1918. Overseas from March 28, 1918, to April 18, 1919. Trained and worked at La-Rochelle, France, for thirteen months. Returned to United States, April 18—April 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 10, 1919.

KUMPART, ALBERT HERMAN, Corporal, 3rd Regiment, Air Service, Co. 7. Trained at Camps Shelby, Hancock and Green, from September 20, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 21, 1918, to June 21, 1919. Trained in France at Orly Field, six months. Returned to United States, June 2—July 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 14, 1919.

LAMBERT, HARRY FRANK, Sergeant, Medical Department, U. S. Army. Trained and served at Ft. Thomas, Ft. Harrison and Camp Taylor from June 27, 1917, to discharge at Camp Taylor on September 27, 1919.

LAMBERT, ALBERT JOHN, Private, Co. C, 108th Engineers, 33rd Division. Trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from July 14, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 8, 1918, to May 15, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, Bois de Forges. Served on the American Sector with the British Army from May 18 to August 24, 1918. From August 24 to September 26, with American Army in Troyon Sector. From October 25 to November 11, Vaden lines. The Engineers' part in these operations was building roads and bridges, digging trenches and dug-outs and dressing-stations, putting up barbed-wire entanglements and so on. Was sent to Luxemburg with the Army of Occupation. Returned to United States, May 15—May 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, June 8, 1919.

LINDENMAIER, JOSEPH PETER, Corporal, 821st Aero Squadron. Trained at Speedway Aviation Park, Indianapolis, Ind., from June 28, 1918, until discharged there on March 19, 1919.

LINDENMAIER, SYLVESTER FRANCIS, Private, Co. C, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. for three months, from May 23, 1919. At Camp Devens, Mass., five months. Discharged February 1, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

LUCAS, JOSEPH SAMUEL, Private, Co. H, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division, and Co. A, 153rd Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to April 28, 1919. Battles: Argonne, twenty days. Marched into Germany, December 1, 1918. Located at Theihausen, about ten miles from Coblenz. Returned to France in box-cars, reaching Brest on April 23, 1919. Returned to United States, April 28—May 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 23, 1919.

MARTIN, JOHN WILLIAM, Sergeant, Co. B, 60th Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison from May 19, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 28, 1918, to May 22, 1919. Attached to Signal Corps on special duty most of the time in France. After November 11 returned to regiment and served as chief clerk, train-master and chief despatcher, military, for Est Railroad. Returned to United States, May 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 2, 1919. Hospital treatment, Bazeilles Sur Meuse for injury received in line of duty.

MEER, BERNARD J. C., Corporal, Bat. B., 69th C. A. C., 33rd Brigade. Was trained at Fort Worden, Wash., from enlistment, April 22, 1914. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to February 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Eustis, Va., August 25, 1920. Furlough on reserve June 1, 1919.

MEISTER, CLINTON, Wagoner, Supply Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May 17, 1918. Overseas from May 23, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Service: Ypres Front in Belgium. Battles of the Hindenburg Line. Drove ammunition wagons to the firing lines. Returned to United States, April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 24, 1919.

MEYER, EDWARD GEORGE, Wagoner, Supply Co., 68th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox from September 6, 1918, to discharge at Camp Knox on December 26, 1918.

MILLER, CORNELIUS JOHN, Private ,Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to December 12, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line, Cambrai, St. Quentin. Was in Corporal Ora Weare's squad, as was Carl Mistler, of Osgood. Wounded, September 29, shot through upper left arm. Hospital treatment, First Aid, American Hospital, Canadian Hospital at Brighton, England for eight weeks. Sent to American Hospital 33, Kentucky Unit, (trained at Camp Taylor), at Portsmouth, England, for two weeks. Returned to United States, December 12—December 21, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, March 1, 1919, after ten weeks in hospital at Ft. Sheridan.

MILLER, LEONARD JOHN, Corporal, Headquarters Co., 103rd F. A., 26th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from October 4, 1917, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 2, 1919. With Headquarters Co., 335th Infantry, 84th Division, until after reaching France. Returned to United States, April 2—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on May 13, 1919.

MICHEL, WALDO ALBERT, Private, Co. C, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camps Sherman and Mills from June 26, 1917, to September 2, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to August 3, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, fifteen days. With Army of Occupation in Germany from November 12, 1918, to July 23, 1919. At Dernbach until April, then at Selters until leaving Germany. Service: Clerical work in personnel department. Returned to United States, August 3—August 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 16, 1919. Trained in America in Co. D, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Transferred to First Division after reaching France.

MOORE, THOMAS JOSEPH, Sergeant, Medical Department, Staff Corps. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. in Regular Army, enlisting September 26, 1917. Service at Ft. Thomas. Hospital record for pneumonia. Discharged October, 1920.

MOORMAN, HERMAN LOUIS, Private 1st Class, Acting Sergeant in Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., in 29th Co., 8th Bn., 159th Depot Brigade Service at Ft. McPherson, Savannah, Ga. Inducted, April 30, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 16, 1919.

MOODY, JESSE OTTO, Private, Battery B, 61st C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. one month from enlistment, January 4, 1918. At Ft. Moultrie, Moultrieville, S. C., from February 1, 1918, until discharge, November 14, 1918. Developed pneumonia while home on furlough in March, 1918, was unable to rejoin regiment until August 1, 1918. Treatment at Base Hospital, Ft. Moultrie, from August 1 to November 14, 1918. At Marine Hospital, Evansville, from July 8, 1919, to November 8, 1919. Died, January 4, 1920.

NARWOLD, GEORGE, Private, Battery A, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, La., from May 27, 1918, to August 14, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Trained in France at Camps Coetquidan and Valdahon on the Swiss border, Battery B, with Battery A were chosen to "conduct fire" in Officers' Artillery School at Camp Valdahon. One hundred officers from the A. E. F. came at one time for a month's course. Returned to United States, June 3—June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 24, 1919.

NEWMAN, HAROLD HERSCHELL, Private, U. S. Ambulance Service, Section 616. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., two weeks, beginning August 1, 1918. At Ann Arbor, Mich. in Signal Corps, Co. D, transferred to S. A. T. C. At Ann Arbor University, Co. B, for two months. Sent then to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., where assigned to Amb. Co. Overseas from November 13, 1918, to May 23, 1919. Stayed at Base Ambulance Camp at Ferriers, France, for four months. Left on March 3, 1919, for Germany, by way of Paris, Nancy and Strasburg. Stopped at Mayence a short time to do ambulance work. Had been transferred to French Army on leaving Ferriers, Sanitary Service Unit 1564. Helped carry French wounded and soldiers back from the camps to base hospitals. Formed a convoy of about five hundred ambulances returning to Ferriers, a distance from five hundred to nine hundred kilometers. Returned to United States, May 23—June 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 17, 1919. Had influenza at Ann Arbor. Was also injured in the collapse of an old building there.

NICKOL, LAWRENCE JOSEPH, Corporal, 821st Aero Squadron. Trained at Speedway Aviation Repair Depot, Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind., from June 26, 1918, to discharge there on January 23, 1919. Service: Building and repairing airplanes.

OLLIER, GEORGE CHARLES, Seaman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from May 12, 1918, for three weeks, then at Philadelphia for two weeks. Left Philadelphia, July 27, 1918; sailed August 3 on the Leviathan; arrived at Brest, France, on August 11, 1918. As-

signed to the Buffalo, Repair Ship, and went to Naval Base 9, at Gibraltar, Spain, arriving August 19. Stayed here until December 15, 1918. Returned to United States on U. S. S. Sherman, arriving at Hoboken, N. J., December 31, 1918. Assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Dakota, transport; three trips. Discharged, May 31, 1919, at Philadelphia.

O'NEAL, ROBERT NEWTON, Private, 6th Co., C. A. C. Enlisted in October, 1908, and served two years as company barber. Re-enlisted, December, 1911. Sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., for training in Coast Artillery. Served here three years. Re-enlisted in August, 1914, at Fortress Monroe and sent to Panama in January, 1916, stationed at Cristobal, Canal Zone, until discharged there, April 19, 1919.

OSWALD, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Private, Headquarters Co., 336th Bn., Tank Corps. Trained at Camp Purdue, Lafayette, Ind. and Camp Colt, Pa., from June 28, 1918, to discharge on December 18, 1918, at Camp Taylor. Hospital treatment for influenza.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH NATHANIEL, Corporal, Headquarters Co., 4th F. A. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., from July 20, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 4, 1919.

PEETZ, LEO GEORGE WILLIAM, Private, 159th Depot Brigade. At Camp Taylor from September 6, 1918, until discharged there for physical disability on September 11, 1918.

PIERPONT, JOSEPH CLAUD, Private, M. G. Co., 57th Infantry, 15th Division. Trained at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from May 23, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 9, 1919. Throat operation at Camp Pike, Base Hospital.

PLANTHOLT, FRANK JOSEPH, Sergeant, 3rd Co., 6th Bn., Ordnance Department. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis and Camp Hancock, Ga., from June 15, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 30, 1918, to July 5, 1919. Service at Mehun, Ordnance Center. Returned to United States, July 5—July 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 22, 1919.

PRAKEL, FRANK, Private, Battery A, 134th F. A., 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., from April 30, 1918, to June 14, 1918. At Camp Upton, N. Y., two weeks. Overseas from June 28, 1918, to March 20, 1919. Battles: Marbache Sector, ten days; Pannes Sector, October 23—November 11. Camped near Verdun after Armistice until February 25, 1919. Returned to United States, March 20—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 17, 1919. Had measles at Camp Sheridan, May 28—June 13, 1918.

PRELL, HUGO AUGUST, Private, Co. G, 28th Infantry, First Division. Trained at Camp Sherman in Headquarters Co., 329th Infantry, 83rd Division, from March 29, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 12, 1918. Transferred to First Division on August 2, 1918. Killed at Meuse-Argonne, October 12, 1918.

RUHL, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Private 1st Class, Co. D, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., from May 23, 1918, to January 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 3, 1919. The 12th Division was known as the Plymouth Division.

RUHL, EDWARD JOHN, Private, Medical Department, 3rd Bn., 23rd Infantry, Second Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Greenleaf from May 27, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to July 23, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, October 1—November 11, 1918. Marched with Second Division to Germany, located at Vallandar, near Coblenz, for longest period. Left Germany, July 15, 1919; left, Brest, France, July 23, 1919, reached New York City, United States, August 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 14, 1919.

SAMMS, MALCOLM LAYLE, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Trained at New Haven, Conn., from June 27, 1918, to December, 1918. Discharged at Otisville, N. Y., December 11, 1918.

SCHENE, ARTHUR J., Sergeant 1st Class, Medical Department. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from September 5, 1917. Assigned to Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, until discharged, April 18, 1919.

SCHEIN, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Sergeant, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Sherman from September 9, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to February 27, 1919. Trained in France at Mussedan until November 1, 1918. Hospital treatment at Savonay, France, and Camp Taylor and Ft. Sheridan, U. S. A. Returned to United States, February 27—March 13, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., February 14, 1920.

SCHMIDT, JOHN ADAM, Private, Amb. Co. 34, 7th Sanitary Train, 7th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 13, 1918, to June 18,

1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive, thirty-two days, litter-bearer. At Martincourt, France, from November 11, 1918, to March, 1919. In hospital at Martincourt in February for bronchitis. Returned to United States, June 18—June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 9, 1919.

SCHOETMER, JOHN HENRY, Private, Co. C, 27th M. G. Bn., 9th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Ala., from August 8, 1918, to discharge there, February 10, 1919.

SCHRADER, ALBERT ERNEST, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy. Trained at United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, from August 6, 1912, until assigned to U. S. S Annapolis, June 3, 1916, to June 24, 1916; U. S. S. Vermont, June 24, 1916, to October 20, 1916; October 29, 1916, to August 13, 1917, on U. S. S. Annapolis. Promoted from Midshipman 4th Class to Ensign, to Lieutenant, Junior Grade, to Lieutenant, January 1, 1918. Service in World War at Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., August 20, 1917, to September 16, 1918. Convoy duty on U. S. Destroyer Dorsey to Buncrana, Ireland, and Brest, France. Through early part of 1917, patrol duty on Mexican coast. In Presidential convoys, December, 1918, and March, 1919. Ordered to Adriatic Sea in April, 1919.

SCHUMACHER, JACOB OTTO, Private 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Sent to Artillery School five weeks at Angers, France. Sent in a detachment from the 70th to the 71st C. A. C. as instructor at Paillavaux, from October 1 to November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, February 12—February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

SCHUMACHER, PHILIP FRED, Sergeant, Air Service, Line 340, Sec. H. Trained at Kelley Field, Texas, from March 18, 1918, to June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 19, 1919.

SCHWIER, WALKER, Private, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 28, 1919.

SCHWIER, HOLDEN RAY, Private, Co. D, 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to April 16, 1919. Returned to United States, April 16—April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 13, 1919.

SEVERINGHAUS, BRIGHTLY GEO. FREDERICK, Private 1st Class, Co. M, 34th Infantry, 7th Division. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Chickamauga Park, Ga. and at Camp McArthur, Texas, six months, from July 13, 1917, to August, 1918. Trained in various organizations, Co. G, 53rd Infantry; Co. A, 20th M. G. Bn., transferred to 34th Infantry, before sailing. Overseas from August 7, 1918, to August 19, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel, Argonne, advance on Metz. Transferred to Second Army Headquarters, Department of Criminal Investigation after the Armistice was signed. Located at Toul, France. Sent on detached duty to Belgium with 287th M. P. Co. in June, July and August, 1919. Went by way of Metz and through Germany and Luxemburg. Returned to United States, August 19—August 29, 1919. Discharged, September 5, 1919, at Camp Taylor.

SHUCK, CHARLES A., Sergeant, Co. D, 28th Infantry, First Division. Trained at Ft. Ringgold, Texas, from April 28, 1916, to June, 1917. Overseas from June 14, 1917, to August 24, 1919. Trained in Gondrecourt Area, France. Battles: Toul Sector, January 15—April 3, 1918; Cantigny, May 23-30, 1918; Montdidier-Noyon, June 9-13, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 18—August 6, 1918; Saizieres Sector, August 7-24, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26—November 11, 1918. With Army of Occupation in Germany, from November, 1918, to August, 1919. Returned to United States, August 24—September 1, 1919. Stationed at Camp Taylor in 2nd Co., M. G. Bn.

SHUCK, CHRIS THOMAS, Sergeant, Co. L 20th Infantry, Regular Army. Trained at Ft. Douglas, Utah, from May 6, 1913. Discharged, February 12, 1919, at Ft. Logan, Colorado. When first enlisted was sent to Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Furloughed to Regular Army Reserve, May 20, 1916. Recalled to active service on the Mexican border, July 5, 1916, until discharged in 1919.

SHUCK, GUS JULIUS, Corporal, Co. G, 13th Infantry, 8th Division. Trained at Ft. McKinley, P. I., Camp Fremont, Cal., from September 4, 1914. Embarked from Manila, Philippine Islands on July 15, 1917, and trained at Camp Fremont one year. Was discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y., on July 12, 1919.

SHOUSE, OSCAR BERNARD, Private 1st Class, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from March 29, 1918. Assigned to Medical Department and trained until discharged at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 19, 1919.

SIEBERT, GEORGE ADAM, Private, Battery F, 6th F. A., Replacement Unit. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 23, 1918, until discharged, December 14, 1918. Had influenza and pneumonia, from 3rd of October to December 1, 1918.

STARKE, VINCENT PETER, Private, M. G. Co., 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to April 6, 1919. Battles: Verdun Sector, October 25—November 8. Returned to United States, April 6—April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 13, 1919.

STEINKAMP, WILLIAM MICHAEL, Cook, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Brigade. Trained and served at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., from June 26, 1918, until discharged on November 29, 1918.

STEIN, ANTHONY, Private, Gas Defense Division. Trained at Syracuse, N. Y. Recruit Camp and Lakehurst, N. J., from July 29, 1918, to discharge at Lakehurst, N. J., on December 12, 1918.

STOCKINGER, CHESTER RAYMOND, Mech., Co. C, 40th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Ft. Riley, Kas. and Camp Custer, Mich., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Custer, January 22, 1919.

TAYLOR, WINFRED BURNETT, First Lieutenant, Battery C, 327th F. A., 84th Division. Trained first in Battery B, 1st Ind. F. A., eight months as a private at Purdue University. Enlisted, May 11, 1917, in Officers Training Camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis. Trained here three months in 1st Battery, 9th Prov. Tr. Regiment, commissionerd Second Lieutenant on August 15, 1917. First Lieutenant on September 6, 1918. Completed training in United States at Ft. Sill, Okla., West Point Art. Range, Ky. and Camp Grant, Ill. Overseas from September 8, 1918, to January 20, 1919. Trained at Camp de Souge, France. Returned to United States, January 20—February 5, 1919. Stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.

TEKULVE, ALBERT FRANK, Private, Co. M, 18th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918, in 84th Division. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to August 23, 1919. Transferred in France to First Division. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, Defensive Sector ,two weeks. With Army of Occupation at Mogendorf, Germany, from November, 1918, to August, 1919. Returned to United States, August 23—September 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, September 26, 1919.

TEKULVE, ANDREW JOHN, Sergeant, 1st Co., 1st Regiment, Medical Department, 84th Division. Trained and served at Camp Taylor, Ky., from September 17, 1917, to discharge at Camp Taylor, March 27, 1919.

THIEL, GEORGE BALZAR, Private 1st Class, Battery D, 146th F. A., 41st Division. Trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, from September 11, 1917, until December, 1917. Embarked from New York, December 24, 1917. Overseas until June 15, 1919. Trained in France at Camp de Souge, January 7 to July 1, 1918. Battles: Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15-18; Aisne-Marne, July 18—August 6; St. Mihiel, September 9-16; Meuse-Argonne, September 26—November 11, 1918. With Army of Occupation in Germany, near Coblenz, from November, 918, to June, 1919. Returned to United States, June 15—June 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lewis, Wash., June 29, 1919.

TIMMERMAN, EDWARD CONRAD, JR., Private, 13th Co., 2nd Platoon, Q. M. C. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp Johnston, Fla., from July 2, 1918, to discharge at Camp Johnston on January 27, 1919.

UPDIKE, HENRY CLAY, Private 1st Class, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 15, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Returned to United States, February 12—February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

VANCE, JOSEPH JOHN, Seaman Cook, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Cape May, N. J., from March 20, 1918, to release, on September 9, 1919.

VIERLING, ELMER ANTHONY, Corporal, Co. K, 77th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from August 28, 1917, to July 29, 1918. At Camp Custer, Mich., to discharge there on January 14, 1919. Treated at hospital for partial paralysis of right foot, during August, September and October, 1918.

VONDERHEIDE, MICHAEL QUIRIN, Sergeant, Battery F, 3rd F. A., 6th Division. Trained at Columbus Barracks, O., Laredo, Texas, Ft. Myer, Va., Camp McClellan, Ala., and Fort Sill, Okla., from May 6, 1916, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 13, 1918, to June 10, 1919. Trained in France at Valdahon, July 30—September 30, 1918. Returned to United States, June 10—June 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, June 4, 1920.

WACHSMAN, MELSON JACOB, Private, S. A. T. C. Reserve Army Corps. Trained at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., from October 15, 1918, to discharge there, December 21, 1918.

WAGNER, CHARLES FLETCHER, Private, 96th Co., 6th U. S. Marines, 2nd Division. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. and Quantico, Va., from July 31, 1918, to October 7, 1918. Overseas from October 7, 1918, to April 21, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest. Marched to Coblenz, Germany in November, 1918. Remained there until April, 1919. Returned to United States, April 21—May 7, 1919. Discharged at Quantico, Va., on June 20, 1919.

WAGNER, COLUMBUS FRANKLIN, Sergeant, Battery F, 17th F. A., 2nd Division. Trained at Camp Shelby, Miss. in Co. F, 4th Infantry, Ind. N. G., from September 20, 1917, to September 26, 1917, when transferred to 139th F. A., Supply Co. Transferred in June, 1918, to Replacement Unit, 2nd Division. Overseas from June 8, 1918, to July 23, 1919. Battles: Aisne-Marne, July 18-25; Marbache, August 9—August 22; St. Mihiel, September 12-16; Meuse-Argonne (Champagne) October 1—October 28; Meuse-Argonne, November 1—November 11, 1918. Lost rank on transfer to Replacement Unit. Slightly gassed twice, no hospital record. Marched to Germany, November 14—December 14, 1918. Stayed at Ehrenbreitstein until July, 1919, guard duty. Left Germany, July 15, 1919. Returned to United States, July 23—August 4, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 14, 1919.

WALTERMAN, FRANK, Corporal, 811th Aero Squadron, Air Service. Trained at Speedway, Indianapolis, at Aero Repair Depot, from June 28, 1918, to discharge there, March 22, 1919. Hospital record for operation.

WALTERMAN, LEWIS ANTHONY, Corporal, 406th Motor Transport Corps. Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to December, 1917, to 335th Infantry, 84th Division, at Camp Meigs, Wash. in Q. M. C., one month. At Camp Merritt S. J., eighteen months. Discharged July 12, 1919, at Camp Sherman, O. Service: Truck-driver in Motor Co.

WALSMAN, SHARON ROBERT, Sergeant, S. A. T. C. Trained at Delaware, O., from October 1 to discharge there on December 19, 1918.

WARD, PHILMER JOHN, Acting Sergeant, S. A. T. C. Trained at Butler College, Indianapolis, from October 8, 1918, to discharge there, December 6, 1918.

WEIGEL, FLORANTINE, Private 1st Class. Battery B, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass. from May 23, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 19, 1919.

WESLER, TED RAYMOND, Private, 4th Evacuation Hospital, Medical Department. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., from October 8, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 10, 1918, to December 25, 1918. Battles: Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, Verdun. Wounded, November 2, 1918, north of Verdun by shell from long range gun, striking billet, 11:30 A. M. Wounds in right forearm and left temple. Hospital treatment, Evacuation 4, Base 13, Base 122 in France, at Camp Merritt, N. J., Base and Walter Reed Hospitals, Washington, D. C. Returned to United States, December 25, 1918—January 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 22, 1919. Volunteered for blood transfusion operation while in service. Such service was always volunteer work. Shell that struck billet was aimed at hospital. Three struck the billet. Five others fell harmlessly between village and hospital. Of fifteen soldiers sleeping in billet, two sergeants were killed; nine privates and one major were all severely wounded. Three were uninjured.

WESLER, AMOS GEORGE, Musician, Headquarters Co., 112th Infantry Band, 28th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard in Headquarters Co., 154th Infantry, 39th Division, from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to April 19, 1919. Transferred to 28th Division, January 24, 1919. Returned to United States, April 19—April 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 19, 1919.

WERNKE, WILLIAM, Private, Co. G, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Gordon and McClellan, from March 29, 1918, to June, 1919. Overseas from June 15, 1918, to May 11, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest, Molbruck Hill, October 8-18; Mollandville Farm, October 10-18; Precourt, October 11; Grand Martoguoct, October 16; Capture of Etrays Ridge, October 23; Boise Belleu, October 26, 1918. Ready to advance to Metz on November 11. Returned to United States, May 11—May 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 3, 1919.

WERNKE, JOHN HENRY, Corporal, 821st Aero Squadron. Trained and served at Speedway, Indianapolis, in Aviation Repair work, from June 28, 1918, to discharge there, on January 4, 1919.

WINSOR, BYRON EWING, Private, Headquarters Co., 50th C. A. C. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Ft. Caswell, N. C., Camp Eustis, Va., from June 4, 1918, to October 7, 1918. Overseas from October 7, 1918, to

January 31, 1919. Had influenza on voyage overseas. Returned to United States, January 31—February 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 28, 1919. Eight convoys and the transport Charleston all fired at a submarine near Brest, France, on the outbound voyage, sinking it.

WINTZ, JOSEPH, Sergeant. Trained at Camp Taylor in 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade, from May 27, 1918, to March, 1919. Transferred then to First Det., Billeting and Supply Div., Demobilization Group. Service: Training recruits until September, 1918. Guard duty until March. Mustering out after December 1, 1918. Hospital record, two weeks in Base Hospital in November, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, August 30, 1919.

WOLTERS, EVERETT CHRISTIAN, Private, Co. M, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September 2, 1918, in 84th Division. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to March 19, 1919. Returned to United States, March 19—March 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 23, 1919.

WONNING, HARVEY HENRY, First Lieutenant. Trained at Camps Taylor and Jackson from May 16, 1918, to discharge at Camp Jackson, S. C. on December, 1919. Promotions: Private to Second Lieutenant, at Field Artillery Officers' Training School, August, 1918, to First Lieutenant, October, 1918.

WYCOFF, PAUL VERNON, Corporal, Battery F, 38th C. A. C. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Ft. Totten, L. I., N. Y., Camp Eustis, Va., Fortress Monroe, Va., Camp Stuart, Va., Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from May 22, 1918, to December 14, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on December 23, 1918. Hospital record: Six weeks in Post Hospital, Ft. Totten, for mumps. Two weeks in Post Hospital, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for influenza. Route from Jefferson Barracks to Ft. Totten: Illinois and Michigan, Detroit, Canada, Buffalo, Pennsylvania. Returned from Ft. Wadsworth to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., by same route.

YOUNGMAN, JOSEPH JOHN, Private, 5th Co., C. A. C. and 68th Co., 17th Bn., 153rd Depot Brigade, at Camp Dix. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., two weeks, from July 1, 1918. Two months at Camp Pratt, Pittsburg, Pa. Three months at Ft. Hancock, N. J., and one week at Camp Dix, N. J. Discharged in December, 1918.

IX.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BEACH, MELVIN ALBERT, Private, 29th Co., 8th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Sherman from August 29, 1918, to discharge there on December 16, 1918.

BENHAM, HARRISON MORTON, Private 1st Class, Amb. Co. 34, Evacuation Hospital. Trained at Camps Taylor, Ky., Greenleaf, Ga., and Sheridan, Ala., from May 27, 1918, to November, 1918. Overseas from November 12, 1918, to April 24, 1919. Hospital treatment at Camp Greenleaf, while in training. Service: Ambulance work in France. Returned to United States, April 24—May 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 24, 1919.

BROWN, JOHN EVERETT, Private, Ord. Det. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. and Camp Hancock, Ga., from May 25, 1918, to July 29, 1918. Sent to Penmiman, Va., for service at Dupont Powder Works. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 22, 1919.

BROWER, AVERY JENNINGS, Seaman Sec., U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 20, 1918, to November 1, 1918. Sent to Philadelphia Receiving Ship, one week. Embarked at New York, November 4, 1918, on the transport Orizaba. Reached St. Nazaire, France, November 13. Went to Brest, France, for one week. Then to Plymouth, England, and finally to Queenstown, Ireland, to serve at the United States Destroyer Base, United States Base 6, located there. Served here six months. Served a month on the U. S. S. Cape Finisterre. Released at Pittsburg, Pa., in June, 1919.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, Private, Co. K, 147th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained first in 3rd Ohio, N. G. Assigned to 37th Division and sent to Camp Sherman for further training, then to Camp Sheridan, Ala. Enlisted, June, 1917, at Holton, Ind. Trained until June 2, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 6, 1919. Battles: Toul Sector in Flanders, Verdun Front. Wounded on September 28, 1918. Hospital treatment until discharge. Left arm removed at shoulder. Returned to United States in March, 1919. Discharged, March 23, 1919, at Atlanta, Ga.

BURTON, HOLMAN HILLIS, Wagoner, Supply Co., 334th Infantry, 84th division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman from October 4, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to May 24, 1919. Returned to United States on May 24—June 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 20 1919.

CADY, CHARLES RUSSELL, Wagoner, Supply Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. and Camp McClellan, Ala., from July 24, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 8, 1919.

CLARK, LeROY, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Bloomington, Indiana University, S. A. T. C., from October, 1918, to December 21, 1918. Assigned to Co. D, 41st Infantry. Discharged at Bloomington, Ind., December 21, 1918.

CLARK, OMER CHESTER, Engineer, C. A. C. N. C. S. Trained in 4th Co. at Fortress Monroe, Va. Enlisted at New Orleans, La., December 19, 1906. Located at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

CARPENTER, GEORGE FREDERIC, Private, Battery D, 70th F. A., 11th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to discharge at Camp Knox, February 1, 1919.

CASTNER, CHALMERS L., Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., from September 30, 1918, to discharge there in December, 1918.

CASTNER, BRYAN JAMES, Fireman, U. S. Naval Reserve. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., in Unit B. Engineer's Force for one month, from May 28, 1918. At Hampton Roads, Va., for two weeks. Assigned to U. S. S. Dakota for service from July 21, 1918, to July 15, 1919. Coast defense, New York to Norfolk, Va., south, and to Rockland, Me., north. Four months in West Indies and Panama Canal Zone, at New York and at Rockport, Mass. Released from service, July 17, 1919.

COLBERT, LAFAYETTE, Cannoneer, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, from July 22, 1918, to February 5, 1919, when discharged at Camp Taylor. Hospital treatment for influenza at Camp McClellan, October 19—November 1, 1918.

COLE, REX HYLER, Private, Battery 3, 72nd F. A., 11th Division. Trained at Camp Knox, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to discharge there, on February 3, 1919.

CONOVER, ASA EGBERT, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Camp Winona, Winona Lake, Ind., from October 15, 1918, to discharge at Indianapolis on December 6, 1918.

DeLAY, CHARLES FREEMAN, Private, Ordnance Department. Trained at Indianapolis, Ind., Camp Hancock, Ga., and Camp Lee, Va., from June 15, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 17, 1919. Hospital treatment for pneumonia at Camp Hancock.

DeLAY, MARTHA GRETA, Army Nurse Corps. Trained at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., from March 20, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 14, 1918, to August 4, 1919. Stationed at Allery, France, Base Hospital 25; at Commercy, France, Base Hospital 91, and at Coblenz, Germany, Evacuation Hospital 49. Returned to United States, August 4—August 16, 1919. Discharged at New York, September 26, 1919, as Reserve Nurse.

DOBSON, DAVID HENRY, Private, 39th Co., 20th Engineers, 141st Bn. Trained first in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., from enlistment on June 4, 1917. At Camp Perry, O. and at Chillicothe, O. Assigned to Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division, at Camp Sherman, and sent to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for further training. Transferred to Engineers at Camp Sheridan. Overseas from February 22, 1918. Returned to United States, July, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 11, 1919.

DOWNEY, ARCHIE, Sergeant, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman and Camp Sheridan, Ala., from May 21, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 21, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Sector, Avocourt Sector, Meuse-Argonne, Pannes Sector, Ypres-Lys. Returned to United States, March 17—March 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 21, 1919.

DOWNEY, CLARENCE BURTON, Private 1st Class, Medical Corps, 25th Engineers. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Ft. Riley, Kas. and Camp Devens, Mass., from enlistment, July 19, 1917, to January, 1918. Overseas from January 3, 1918, to April 7, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne. Hospital treatment for eyes and ear at Pontanazen, Kerhoun, France. Returned to United States, April 7—April 17, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 17, 1919.

DOWNEY, EARL WILLIAM, Chief Yeoman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Newport, R. I., from June 29, 1914, until assigned to U. S. S. Missouri, battleship service. Died of influenza-pneumonia at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 30, 1918.

EDENS, ROY HUNTER, Private, U. S. Infantry. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. and at Syracuse, N. Y., from July 29 to discharge at Syracuse, N. Y., for physical disability, August 8, 1918. Had just recovered from a severe case of typhoid.

EDENS, ALVA ORAL, Sergeant, Co. E, 3rd Infantry, U. S. Army. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Eagle Pass, Texas, and San Antonio, Texas, from April 8, 1917, to discharge at San Antonio, March 25, 1920. Mexican border patrol duty.

ELLIOTT, SAMUEL ALBERT, Corporal, 6th Co., O. R. S. Detachment. Trained at Indianapolis, Ind., from June 15, 1918, to August 31, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to July 14, 1919. Served at Mehun in Ordnance Repair Shops. Returned to United States in July, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 25, 1919.

ENSMINGER, SAMUEL WARD, Sergeant, Medical Department, U. S. Army. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., two weeks; Ft. Riley, Kas., for two months, from enlistment, June 12, 1917. Service at Camp Bowie, Texas, for one year. Discharged at Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, July 25, 1919. Was in hospital eleven months at Prescott for chest and lung trouble.

FLICK, JOHN LOUIS, Private, Co. I, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Sevier, from October 4, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 12, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line. Wounded in action, October 2, 1918. Died in hospital at Rouen, France, October 16, 1918.

GROSSMAN, HARRY HENRY, Private, Co. A, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman, from June 26, 1918, to discharge there, on December 9, 1918. Hospital treatment for influenza in October.

HALLETT, EVERETT McKINLEY, Private, Co. L, 147th Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind., from September 1, 1918, to discharge there, on December 14, 1918.

HARRIS, LEO, S. A. T. C. Trained at Camp Franklin, Franklin, Ind., from October 1, 1918, to discharge there, on December 21, 1918. Had influenza for three weeks in October.

HILL, LOUIS JOHN, Private, Aviation Service. Trained at Camp Grant, Ill., Kelley Field, Eberts Field, Texas, and Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, O., from December 15, 1917, to discharge at Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, January 28, 1919. Hospital treatment for malaria and influenza.

HUGHES, DAVID HANNIBAL, Private 1st Class, Co. H, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman in Cos. A and B, 334th Infantry, 84th Division, from June 26, 1918, to August 20, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to August 22, 1919. Transferred in France to 1st Division. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, October 25—November 11. With the Army of Occupation in Coblenz, Germany, from November, 1918, to August, 1919. Returned to United States, August 22—September 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, September 25, 1919. Shared in the divisional citation of October 30. Also in the parades in New York and Washington in September, of the First Division, Composite Regiment and General Pershing and Staff. Served in Germany as bodyguard for General McLaughlin and Brigadier-General Parker at Montabar. Spent three weeks in southern France on special Scout Duty, Intelligence Section, in October, 1919.

HULL, ORAL PERRY, Private, Battery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Hospital treatment for measles at Camp McClellan. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., February 10, 1919.

HULL, GOLDEN GRANT, Private, Co. A, 153rd Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to April 28, 1919. Crossed to France on the U. S. S. Huron, a former German ship in which the Kaiser had made two trips around the world. Reached France, August 18, 1918. Battles: Verdun, Meuse-Argonne, two engagements. Shrapnel wound in foot. Treated for influenza at Brest. For acute tonsilitis at Coblenz, Germany. Marched from Jametz, France, through Belgium and Luxemburg to Coblenz, reaching there, December 13, 1918. Left on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1919. Returned to United States, April 28—May 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 23, 1919.

HULL, ERCIE MARTIN, Private, Co. A, 129th Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 6, 1918, to April 9, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne. Wounded by machine-gun bullet, scalp wound, October 9, 1918. Returned to United States, April 9—April 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 12, 1919.

HULL, DANIEL LEROY, Private, Co. A, 118th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Sevier from February 25, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 5, 1918, to January 14, 1919. Battles: Paronne Sector. Wounded in left knee with piece of shell while in battle near Wallencourt. Hospital treatment at Rouen, France, and Netley Hants.

England. Returned to United States, January 14—January 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 28, 1919.

HULL, HOMER HOWARD, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July 16, 1918. Overseas from July 16, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Returned to United States, February 12—February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

ISRAEL, DENNIS, Cook, 162nd Field Hospital, 116th Sanitary Train, 41st Division. Trained at Carrington, N. D., from July 3, 1917, to October 1, 1917, in C. F., 2nd Regiment, N. G. Transferred to Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., on October 1, 1917, to 41st Division. Trained at Camp Green until October 30, 1917. At Camp Mills from October 30 to December 12, 1917. Overseas from December 12, 1917, to April 20, 1919. Trained in France at Gondrecourt until July, 1918. Service: Chateau-Thierry, five weeks; St. Mihiel, four weeks; Argonne, October 1—November 20. Hospital located at Cheppy in Argonne. Handled twenty-one thousand men in ten days at one period of this battle. At Longwy, France, after the Armistice, handled about twenty-five hundred patients in one week, wounded and prisoners, all nationalities, released prisoners coming in from Germany in very poor condition, starved and weak. Located at Echemach, Luxemburg, during the influenza epidemic and at Prum, Germany, locating finally at Ehrenbreitstein, Germany, from December 17, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Returned to United States, April 20—May 7, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., May 21, 1919. Shared in First Army Corps Citation.

JEFFRIES, TRACY THORNTON, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Winona Lake and Indianapolis, Ind., from October 15, 1918, to discharge at Indianapolis, December 9, 1918.

JOLLEY, WILLIAM FLORIS, Sergeant, Co. E, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Lafayette, Ind., Columbus Barracks, O, and in Texas, from enlistment early in 1917, to June, 1917. Overseas from June 4, 1917, to November 30, 1918. Battles: Cantigny, Marne, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Tournelle, Verdun. "Death Valley" was at Cantigny from Villa Tournelle across a valley to the top of the hill, one and one-half miles long by one-fourth to one-half mile wide in extent. The fighting lasted four days here, beginning with a Germain raid, May 27—May 30, 1918. The opposing lines came within forty or fifty yards of each other, sometimes mingling as in the case of the stretcher-bearers among the wounded. A small wood was left unhurt throughout this engagement. It was said there was an agreement to leave it unharmed. The dug-outs at Cantigny and Villa Tournelle, were furnished with chairs and a mirror as large as the wall of a room from a ruined chateau, after the battle. Private Jolley was twice wounded at Cantigny, flesh wounds in the upper right and lower left limb. Was in hospital from June 2 to July 15. At Soissons from July 21, about six weeks. At Base Hospitals 20 and and 68 in southern France and at Blois. Was returned to United States in Blois Casual Co. 303, November 30—December 8, 1918. Sent to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O. Served here until furloughed to Regular Army Reserve, November. 1919.

LAWLESS, JOHN PATRICK, Private 1st Class, 3rd Co., 6th Bn., Ordnance Repair Shop Detachment. Trained at Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, from June 15, 1918, to August 15, 1918. At Camp Hancock, Ga., for about two weeks. Overseas from September 7, 1918, to July 10, 1919. Service in Ordnance Repair Shops at Mehun, France, for ten months. Returned to United States, July 10—July 19, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 26, 1919.

LEMEN, HUBERT WILLIAM, Private, Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Indianapolis, Ind., from June 15, 1918, to discharge there, December 18, 1918.

LITTELL, CLYDE LeROY, Private 1st Class, Battery A, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, from July 22, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 5, 1919.

MARTING, EDWARD JULIUS, Private, Co. E, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 5, 1917, to March 22, 1918. Transferred to 309th Co., Headquarters Troop, then to Co. C, 65th Engineers, Tank Service. Sent to Camp Meade, Md. Overseas at Wareham, England, from July to September 12, 1918. Sent then to Am. Base Hospital 33, at Portsmouth, England, until October 23. Sent to France to a rest camp. Died at Nevers, France, November 29, 1918, of spinal meningiis. This record is included in Ripley County Honor Roll because of several years' residence here and marriage here. Also claimed at Indianapolis by parents who now live there.

McCLURE, FLOYD WILLIS, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Camp Franklin, Franklin, Ind., from September 30, 1918, to discharge there, on December 21, 1918.

MILLER, CLARENCE GEORGE, Private, Medical Department. Trained at Camp Taylor, Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. and Camp Merritt, N. J., from May 27, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 4, 1919.

MURDOCK, JOHN R., Wagoner, Supply Co., 150th F. A., 42nd Division. Trained at Camp Mills, N. Y., from July 21, 1917, to October 18, 1917. Enlisted in Co. 4, 4th Ind. Infantry, N. G., and transferred to 150th F. A. Overseas from October 18, 1917, to April 18, 1919. Battles: Luneville Sector, Bacourt Sector, Champagne, Marne Defensive, Aisne-Maine, St. Mihiel Offensive, Oise, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. With Army of Occupation in Germany, from November, 1918, to April, 1919. Returned to United States, April 18—April 27, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, May 9, 1919.

MYERS, ROLLIE B., Fireman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Portsmouth, N. H., from June 25, 1918. Assigned to U. S. S. Ohio and later to U. S. S. Southery at Portsmouth. Discharged there, February 19, 1919.

MYERS, HALLIE, Sergeant 1st Class, Medical Department. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, Camp Meade, Md., Camp Stuart, Va. and Camp Merritt, N. J., from enlistment, May 7, 1917, to July 21, 1918. Overseas from July 21, 1918, to September 18, 1919. Service with Medical Supply Depot Co. 5, at Liverpool, England, until after the Armistice. Assigned then to Medical Storage Warehouse at Winchester, England, for three months. Later transferred to office of Surgeon, U. S. Troops, Liverpool, England, as Chief Clerk, until sent back to United States. Returned to United States, September 18—September 28, 1919, by way of London, England, Folkestone, England, Boulogne, Paris, and Brest, France. Dischargd at Camp Dix, N. J., October 4, 1919. Hospital treatment in Liverpool, England, for abscess of throat.

OVERTURF, LIONEL EDMUND, Water Tender, U. S. S. Radford. Destroyer, Pacific Fleet. Trained at Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yards, on the Battleship Illinois and at League Island Navy Yards, from December 13, 1917, to July, 1918. Overseas from September 15, 1918, to December 9, 1918. Had spinal meningitis at Brest, France. Returned to United States, December 9—December 20, 1918, and continued treatment at Portsmouth Navy Hospital and at Elizabeth City, Va. Assigned later to Destroyer, U. S. S. Radford and sent to Panama. Discharged, September 29, 1919, at Pittsburg, Pa.

PICKETT, GLENN, Private, 2nd Ind. Light F. A., N. G. Trained at Indianapolis Armory two days in each week from enlistment in December, 1917, to discharge at Indianapolis, April 15, 1919. Unit was never sworn into Federal Service.

PICKETT, HALE CLIFFORD, Wagoner, Co. B, 315th Am. Train, 90th Division. Trained at Camp Purdue, Lafayette, Ind., from April 27, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 4, 1918, to May 28, 1919. Hospital treatment for fractured leg-bone. Returned to United States, May 28—June 9, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 1, 1919.

PHERIGO, CASPER, Private 1st Class, Medical Department, U. S. Army. Trained at Camps Taylor and Merritt, from April 30, 1918, to September 6, 1918. Overseas from September 6, 1918, to June 8, 1919. Service: Embarked in Medical Replacement Unit 32. Assigned in France, first to Base Hospital 206, then to Base 94 and Camp Hospital 43, as mounted orderly. Treatment for mumps at Camp Hospital 43, in France. Returned to United States, June 8—June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Lee, Va., June 22, 1919.

REA, EDGAR D., Co. M, 4th Bn., 22nd Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor and Ft. Benjamin Harrison, from April 30, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to June 12, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 26—November 11, 1918. After November 11, maintained railroads at Ansanville, France. From January 29, 1919, to March 1, 1919, was on detached service at Baroncourt, France. From March 1 to May 1, was in Provisional Co. No. 1, at Spincourt, France. Returned to United States, June 12—June 23, 1919. Discharged at Charleston, S. C., July 3, 1919.

ROSEBROCK, WILLIAM HERMAN, Sergeant 1st Class, Q. M. C. Trained in Co. E, 334th Infantry, 84th Division, at Camp Taylor, West Point, and Camp Knox, from October 5, 1917, to October 23, 1918. In Quartermaster Corps until discharged at Camp Henry Knox, March 21, 1919.

SANDS, ORAN JOHN, Corporal, Co. D, 78th Infantry, 14th Division. Trained at Ft. Riley, Kas. and Camp Custer, Mich., from May 23, 1918, to discharge at Camp Custer, January 29, 1919.

SCOOPMIRE, JOHN OSCAR, Sergeant, Co. 2, 306th Mechanical Repair Shop Unit, Motor Transport Corps. Aviation Signal Corps, Q. M. C. Trained at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., from December 15, 1917, to discharge at Camp Meigs, January 10, 1919.

SCOOPMIRE, THOMAS REED, Electrician, 3rd Class, Radio. Trained at Cambridge, Mass. in U. S. Navy Radio School, from June 7, 1918, to assignment to U. S. S. Illinois at Norfolk, Va. Discharged, February 18, 1919, at Hampton Roads, Va.

SHAW, JOHN ELMER, Cook, Co. I, 22nd Engineers. Trained at Camp Taylor and Ft. Benjamin Harrison, from April 30, 1919. Battles: Argonne Drive. Returned to United States, June 28—July 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 18, 1919.

SHEETZ, ORLESTER EARL, Private, 20th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from June 26, 1918, to discharge for physical disability, October 15, 1918. Was in hospital at Camp Taylor sixteen weeks, after receiving typhoid inoculation.

SIMPERS, RUSSELL BEE, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, from May 13, 1918, to June 12, 1918. Service: At Patrol Station: U. S. N. A. Station, Pauillac, France; U. S. N. A. Station, L'Aber Urach; U. S. N. A. Station, Brest; U. S. N. A. Rep. Base, Eastleigh, England; U. S. N. Tr. Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y. Discharged at Pelham Bay, N. Y., April 19, 1919. Had returned to United States, April 6—April 15, 1919.

SMITH, GUY MELVIN, Private, Medical Dept., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf, from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 27, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Joncourt, Montbrehain, Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Becquigny, Masingheim, St. Martin-Riviere. Returned to United States. April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 25, 1919.

SPROESIG, CLARENCE, Private, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill. on March 8, 1919. Hospital treatment for influenza.

TOOPS, BERT A., Blacksmith, U. S. Navy. Trained at Newport, R. I., from October, 1919, to assignment to U. S. S. Louisiana. Served with the Convoy Squadron, operating with the transport service between Hampton Roads, Va. and Brest, France. Enlistment expires, July 20, 1921. Was operated on for appendicitis at Norfolk, Virginia.

TOOPS, CAREY A., Engineman, 1st Class, U. S. S. Utah. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from November 23, 1914, to assignment to ship. Sailed with the Utah to Europe, August 30, 1918. Patrol duty, was assigned to the North Sea as part of the Grand Fleet and was in line to witness the surrender of the German Fleet at the Firth of Forth in November, 1918. Returned to United States in Overseas Fleet, December 14—December 26, 1918. Discharged at Boston, Mass., November 22, 1919.

VANOSDOL, JAMES, Private, Co. E. 18th Engineers, Ry. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from September 20, 1918, to January 10, 1918. At Camp Grant, Ill., from January 10, 1918, to March 4, 1918. Transferred in January to 18th Engineers, First Army Corps. Overseas from March 4, 1918, to April 14, 1919. Service: Building docks and so forth, at Bordeaux, France, for four months. Building railways at various places after that, for nine months. Returned to United States, April 14—April 26, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 10, 1919.

VANOSDOL, EMIL, Private, Co. C., — C. A. C. Trained at Camp Eustis, Va., from September 29, 1918, until December, 1918. Discharged at Camp Sherman, December 22, 1918.

WARMAN, ROLLA CLEMENT, Private 1st Class, Co. C, 113th Engineers. Trained at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., from June 5, 1917, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, January 26, 1919. Underwent mastoid operation about March 1, 1918, which barred him from foreign service. After three months in hospital at Camp Shelby, was assigned to guard duty. Sent to Raritan, N. J., as patrol driver at the Arsenal. Was there when the great explosion occurred.

WILLIAMS, CLAUDE, Stretcher-Bearer, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenleaf, from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 27, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, Brancourt, Busigny, Bucquigny, Bohain, Le Haie, Menneresse, St. Martin Riviere, Mazingheim, Heights of Cottillian. Awarded the British Military Medal at Belgian Camp, Le Mans, February 18, 1919, by General Sir David Henderson, British Army. Authorized by King George of England, for bravery in the field. Returned to United States, April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 25, 1919.

SHOOK, SELWIN RAY, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., from Oct. 1, 1918 to discharge there, Dec. 21, 1918.

WOOLF, JOHN W., Private, Co. C, 51st Engineers. Trained at Camps Taylor, Lee and Humphreys, from March 29, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 1, 1918, to July 2, 1919. Service in France at Tours. Returned to United States, July 2—July 17, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 1, 1919.

X.

SHELBY TOWNSHIP.

ADAM, JOHN, Private, Headquarters Co., 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained a short time after enlistment on June 24, 1917, in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., at Camp Perry and Camp Sherman, Ohio. Was transferred to 148th Infantry and completed training at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 14, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Sector, Avocourt Defensive, Meuse-Argonne, Ypres. Gassed. Hospital treatment at Boulogne, France, for throat trouble. Returned to United States, March 14, 1919.

ADAM, JAMES, Private, Supply Co., 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained first from enlistment on May 26, 1917, in 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., at Camp Perry, O. and Camp Sherman, O. Transferred to 148th Infantry and sent to Camp Sheridan, Ala. Trained here until June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 16, 1918. Battles: Baccarat Defensive, August 4—September 16, 1918. Avocourt Defensive, 21st-25th September, 1918. Meuse-Argonne Defensive, September 1 to October, 1918. Pannes Defensive, October 7—October 16, 1918. Ypres-Lys Offensive, October 31—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, March 16—March 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 21, 1919.

BAKER, WALTER, Private, Co. A, 28th Engineers. Trained at Camp Meade, Md., from enlistment on December 5, 1917, to February, 1918. Overseas from February 10, 1918, to June 24, 1919. Battles: St. Mihiel, September 12-16, 1918. Returned to United States, June 24—July 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 15, 1919.

BROWN, FLOYD BERNICE, Private, Co. C, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, from September 9, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 11, 1918. Battles: Ypres, August 4-10, 1918; August 17—September 2, 1918. Bellicourt, September 29—October 2; St. Souplet, October 9-10, 1918. Killed by shell-fire at St. Souplet, October 10, 1918.

BROWN, CORNET, Private, Headquarters Co., 37th C. A. C., 41st Division. Trained at Columbus Barracks, O., Camp Eustis, Va., from March 11, 1918, to November, 1918. Sailed from Newport News to Hoboken, N. J., and was sent to Ft. Hancock, N. J. Discharged at Camp Sherman, December 26, 1918.

BROWN, GRANT, Private, Iowa Regiment, N. G. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., from April 27, 1918, to discharge on May 17, 1918. Not sworn into Federal Service.

COLE, CHESTER, Corporal, Co. A, 139th Infantry, M. G. Bn. Trained first from August 13, 1917, in Co. L, 46th Ind. Infantry, N. G. Transferred to 139th Regiment, and sent to Camp Shelby, Miss. for training in 38th Division. Because of broken ankle was disqualified for overseas service and remained at Camp Shelby, training recruits. Was treated two months in Base Hospital, Camp Shelby, for the injury, and two months in convalescent ward. Discharged, November 23, 1918, at Camp Shelby.

COSSINS, JOHN WILLIAM, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to discharge for physical disability on November 28, 1917.

CRIPE, DAVID RILEY, Private, Headquarters Co., 70th C. A. C. Trained at Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 14, 1918, to February 14, 1919. Trained at Faneuil, France, for six months. Returned to United States, February 14—February 22, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 12, 1919.

CUNEO, JOHN ALFRED, JR., Private 1st Class, Co. C, 1st Anti-Aircraft Bn. Trained at Camp Sherman, Camp Sheridan and Ft. Wadsworth, from enlistment on July 25, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 1, 1918, to April 25, 1919. Battles: Aisne-Meuse, Somme, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Meuse-Moselle, Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood. Battalion commander was awarded the French Croix de Guerre in battalion citation. Treated in hospital at Camp Sheridan, Ala., four months for throat trouble. Returned to United States, April 25—May 6, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 24, 1919.

DEARINGER, HERBERT NELSON, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, until November, 1917, when taken with measles. Treated at Base Hos-

pital for measles and pneumonia, which resulted in paralysis of right shoulder and left knee. Sent to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for further treatment. Discharged, December 9, 1919, at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

DEMAREE, EMMETT C., Corporal, 499th Aero Squadron, American Air Service. Trained at Kelley Field, Texas, Waco, Texas, and Camp Morrison, Va., from December 7, 1917, to October, 1918. Overseas from October, 1918. Died at Base Hospital 101, St. Nazaire, France, on February 20, 1918. Had suffered a serious accident at Hampton, Va., which threatened to destroy eyesight, but had recovered.

DEMAREE, CHARLES EVERETT, Private, Medical Department. Trained at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., from July 12, 1918, to discharge there, on June 27, 1919. Service in Main Hospital.

DEMAREE, ELZA HARRISON, Private 1st Class, Medical Department, Base Hospital 119. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to October, 1918. Overseas from October 31, 1918, to July 6, 1919. Located at Savonay, France. Returned to United States, July 6—July 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, July 23, 1919.

DILKS, ARCHIE, Seaman First, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from June 7, 1918, to discharge there on December 8, 1918. Hospital treatment in Main Hospital, Great Lakes, for twenty-one days for influenza.

DONOVAN, ALBERT DARRAGH, H. A. 1st Class, U. S. Naval Reserves. Trained at U. S. Naval Base Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., from enlistmen, December 12, 1917. Suffered injury to hand, a broken metacarpal bone.

DUDLEY, FRED ANDREW, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 5, 1917, to January 25, 1918. Was treated ten weeks in Base Hospital at Camp Taylor for measles and pneumonia.

FERGUSON, CHARLES W., Private, Co. E, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Trained at Camp Sherman in Co. A, 334th Infantry, 84th Division, from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to April 2, 1919. Transferred to 16th Infantry after reaching France. Treatment in Base Hospital at Vichy, France, for influenza. Returned to United States, April 2—April 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 28, 1919.

FOX, RAYMOND THOMAS, Musician, U. S. Naval Band. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Hampton Roads, Va., from May 18, 1918, to assignment to ship. Assigned to Aeolus, transport duty. Served in Fourth Regiment Band at Great Lakes, Ill., Band of Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. and Band and Orchestra on U. S. S. Aeolus. Discharged, September 20, 1919, at Pittsburg, Pa.

FOX, GROVER CLEVELAND, Private, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Enlisted May 21, 1917, at Cincinnati, O. Mobilized at Eden Park, Cincinnati, August 1, 1917. Trained at Camp Sherman to September 9, 1917. At Camp Sheridan, Ala. to May, 1918. Was at Camp Lee, Va. Overseas from June 20, 1918, to December 15, 1918. Battles: Lorraine Front, Argonne-Meuse, St. Mihiel and Flanders. Wounded, October 31, 1918, on the Flanders Front in Belgium, by machine-gun bullet. Operated on at Field Hospital, Mobile No. 9, then taken to U. S. Hospital at Boulogne, France, in November. Later to U. S. Hospital Base 37 at Dartford, England. Returned to United States, December 15—December 26, 1918. Discharged at Camp Grant, April 20, 1919.

GREEN, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Horseshoer, F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp McClellan, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, January 31, 1919 .

GREEN, LOUIS CLYDE, Corporal, 22nd Co., T. M. B., 28th Division. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C., from April 6, 1918, to July 22, 1918. Overseas from July 22, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest, Fismes, Verdun, Lys-Schedlt in Belgium. Wounded, by shell in one leg. Returned to United States, March 12—March 24, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 25, 1919.

HARTMAN, ADAM, Wagoner, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained when first enlisted, June 29, 1917, in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G. Transferred to 37th Division at Cincinnati, Ohio, and sent to Camp Sherman, later to Camp Sheridan for training. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 16, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Defensive, Avocourt Defensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Pannes Offensive, Ypres-Lys, October 31—November 4, 1918, and November 9—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States on March 16—March 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 21, 1919.

HANKINS, CASPER, Private 1st Class, Co. L, 51st Infantry, 6th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky., Camp Forrest, near Chattanooga in Georgia, from May 4, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 4, 1918, to June 5, 1919. Battles: Gerardner Sector, Meuse-Argonne,

thirty-two days in all. Hospital treatment for mumps and a few days, general sickness, at Camp Forrest, Ga. Marched to Germany in May, 1919. Stayed about a month. Returned to United States, June 5—June 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 20, 1919.

HEINRICH, SAMUEL CLINTON, Sergeant, Co. A, 4th Engineers, 4th Division. Trained at Ft. Logan, Vancouver Barracks, Camp Green and Camp Merritt, from June 2, 1917, to April 30, 1918. Overseas from April 30, 1918, to July 20, 1919. Battles: Aisne-Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Toul Sector. Returned to United States, July 20—July 29, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, August 6, 1919.

HESS, WALTER, Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill. and Norfolk, Va., from July 18, 1918, to assignment to U. S. S. Constellation at Newport, R. I. Also had training in Boston Navy Yards. Discharged at Navy Demobilization Station, Pittsburg, Pa., on June 23, 1919.

HESS, JACOB ROLLIN, Private, 45th Co., 5th Marines, Second Division. Trained at Paris Island, S. C., from July 14, 1917, to February, 1918. At Quantico, Va., about one month. Overseas from February 27, 1918, to August 31, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, Pont-a-Moussin, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Meuse-Argonne. Wounded, flesh wound in upper right leg, October 4, 1918. Had previously had slight wound in right fore-arm. Hospital treatment at St. Aignan, October 4, 1918—February 1, 1919. Rejoined regiment at Bremscheidt, Germany, in February, 1919. Returned to United States, August 31, 1919. Discharged, September 25, 1918, at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

HIGBIE, CLARENCE ARTHUR, Corporal, Co. H, 74th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained at Ft. Douglas, Utah, Camp Dodge, Ia., Newport News, Va. and Camp Devens, Mass., from June 7, 1917, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on February 1, 1919. Was in Co. H, 42nd Infantry, 3rd Division, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, but when sent to Camp Devens was transferred to 74th Infantry.

HIGBIE, ELZA LEWIS, Corporal, Co. A, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Trained at Gettysburg, Pa., Camp Green, N. C. and Camp Stuart, Va., from March 5, 1912, to April, 1919. Overseas from April 15, 1918, to November 1, 1919. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, June—July 14, 1918. Champagne-Marne Defensive, July 15—July 18; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 18—July 22; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12—September 14; Meuse-Argonne Offensive; September 28—November 11, 1918. With Army of Occupation in Grmany from November 16, 1918, to September 20, 1919. Returned to United States, November 1—November 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dix, N. J., November 14, 1919. Re-enlisted for one year.

HOCKERSMITH, ERNEST EARL, Private, Co. F, 22nd Engineers. Trained at Ft. Benjamin Harrison from May 6, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, September 26—November 11, 1918. Hospital treatment at Bases 64 and 114. Returned to United States, June 30—July 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 21, 1919.

HOLMAN, THEARLE BLANDEL, Private, Battery F, 71st C. A. C., 34th Brigade. Trained at Fts. Banks, Heath and Anderson, Boston, Mass., from March 23, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 30, 1918, to February 12, 1919. Trained at Angers, France. Returned to United States, February 12—February 22, 1919.

HOLMAN, WILLIAM LUTHER, Private, Battery A, 73rd C. A. C., 40th Brigade. Trained at a Fort in Maine from July 12, 1918, to September 25, 1918. Overseas from September 25, 1918, to January 8, 1919. Trained in France at Haussimont. Returned to United States, January 8—January 21, 1919. Accidentally wounded by gun explosion. Discharged at Camp Sherman, February 11, 1919.

HOLMAN, THOMAS CORNET, Private, 49th Co., 13th Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade. Trained at Camp Taylor from May 20, 1918, to May 28, 1918. Discharged at Camp Taylor for physical disability.

HOLZER, CLEMENT M., Private, Battery B, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp McClellan, Ala., from July 22, 1918, to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., on March 8, 1919.

HUELSON, ADOLPH, Private 1st Class, M. G. Co., 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, and Camp Green, N. C., from December 13, 1917, to June 16, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne Offensive, October 18—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., June 30, 1919.

HUELSON, JOHN FREDERICK, Private, 166th Day-Bombing Squadron, Air Service. Trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, and Camp Green, N. C., from December 13, 1917, to July 16, 1918. Overseas from July 18, 1918, to June 16, 1919. Battles: Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 18—November 11, 1918. Returned to U. S. June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, June 30, 1919.

HUELSON, EDWARD THOMAS, Private, Co. C, 117th Infantry, 30th Di-

vision. Enlisted at Burlington, Ia., in Battery B, 2nd F. A., Iowa N. G., on December 15, 1917. Transferred on February 23, 1918, to Co. B, 350th Infantry, and sent to Camp Sevier, N. C., where he was again transferred to 30th Division. Died of pneumonia at Base Hospital, Camp Sevier, May 17, 1918.

JACKSON, RUFUS GORDON, Private, Battery F, 67th F. A. Trained at Camps Taylor and Henry Knox from September 6, 1918, to discharge at Camp Knox on December 20, 1918. Hospital treatment at Camp Taylor, five weeks for measles.

JOHNSON, LONNIE A., Corporal, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor in Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division, from September 20, 1917, to March, 1918. At Camp Sevier in 30th Division, from March until May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918, to April 1, 1919. Battles: Belgium: Ypres, Voormezeele, Kemmel Hill. Hindenburg Line: Bellicourt, Nauroy, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny. Had hospital treatment at Brancourt, France, for influenza. Returned to United States, April 1—April 13, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 24, 1919.

JORDAN, CLARENCE GILBERT, Private, Co. K, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from March 28, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 13, 1918, to March 12, 1919. Battles: Switzerland Border and Argonne Forest. Gassed, October 16, 1918. Treatment at a Base Hospital in France. Returned to United States, March 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 28, 1919.

KEIFFER, EDWARD, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital, Medical Dept. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from March 29, 1918, to discharge there, June 10, 1919.

KELLEY, WILLIAM ORVAL, Private 1st Class, Medical Det., 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman, from November 4, 1917, to September 2, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to July 2, 1919. Trained in France at Mussidan. Returned to United States, July 2—July 12, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 22, 1919.

KRAMER, JOSEPH CASPER, Private, Battery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, from July 22, 1918 to March, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 8, 1919.

KREMER, JOHN EVERETT, Cook, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman, from October 4, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 2, 1918, to April 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 7, 1919. Transferred in France to 91st Division. Battles: Lys-Scheldt, October 31—November 11, 1918.

KREMER, LEE ANDREW, Second Lieutenant, Adjutant General's Dept. Detailed to Recruiting Duty at Detroit, Mich. Enlisted, June 6, 1917. Overseas from January 29, 1918, to August 30, 1919. Service: Casual Officers' Depot, Blois, France; Headquarters S. O. S., Tours, France; Tank Center, Bourg (near Longres) France: Headquarters, Third Army, Coblenz, Germany. Returned to United States, August 30—September 14, 1919. Discharged, October 6, 1919.

LINDAUER, WILLIAM M., Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from September 20, 1917. Died of pneumonia at Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, December 23, 1917.

LINDAUER, HENRY LEO, Private, Co. A, 153rd Infantry, 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, from May 27, 1918, to August 2, 1919. Overseas from August 6, 1918, to March 27, 1918. Transferred to Co. F, 136th Infantry, 32nd Division. Battles: Verdun. Wounded in shoulder by shrapnel, October 3 1918, at Verdun. In Hospitals 86 and 108, Central France, for four months. Returned to United States, March 27—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 29, 1919.

MASSING, CHARLES ALBERT, Corporal, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sherman, from October 4, 1917, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 3, 1918, to April 3, 1919. Transferred in France to 91st Division. Battles: Lys-Scheldt, Flanders Front. Returned to United States, April 3—April 14, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, May 1, 1919.

MATTHEWS, LON, Private 1st Class, 4th Co., 1st Tr. Bn., Replacement Group, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Trained at Camps Taylor and Greenlaef, from April 30, 1918, to January 10, 1919. Discharged on that date at Camp Taylor.

MATTHEWS, ERNEST L., Corporal, Co. M, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, N. C., from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 12, 1918, to March 21, 1919. Battles: Ypres, August 4—September 2, 1918; Bellicourt, September 29—October 2; St. Souplet, 9-20, 1918. Returned to United States, March 21—April 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on April 21, 1919.

McCARTY, CHARLES, Private, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Enlisted in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., on June 7, 1917. Mobilized at Eden Park, Cincinnati, and trained at Camp Sherman for three months. Transferred to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala. Discharged there for physical disability, January 10, 1918.

McMILLIN, WILLIAM DALLAS, Private, Medical Dept., 40th Infantry. Trained at Camp Custer, Mich. and Camp Sherman, O., from August 30, 1918, to discharge at Camp Sherman, Fberuary 12, 1919. Had influenza at Camp Custer.

MILLER, LESLIE CORBIT, Private, F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky. in Light Field Artillery School, from April 30, 1918, until discharge there, January 4, 1919. Was operated on for hernia, six weeks in Base Hospital.

MYERS, RUFUS CHESTER, Corporal, Co. M, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, N. C., from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 12, 1918, to March 21, 1919. Battles: Ypres, August 4—September 2, 1918. Bellicourt, September 29—October 21, 1918; St. Souplet, October 9-20, 1918. Returned to United States on March 21—April 3, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 21, 1919.

NAUERT, CHESTER J., Private, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division. Enlisted in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., June 11, 1917. Trained at Camp Sherman and Camp Perry, Ohio, Camp Mills, N. Y. to November, 1917. Overseas from November, 1917, to May, 1918. Battles: In trenches with French troops. Gassed in February, 1918, and suffered paralysis of right side. Hospital treatment at Rochelle, France, and Ft. McPherson, Ga., after return to United States. Returned in May, 1919. Discharged, November 3, 1919.

NAUERT, FREDERICK JOSEPH, Corporal, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from October 4, 1917 to May, 1918. Transferred to 30th Dvision at Camp Sevier. Had influenza-pneumonia at Camp Sevier. Discharged there, November 28, 1918.

PAUGH, CECIL JAMES, Private, 134th F. A., 37th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from April 30, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 18, 1919. Battles: Marbache Sector, October 28—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, March 18—April 1, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, April 17, 1919.

PERKINS, ORA ALVIN, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 34th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from September 20, 1917, to January 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, January 11, 1919.

REYNOLDS, HARRISON, Corporal, Co. I, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division. Enlisted, April 10, 1917, in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry. Trained at Camp Perry, O. and Camp Mills, N. Y., after being transferred to the Rainbow Division. Overseas from October 27, 1917. Battles: Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, Chalons, Ourcq River, St. Mihiel and from Verdun to Sedan. After the Armistice, with Army of Occupation near Coblenz. Died of accidental injury, January 16, 1919. Was buried at Coblenz, Germany. Brought to United States and buried in full military honors by Leora Weare Post, American Legion, at Tanglewood Cemetery, Versailles, Ind., August 8, 1920.

RORK, CHARLES EDWARD, Private, Co. G, 360th Infantry, 90th Division. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. and Camp Travis, Texas, from April 26, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 14, 1918, to September 17, 1918. Hospital treatment, six months in France and three months in United States General Hospital at Markleton, Pa., for heart and lung trouble. Discharged at Camp Grant, January 25, 1919.

ROYCE, HERBERT DANFORD, Private, Headquarters Co., 26th Infantry. Trained at Camp Green, N. C. and Camp Mills, N. Y., from April 24, 1917, when enlisted at Walipton, N. D., in 164th U. S. Infantry. Was transferred to 26th Infantry after arrival in France. Battles: Toul Sector, February 28—March 28, 1918. Returned to United States, January 30—February 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia., on March 4, 1919.

SALYERS, OLLAN LESTER, Private, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained first in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, N. G., from enlistment at Holton, Ind., on June 19, 1917. Sent to Camp Perry, O. and assigned to 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., to June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to February 1, 1919. Battles: Argonne Forest. Wounded at Argonne, September 30, 1918, machine-gun bullet, just below the knee Operated on at Base Hospital 35, at Myeres, France, for fractured bone. Returned to United States, February 1—February 14, 1919. Treated in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

STEWART, JOHN FRANKLIN, Corporal, Battery B, 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, Anniston, Ala.,

from July 22, 1918, to January, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on January 31, 1919.

STARKE, LEO HENRY, Private, Co. D, 36th Infantry, 12th Division. Trained from May 23, 1918, at Ft. Snelling, Minn. and Camp Devens, Mass., to discharge at Camp Devens, Mass., December 6, 1918.

SULLENDER, CHARLES EDWARD, Corporal, Co. I, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Trained first in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry. Trained at Camp Sherman and Camp Sheridan, from October 9, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Sector, Avocourt Sector, Meuse-Argonne. Was wounded in the right shoulder by a machine-gun bullet in the Meuse-Argonne Drive, close to the city of Montfaucon, France, September 29, 1918. Hospital treatment at Base 36 at Vittel, and Base 9 at Chattarean. Returned to United States, March 17—March 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 21, 1919.

SPELLMAN, NOEL. Enlisted, October 28, 1918. Failed to locate for further record.

VESTAL, ALVA LEE, Private, Co. A, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor from October 4, 1917. Operated on for appendicitis and died at Base Hospital, March 1, 1918.

WILDEY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, Private, Co. E, 28th Infantry, First Division. Trained at Ft. Ringo, Texas, from enlistment in November, 1917, until June, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1917, to December 5, 1918. Battles: Cantigny, Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun. Wounded, July 19, 1918, at Soissons, machine-gun bullet in right leg. Wounded again October 13, 1918, shrapnel wound in right leg at Montrefagne. Returned to United States, December 5—December 23, 1918. Reached Camp Taylor, January 1, 1919. Furloughed home for seven days, to January 21, 1919. Died at Camp Taylor, February 22, 1919, with influenza-pneumonia.

WALTERS, LOUIS, Private, Co. H, 157th Infantry, 40th Division. Trained at Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal., for eight months, from October 2, 1917. At Camp Funston, Kas., for one month. At Camp Merritt, N. J., one week. Overseas from June 27, 1918, to December 24, 1918. Transferred to Co. L, 3rd Infantry, 28th Division. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, two weeks. One month in Hospital No. 3. Sent to guard prisoners, 40th P. W. E. (Prisoners' War Escort), in German prison camp near Bordeaux, France. Returned to United States, December 24, 1918—January 6, 1919. Discharged at Ft. Logan, Colo. June 30, 1919.

WILSON, EARL, Private. Trained at Camp Sherman, O. and Ft. Sheridan, Ill., from June 26, 1918, to discharge at Ft. Sheridan, November 6, 1918.

XI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

AKE, GEORGE McMAKIN, Private 1st Class, Sanitary Squad 45. Trained at Camp Columbia, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, and at Camp Sheridan, from July 15, 1917, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 28, 1918, to July 9, 1919. Battles: Meuse-Argonne, Ypres-Lys Offensive in Belgium. Returned to United States, July 9—July 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 29, 1919.

ASHCRAFT HENRY LEE, Private, Co. M, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium; Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line. Killed in action, September 29, 1918, near St. Quentin.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM ALBERT, Private, Battery B, 67th F. A. Trained at Camp Knox, West Point, Ky., after three weeks at Camp Taylor, from August 8, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, December 20, 1918. Injured by being caught under a gun caisson rolling down a fifteen-foot embankment. Broken ribs and crushed chest. Treatment in Base Hospital at Camp Taylor for seven weeks.

BENHAM, BERT, Private, Co. M, 379th Infantry, 95th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from August 29, 1918, to discharge there on December 11, 1918.

BUSH, ALVAH, Private, Co. D, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Enlisted June 30, 1917, in Co. I, 3rd Ohio Infantry, National Guard. Transferred to 37th Division. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for nine months. Overseas from June 23, 1918, to March 16, 1919. Battles: Verdun Front and Toul Sector in Flanders. Returned to United States, March 16—March 23, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 19, 1919.

BURGGRAF, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Private, Co. B, 605th Engineers.

Trained at Camp Taylor and Camp Hancock, Ga., from May 27, 1918, to discharge at Camp Hancock, December 24, 1918.

COKAYNE, ROSS VON, Sergeant, Co. E, 31st Engineers. Trained at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. and Camp Mills, N. Y., from April 24, 1918, to June 5, 1918. Overseas from June 5, 1918, to July 18, 1919. Service at Saurner, France. Returned to United States, July 18—July 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, August 8, 1919.

CONNELL, NORMAN WILLIAM, Private, Co. K, 5th Infantry, 17th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas, Ky. and Camp Beauregard, La., from enlistment on July 20, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, Ky. on March 31, 1919. Had typhoid fever in Base Hospital at Camp Taylor, three weeks.

CRAIG, RUSSELL SHERMAN, Sergeant Field Artillery. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, March 8, 1919. Service as blacksmith.

CRAVEN, CLARENCE C., Private, Battery B, 142nd F. A., 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 31, 1918, to June 3, 1919. Returned to United States, June 3—June 16, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor on June 24, 1919. Service in France at Camp Valdahon.

CRAVEN, LESTER DAVID, Sergeant, Co. B, 142nd F. A., 39th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Beauregard, from May 27, 1918, to discharge at Camp Beauregard on March 14, 1918.

CROXTON, CLARENCE VIRGIL, Wagoner, Supply Co., 25th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan from July 22, 1918, to February 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., March 8, 1919.

DUNCAN, CHARLES OSCAR, Private, Battery E, 329th F. A., 85th Division. Was first assigned to Battery F, 135th F. A., 37th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor, Sheridan, Mills and Merritt, from April 30, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 2, 1918, to March 25, 1919. Battles: Alsace-Lorraine, Toul Sector, attached to Custer Division. Hospital treatment, six weeks at Base Hospital at Camp Sheridan for measles and pleurisy. Returned to United States, March 25—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, April 30, 1919.

DUNCAN, WILBUR ROY, Private, Co. F, 150th Infantry. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26 to September, 1918. Went to Camp Merritt, N. J. and then to Camp Mills, N. Y., to embark for overseas' service. Entered hospital at Camp Mills with measles, developed influenza and bronchial pneumonia and died, October 23, 1918.

EATON, HAROLD LESLIE, Private, S. A. T. C. Trained at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., from October 21, 1918, to discharge at Hanover, Ind., December 19, 1918.

HALLFORTH, MARTIN FRANK, Sergeant, 7th Co., 2nd Air Service Unit. Trained at Ft. Thomas and Camp Hancock, Ga., from enlistment, December 12, 1917, to February, 1918. Overseas from March 4, 1918, to June 9, 1919. Service: Six weeks at Chalons, France, trucks and truck locomotives; Fontainebleau, eight and one-half months, French tanks; Longres four and one-half months, Motor Transport Corps, Supply Depot. Hospital record, mumps at Camp Hancock, Ga., January 25—February 8, 1918. Influenza at Fontainebleau, France, from November 26 to December 1, 1918. Returned to United States, June 9—June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, July 1, 1919.

HENSCHEN, JESSE MONROE, Private, Battery A, 26th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, from July 22, 1918, to discharge at Camp Taylor, February 12, 1919. Had measles at Camp McClellan. Was twenty-one years of age, April 6, 1917, the day the United States entered the World War.

KISSELL, JOHN, Private, Co. I, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sevier, from September 20, 1917, to May, 1918. Overseas from May 17, 1918. Battles: Ypres Front in Belgium, Kemmel Hill, Voormezeele, Hindenburg Line, Bellicourt, St. Souplet, Busigny. Died on November 6, 1918, of pneumonia, "somewhere" in France.

LANE, FRANK RAYMOND, Cook, 32nd Tr. Bn., F. A., Central O. T. S. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, until discharged there, on December 21, 1918. Had influenza five weeks in October, 1918.

LA FOLLETTE, GEORGE BENJAMIN, Private, Battery B, 72nd F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., from September 6, 1918, to September 30, 1918. At Camp Knox, West Point, Ky., from September 30, 1918, to discharge there, on February 3, 1919.

LITTLE, WALTER CARBIN, Private, 4th Co., Sec. B., S. A. T. C. Trained at Valparaiso, Ind., and at University of Michigan at Ann Arbor,

Mich., from August 1, 1918, to discharge at Ann Arbor, December 10, 1918.

LIPPERD, HILLIARD WILLIAM, Seaman, U. S. Navy. Trained at Great Lakes, Ill., from July 3, 1918, to discharge at Philadelphia, Pa., on January 13, 1919.

LIVINGSTON, EDWARD ALVIN, Private, Battery C, 4th F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor from July 22, 1918, to discharge there, on December 17, 1918.

LOSTUTTER, CLYDE DIBBLE, Private 1st Class, Base Hospital 54. Trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., Camp Greenleaf, Ga. and Camp Green, N. C., from May 27, 1918, to August, 1918. Overseas from August 14, 1918, to May 16, 1919. Located at Meves, Bulcy Hospital Center, while in France. Served as orderly. Returned to United States, May 16—May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, June 16, 1919.

McCLANAHAN, VIRGIL, Private, Co. F, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Trained from enlistment in June, 1917, at Camp Sherman, until assigned to 4th Infantry. Overseas from April 15, 1918. Trained in France at Juzzencourt. Battles: Chateau-Thierry, Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, St. Mihiel Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Wounded in hip. Hospital treatment in France and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O. Returned to United States in summer of 1918. Assigned to Co. G, 40th Infantry, at Camp Sherman. Discharged in November, 1920.

MORRISON, PORTER DAVID, Private, Co. G, 3rd Infantry, Regular Army. Enlisted, April 9, 1917, at Ft. Thomas, Ky. Trained here and at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Eagle Pass, Texas, and Camp Funston, Kas., to discharge at Camp Funston, on January 26, 1919. Was promoted to Wagoner in March. 1918.

MORRISON, WALTER, Sergeant, Co. C, 12th M. G. Bn., 4th Division. Trained at Ft. Thomas from enlistment, March 23, 1917, for three weeks. At Ft. Brown, Brownsville, Texas, for two months. At Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for six months. At Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., for six months. Overseas from April 29, 1918, to July 21, 1919. Battles: Second Battle of Marne, July 18—August 11; Meuse-Argonne, October 8—October 19; First and Second Army Defensive, near Metz; Toul Front, October 19—November 11, 1918. Wounded near Fismes, August 11, 1918, shrapnel in left ankle. Treated at Base Hospital 25 at Allercy, France, for nearly two months. Marched to Germany, November 11—December 3, 1918, by way of Luxemburg to Coblenz Area. Stationed at Cochen, twenty-five miles from Coblenz to April 10, 1919. Moved to the Rhine until July 1, 1919. Returned by train to Brest, France. Returned to United States, July 21—July 29, 1919. Will be discharged in November, 1920.

MORRISON, HARRY ELWYN, Private, Battery B, 18th F. A. Trained at Camp Taylor from March 29, 1918, to October 31, 1918. Transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C. and assigned to 18th F. A., Replacement Detachment. On November 8, transferred to 27th Overseas Battery, November Automatic Replacement Draft. Back to Battery B, 18th F. A. on November 18, 1918. Returned to Camp Taylor, December 22, 1918. Discharged. January 2, 1919, at Camp Taylor. Hospital record: April 6—August 24, 1918, acute bronchitis, pericarditis, rheumatism. Eye operation on May 18, 1918. Throat operation on August 9, 1918.

PENN, HARRY FREMONT, Private 1st Class, 42nd C. A. C. Trained at Ft. Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., from April 3, 1918, to July, 1918. Overseas from July 15, 1918, to February 5, 1919. Trained at Haussimont, France. Battles: St. Mihiel. Was sent overseas in July Replacement Draft. Returned to United States, February 5—February 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Sherman, March 10, 1919.

PREBLE, FREDUS WALTER, Private, S. A. T. C., Motor Transport Corps. Trained at Rolling Prairie, Camp Interlaken, in Co. A., Tr. Det., M. T. C., from October 15, 1918, to discharge at Valparaiso, Ind., on November 21, 1918.

ROBERTS, THORNTON BURCHFIELD, Private, Supply Co., 350th Infantry. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., from February 23, 1918, to April, 1918. Sent to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Developed measles in transit; entered Base Hospital on arrival at Camp Gordon; developed measles and died, April 19, 1918.

RUPP, CHARLES HAROLD, Private, Co. C, 333rd Infantry, 84th Division. Trained at Camp Sherman from June 26, 1918, to September, 1918. Overseas from September 1, 1918, to April 16, 1919. Was transferred in France to another regiment and sent into the trenches at Pont-sur-Meuse, Verdun Sector, October 18, and again on October 26. Remained at Pont-sur-Meuse until March, 1919. Returned to United States, April 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, June 21, 1919.

SCHORNICK, HARRY ALFRED, Corporal, Headquarters Co., 2nd Infantry, 9th Division. Trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., from August 30, 1918,

to discharge there, in January, 1919. Was first assigned to 163rd Infantry. Hospital record: Influenza in October, 1918.

SHELTON, ORLA, Cook, 6th Co., Dev. Bn. Trained in Cook and Baker School at Camp Taylor from May 27, 1918, to discharge there, March 8, 1919. Hospital record for influenza.

SHELTON, FRANK LEROY, Private, Supply Co., 27th F. A., 9th Division. Trained at Camp Taylor, three weeks from July 22, 1918. At Camp McClellan, from August 14, 1918, to January 25, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, February 4, 1919. Hospital record, influenza at Camp McClellan.

VANDOLAH, ROBERT WAYNE, Private, Co. B, 112th Am. Tr., 37th Division. Trained at Camps Taylor and Sheridan, from April 30, 1918, to June, 1918. Overseas from June 27, 1918, to March 20, 1919. Battles: Baccarat, August 4—September 16; Avocourt, September 21—September 25; Meuse-Argonne, September 26—October 9; Pannes, October 11—October 16; Ypres-Lys (Belgium), October 31—November 4; Ypres-Lys (Escaut), November 9—November 11, 1918. Returned to United States, March 20—April 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor, April 14, 1919.

WILSON, JAMES WILLIAM, Private, Field Artillery. Trained at Camps Taylor and McClellan, from July 22, 1918, to January 31, 1919. Discharged at Camp Taylor. Hospital record: Influenza at Camp McClellan.

Liberty Loan Parade, Speakers' Auto, Batesville, April 6, 1918.

Camouflage War Exhibit Train.

1. Freeman Hyatt. 2. Romnald Risk Beckett. 3. Nelson Reckeweg. 4. Leo Harris. 5. Philmer Ward. 6. Edgar D. Laws. 7. Harry Engle. 8. Geo. Karl. 9. Wm. F. Karl. 10. Clarence B. Downey. 11. Clarence Jordan. 12. Geo. H. Newman.

A Few War Poems by Ripley County Writers

THE FLAG IS CALLING

April, 1917.

Rise! Arise! The flag is calling,
  Foemen trample at our door!
Peace is dying on the border!
  Honor sends us to the fore!
Rise, O men, for love of freedom!
  Rise for rights of brother men!
We must stand for right and justice,
  E'en though blood must flow again.

Long we've waited, hoping, praying,
  Holding off the stain of war,
As a mother guards her children.
  From the deaths that lurk afar.
Long we've tried to keep our honor
  Safe upon its lofty throne—
Honor now uplifts the colors!
  Guard! Columbia, guard your own!

Loud we hear the colors calling,
  High above all other sounds,
Calling East and West and rolling
  Far to North and Southern bounds.
Yes, the country's call is ringing,
  Bidding men to rise and come!
For the Nation needs its millions—
  Hear you now the rising drum!

Rise, Columbia's men, undaunted!
  Rise and save your Freedom's life!
Keep the banner bravely floating
  Fair and clean above the strife!
Hark, your flag is calling to you!—
  Flag of equal rights of men,—
Calling all its free-born guardsmen!
  Up! and meet that call again!

—Elizabeth Stewart Ross.

THE ATONEMENT

September, 1918.

Hark, the god of war is marching! Hear the drum beat's loud alarms!
High above the deeper thunder soars the bugle call to arms!
Proudly wave the flags of battle o'er the hosts of marching men,
Calling sons and calling brothers out to die on field and fen.
'Tis the hand of Cain uplifted, calls the soaring bugles out,
Calls the drums to beat the marches, calls for battle lust and shout.
God of right and God of justice, stand beside the sons of peace!
Bind the god of war forever, bid the blood atonement cease!

Fruitful fields and fruitful valleys, golden glow of dawning day,
Call to life, not death, oh brothers! Bend the knee and let us pray.
God of Mercy, God of Kindness, stay thy scourging Hand of Might!
We are paying full the tribute, lead us now into the light.
We are fighting for our freedom, give us Victory once more,
And we pledge our lives to triumph o'er the awful god of war.
Blood for blood we know is flowing, until every drop is paid.
Grant us now, oh God of Battles, that our last blood debt is made.

Once the Prince of Peace descended, entered life through lowly birth,
Lived and loved and fully suffered, preaching peace, good-will on earth.
Yet today we miss the message of the brotherhood of man,
Groping still within the darkness, seeing not God's perfect plan;
Seeing not that Love must guide us, love of each for one and all,
We are brothers; help us, Father, help us, lest again we fall!
Lest again we make atonement, blood for blood a crimson tide,
Help us now to live henceforward, brothers, working side by side!

—Elizabeth Stewart Ross.

WAY DOWN IN INDIANA

Way down in Indiana, that boasts her hundred years,
There's a grist of quiet laughter, though near akin to tears.
The reason for our merriment—Uncle Samuel ought to know—
For down among us Hoosiers is where *the old clothes grow!*

We're not exactly "scare-crows", we're not fastened in our place,
Are all too busy hustling—scarcely time to wash our face—
Should "Our President" come calling, we'd give him greeting and then say,
"We're all abackin' of you, Woodrow—but don't stop here in our way!

"See, our wheat is nicely growing, our *fodder's in the shock;*
The good wife's in the kitchen—no, don't take time to knock—
She's makin' apple-butter, the girls are at the churn;
Walk in and make yourself to home—but—don't let the apple-butter burn."

Way down in Indiana every Hoosier's on his job,
With "dodger" on the table and mushpot on the hob;
And it's *good to be a Hoosier,* as everybody knows,
And there's no badge of Honor, now, like the *wearing of old clothes.*

Hoosier girls are fair and helpful, with cheeks just like the rose,
Their "best dress" is "made over" and frost may nip their toes,
But each is knitting for some laddie, across the ocean wide.
Who, when the war is ended, will claim her for his bride.

The woman who sports finery is not treated over-fond;
There's two questions: "How'd she get 'em?" and "Did she buy a bond?"
But the girl with dress "made over" is welcome everywhere,
Nowadays she's called "the stuff" and needs no labeling "with care".

Our matrons, they are comely and there's beauty, even grace,
When they wield the mop or mush-stick and *look you in the face!*
They're the mothers of our soldiers—one of their many charms—
They've given heart's blood to the Cause—the boys once cuddled in their arms.

Way down in Indiana—where the old clothes grow—
We're proud of 'em as Lucifer—Uncle Samuel ought to know—
With our aims and hopes all centered in our boys across the pond.
Old clothes are marks of honor—*when the wearer owns a bond!*

—Emma King Benham.

WELL, WHY NOT?

We're "Souvenir-hunters"—so they say—
In that shell-pocked country "Over the way".
Yes, we have had 'em, bullets and shells,
Helmets, meerschaums—and all kinds o' spells,
Cushions, 'kerchiefs and ribbons fine
To among blond and dusky looks entwine;
Post cards, and albums things gory, things grim,
And canes that were cut from down-drooping limb,
Near lordly castles all gray and old,
By venturesome Sammy—but, behold!
We've risen above these—and who would not?—
With our Toms, Dicks and Harrys right on the spot?
When the Peace-Dove fluttered its winglets white,
As the "Great Big Black Thing" scudded with fright!—
So as to make the glad tidings most truly true,
To the home-abiding, to me, and to you,
Each Sammy must send to his own heart's queen,
A *German airplane* or a *submarine!*

—Emma King Benham.

OUR BOYS WHO REMAIN "OVER THERE"

Did they miss her when they ventured
To cross the Golden Strand?
Did they long for Mother-comfort,
For the touch of Mother-hand?

Did they miss the Mother-pillow,
Her dear, heart-throbbing breast,
When they sought that deeper slumber,
That long, unbroken rest?

Did the soul glance 'cross the waters
Of the great dividing sea?
Did they hear the Mother praying,
See her on her bended knee?

Then, they knew her love unending
Spanned all distance, all time,
And her soul spoke theirs departing,
With comforting divine.

—Emma King Benham.

THE SERVICE FLAG

A beautiful little service-flag,
Against the window-pane,
We look at you and think of him,
We never shall see again.

He never was known in wealth or fame,
He was just a soldier boy,
Who went to fight for our country's flag
Rich blessing to enjoy.

But now he sleeps on the battle-field,
He'll never more return.
And—beautiful little golden star,
Our hearts for him will yearn.

We'll look on you with saddened hearts,
The tears will come to our eyes,
When we think of him who for you died,
And is now in Paradise.

—Opal Deburger.

A WAR MOTHER'S SERVICE FLAG POEM

We the service-flag unfurl
For our sons and brothers through the world,
Who to battle bravely muster
To emblazon freedom's luster.
Wherever they may be,
They are revered in our memory
By the service-flag with its stars.
War shadows o'er our land have fallen—
An enemy has assailed us—
But our boys will fight
With rifle and with blade,
With shell and hand grenade.
Our sons will never fail us,
Old Glory shall ever float above us,
We sent our boy to France
To fight in Freedom's name,
And we want him to do his bit,
Without a thought of fame,
To help defeat the Kaiser,
In his shameful traitor's game.
And for him a star is on this flag;
He is just a lad, but we love him
For the way he squared his boyish shoulders
And lifted high a firm round chin,
While he faced the highway
And the distant battle's din,
He is just a lad, but the bugle clear and sweet,
And the drum's incessant beat
Thrilled him to exalted manhood.
America shall still be free,
For a nation's brave defender, he
Will prove a true and valiant soldier,
We didn't raise our boy to be a coward,
So when our nation called he answered clearly,
"Oh, my country, I am coming".
Our boys with shining swords,
Shall defend our land from foreign hordes.
So for them the service-flag unfold.
For the service of their souls;
For their hearts' supreme endeavor,
They shall cross red fields of fight,
To the peaceful fields of white.
But our love forgets them *never;*
And when the war is over,
A prayer to God we'll send
Of thankfulness the war-clouds are scattered.
When peace reigns supreme,
The deeds of our heroes will ever be our theme.

—May V. Wagner.

YOUR ANSWER

What will you say, Sonny,
What will you say,
When the troopship brings you home—
Kneeling at last by your mother's chair,
You and your mother alone?
What will you say, Sonny,
What will you say,
As she searches your face to see
If the boy she gave to the country's call
Is still her Sonny—free?

Free of the taint of lust and drink,
Free of all hidden shame,
Free of the bonds that slave the soul—
Her son—in heart and name?

What will you say, Sonny,
What will you say?
Will your heart be full of mirth—
Holding her close in your strong young arms,
The mother who gave you birth?
What will you say, Sonny,
What will you say,
As her dear eyes turn to you—
The Mother who guarded your boyhood years?
Say, was she ever untrue?

And now what anwser have you for her,
Her fair regard to win—
That for the faith she placed in you,
You fought your fight with sin?

What will you say, Sonny,
What will you say?
Will you answer—"Mother of mine,
Look in my eyes, look in my heart,
Yea, read them line on line?
Days of fighting in field or trench,
Nights 'mid the city's lure,
Battle by day, or battle by night
I kept your son's heart pure!
—I did."

—John Adam.
Headquarters, 148th Infantry, 37th Division.

OUR COUNTRY

Our cornerstone of Liberty was laid by master hands,
On solid blocks of statesmanship our country firmly stands,
While course on course of history we're adding year by year,
Cemented by a people's love who all their lives hold dear.

We're carving for Eternity, each one, his block of Fate;
On how we carve and how we build depends this nation great;
For one small flaw in workmanship will spoil a builder's plan
And future storms of Time will test the work of every man.

We're builders of America, our home, our country free,
She may mean much to others, but more to you and me;
In righteous cause, across the seas, our noble boys have gone—
Our Flag and all its folds imply, they mean to "Carry On".

—Lucy Roberts, Osgood, Ind.

GO QUICKLY, MY LETTER

Tune: "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton"

Go quickly, oh letter, across the blue sea,
Bear quickly this message to a soldier for me,
A soldier who's lonely and longing to hear
From home land and loved ones a message of cheer.

REFRAIN

We love you, our soldiers, wherever you are,
Our love is not bounded by near or by far,
Wherever you're bearing the "Red, White and Blue",
The prayers of a Nation are ever with you.

The home-fires are burning in cottage and hall,
There's a place ever ready for one and for all.
When war-clouds have scattered and Peace reigns supreme,
The deeds of our heroes will e'er be our theme.

REFRAIN

We love you, our soldiers, wherever you are,
Our love is not bounded by near or by far,
Wherever you're bearing the "Red, White and Blue,"
The prayers of a Nation are ever with you.

—Lucy Roberts, Osgood, Ind.

AT LAST

When at last world's peace is sounded
And we finish all this grind—
When we start upon the homeward trip
To the girls we left behind—
When we turn in all our ordnance
And barrack bags so full;

Sacrifice the month rotation
Of good old Army "bull"—
When we sing our last together
And start out for the West—
When we do our last fatigue work
And leave the squadron pest—
When the time has come and it's over—
No more traveling to be done,
And the Government has called in our haversacks and—
Won't we miss the Army routine?
Won't we miss the good old bunch?
I'm thinking, well, backward;
We'll be longing for the good old
Times the boys had overseas,
Traveling in box cars and sleeping on our knees.
Yes, even cooties chasing
And sleeping in the tents,
And crapping by sevens for our last fifty cents.
The traveling that we've done
With the poor old squadron nut,
Is much more than we'll ever do
In the home civilian rut.
But experience has taught us that
Adventures, great or small,
Will come if they are destined,
Or they'll never come at all;
And if we've another war, the
Good old bunch we've got
Will join up in a body and be
"Johnny on the spot."

—Joseph B. Keene, Co. D., 23d Inf., A. E. F.

A SOLDIER'S THOUGHTS

As I retire each night to rest,
On my little bed so queer,
With its poultry-netting mattress—
(Tho' to me it's very dear)
As I lie there in my slumbers,
I often dream of home.
My dreams are many in numbers
Of the happy days to come;
That when the war is ended,
We'll have gained what we intended,
An everlasting peace;
And of when I may return,
To those so dear to me,
I never more shall yearn,
To cross the deep blue sea.

—Edgar G. Steingruber, Friendship.

THE WISE MEN'S PRAYER

Shut within a quiet cloister in the heart of London's rushing life,
Seven wise men, old and hoary, ceaseless pray beyond the strife.
They are of the chosen people, Israelites who know their God,
Bending daily there together—long-white-bearded, sandal-shod—
Looking not unlike the elders Moses led to Canaan's land—
For the people call for prophets who will know God's guiding hand.
And with faithful patience, born of endless toil and thought and love,
Have grown fit to raise their prayers to Jehovah's throne above.

Without, the war-god marches onward, ever onward in his might,
Rolling war-trucks, blazing star-shells burning always day and night;
Striking out the lives of millions caught within his battle fire;
All the bloom of youth of many countries heaped upon the pyre—
Dying men and dying nations, groaning in one mighty cry—
While the death-rain pours upon them from the earth and from the sky—
And no God seems yet to hear them, though they pray with bloody hands,
Kneeling in the shackles of the war-god's white-hot iron bands.

But the old, old men of Israel bend their seven hoary heads,
Pausing not nor tiring not in the glow the raging battle sheds,
Interceding daily, hourly, for their God to hear His own;
Knowing as they pray, at last their plea will reach Jehovah's throne;
Knowing surely, back of all the sorrow, all the pain and death,
Back of all the dreadful horrors killing mortals at a breath,
God is waiting, listening, for us all to turn again to Him,
Leaving false gods strewn behind us 'mid the martial lust and din.

"We have died, so many of us," pray the sages o'er and o'er again,
"Going forth from life's allurements, leaving all our work as men,
Leaving all our future offered on the altar-fires of death,
All the glory life could bring us lost within one fleeting breath;
Leaving all, our flags to follow, be it weal or be it woe—
God of Battles, stay the conflict, we are mad, there is no foe!
We are fighting brothers in the fog of age-long hate and wrong!
Give us love, our Father, love, the godly right of weak and strong!

"Hear us, Father, hear us, for we know that Love Thou art;
Know that Good and Right, and Love and Light, can not be torn apart;
Know that all together build for Life and building thus will grow
Past th' opposing force of Hate, which word names all that is our foe.
Help us now, our Father, soon to see each other face to face,
Clouded not by hate or malice, children of one mighty race,
Holding hands toward each other, ready for Thy blessed peace,
Ready for Thee, Lord, to bid all further wars forever cease.

"Hear, Jehovah, hear us, as we bow within the choking dust;
Thou alone art God, and Thou alone art wise and good and just.
Peace, we pray Thee, give us now, Thy healing, loving bond of peace,

Which we swear to keep forever sacred, sure, without release;
Building new the ruined world Thou gave us, Father, Mighty God,
Who hath left us now so long beneath the war-god's burning rod.
Just Thou art and wise Thou art, but love alone Thy essence is:
Bend Thou low and give to us at last a loving Father's kiss."

So the seven wise men pray within the shadow cast by war,
While the thunder-bolts of hate still are hurled abroad by Thor,
Mighty war-god, loosened for a space, to scourge the world for guilt,
Burning out the envy, taking blood for blood in sorrow spilt—
Shriving souls to meet their Maker as they pass the trenches red—
God of Nations, must we all lie on this altar of the dead?
Will it take the lives of all before the hate of man is done?
All, before the prayers avail and peace at last is won?

—Elizabeth Stewart Ross.

"WE'VE WON THE WAR!"

"We've won the war!" chime the old farm bells,
"We've won! We've won!" each the story tells!
Each iron tongue wags merrily
Across our land from sea to sea,
And who, a braver story tells,
Than the iron tongues of the old farm bells?
Hark! Our country called: "We must be fed!"
The Old World called: "More bread! More bread!
Give us sustenance, O give us, for
Food we must have if we win this war!"
The farmer responded, his work-worn mate
Toiled by his side, early and late.
Wooed and won succor from Mother Earth's breast,
Giving the great cause their first and best.
They spread home tables with homely fare,
To send their luxuries "Over There"—
There to our boys in that blood-stained world,
Who fought that our flag might ne'er be furled.
O! the gaps in the line where our boys went through,
Out of the old way and into the new,—
Leaving the plow and the team (their pride),
The hoe and the reaper, the chosen bride!
And who took up their burdens—"put by tears,"
Adding the yoke to their own weight of years?
Who but the farmer and his staunch mate,
Their daughter, their schoolboy, early and late,
Rain-washed, dew-drenched in early morn,
Sowing and reaping, and hoeing corn—
Back-break, heart-break, and rough handed all,
But obeying that mandate, the world's Food-Call!
This the victory that iron tongues tell

In the gladsome chimes of the old farm-bell.
Hark! Their glad tidings of grand work done!
"We've won the War! We've won! We've won!"
'Tis not the voice of one Liberty bell,
'Tis thousand on thousand the glad tidings tell—
Hear their iron tongues chiming a-near, afar,
"We've won the war! We've won the war!"

—Emma King Benham.

MY STAR

There's a little gold star in the window,
Of the large house over the way,
There's a big boy gone from the fireside,
He's "somewhere in France," today.

First appear'd a blue star in the window,
Of course, he was ready to go
When his flag and his country call'd him,
He couldn't stay out, you know.

I watch'd it with fear and with pride,
Till at last, it seemed, over night,
The blue star changed without warning
To a little gold star so bright.

Now when folks are talking of war,
To me, oftentimes, they will say:
"You have no one to go—" but I'm glad
I can think of the star 'cross the way.

—Emily Humphrey Cline.

THE STORY OF THE STAR

Little gold star shining bright,
Shining through the day and night,
Though your home is not so far
As the stars above us are,
Tell, I pray thee, what you see,
Tell, I pray thee, who you be.

"If I can, that I will do—
I was once a mortal, too.
Once I was a mother's boy;
Life to me was but a toy.
I could take it, I could make it,
I could lose it, or could break it.
Never thought I of the morrow,
Never dreamed I of the sorrow.

"Then, almost without a warning,
Came to me another morning;
Came to me in manner lowly,
Touched my heart and whispered—holy.
Now I'm something more than he
Who with mortal eyes did see,
For I see the mothers, bending
On their knees, and prayers ascending.

"Prayers toward the Throne of Peace,
Petitions that shall never cease
Till the cannons, grim and crushing,
Forever stop their death-knell gushing;
Till from veins no blood is seeping,
Flesh and bones no steel is meeting.
'Tis not common prayers they're prating,
Nor a common answer waiting.

"Yes, and there is more I've seen
On the battle-fields of green.
I have seen the soldiers lying
Here and there, and many dying—
Slowly dying, many dead,
And their blood that once was red,
Early spilled, and early cold,
Makes a star of molten gold.

"Do not mourn the ones who lie there;
Sorrow not for those who die there.
Well is known what they are leaving,
No one knows what they're receiving.
Your's the pain and bitter loss,
Their's the gain and their's the cost.
Through their deaths there is a birth
Of a firmament here on earth."

—Emily Humphrey Cline.

ADDENDUM

Mrs. Emma King Benham, of Benham, Brown township, may be called Ripley county's war poet. Having previously published a volume of verse under the title of "Wayside Flowers," Mrs. Benham had won a place among Indiana poets a number of years ago. Her war poems and songs would make a small volume in themselves. Of the entire number, a few, illustrative of different phases of our war record, have been selected for a place in the County War History. Mrs. Benham was also active in the Liberty Loan campaigns and personally sold ten thousand dollars' worth of bonds. She was appointed by the county war historian as the chairman of the war poetry committee to collect Ripley county poems for the State Historical Society in the spring of 1919. A few selections from other Ripley county poets have been made for the County History from this collection at Indianapolis, the aim being to use a limited number of productions to illustrate our county's part in the World War as voiced by its verse-makers, at home or abroad. Thanks are due Mrs. Benham for a comprehensive collection. Permission was obtained of the state historian, Mr. John W. Oliver of Indianapolis, to use these poems in our county history.

The photographs of service men have been selected on a basis of service, every branch of the service being represented. In some cases no photograph was obtainable, so that a number, whose pictures should have been included, are not represented. Of those who are given a place in the book, importance and length of service has been the basis of selection in each branch. Our regret is that so many could not furnish the required photographs. A reference to locality has also been considered, so that every part of the county will find some of its own soldiers' or sailors' familiar faces. To have been entirely complete every service man's face should be in the collection.

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