

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



A GERMAN SOLDIER'S GRAVE



CAPT. WALTER L. HAIGHT
121st FIELD ARTILLERY

FOREWORD

PREPARATION of this volume was begun primarily in the interest of the former service men of Racine County. It was realized as early as January, 1919, that immediate steps must be taken to collect their records while the facts were still obtainable, or the task would become impossible of accomplishment.

It was the hope and expectation of the author that others would assume the work, but when it became evident that they would not, he reluctantly agreed to attempt it. Previous efforts had been made to have a similar project financed with public funds, but had failed because of the large amount involved. Several suggestions were made as to the best way of insuring the success of the book from a business standpoint. In most instances they involved contributions, or sale of space. Such plans, while legitimate, and often necessary, usually give rise to charges of favoritism or prejudice, and they were rejected.

In the end it was decided to accept no donations of any sort and depend entirely upon the sale of books to cover the expense. It is gratifying to find that the former service men and civilians have supported the venture so generally in subscribing to the edition that there will be no financial loss.

After spending a year upon the preparation of "Racine County in the World War," the author is more than ever convinced of its importance. It would be difficult for the average reader to realize the difficulties which beset the path of one seeking the truth in regard to some of the simplest matters connected with the recent war. Many organizations of civilian war workers kept no complete records; in other cases the documents had been mislaid or lost. It was assumed that it would be an easy matter to gather photographs of soldiers and sailors for publication, when no charge was made for the insertions of a picture, but it was anything but simple. The main difficulty lay in the fact that most of the "subjects" had to be persuaded that there was no hidden scheme to get money from them. Arguing with 5,000 men takes time in itself, but it is disheartening task when there is added to it the job of first catching the 5,000 men with whom one desires to argue.

The principal part and purpose of this project was the gathering of individual records of former service men and women. This involved copying records of the History Committee of the Council of Defense, the Red Cross, the various local Boards and lists published from time to time in the newspapers. These were checked against "honor rolls" of numerous societies, churches, townships, schools and industrial plants. Note was made of all who applied for the state bonus for ex-service men. Where complete information was not then at hand regarding a man, letters of inquiry were sent to his last known address, and efforts made to get in touch with his friends or relatives.

There was no official record to which reference could be made. If any are unrepresented, it is not due to any lack of effort on the part of the publishers, but because the men themselves and their relatives have ignored the pleadings for information presented to them in newspaper articles, letters, advertisements and circulars.

It should be a fact worthy of some thought that in the Autumn of 1919, one year after the World War was ended, there was no complete record of the men who served their country in that war from this county; in fact, not even an accurate list of the Racine men who gave their lives for their country. If the disclosure of that truth arouses enough interest to insure that the search will be continued until that record is completed, it will have justified many times over the time and labor spent upon this book.

In regard to this volume itself, it may be said with absolute confidence that it contains as correct a list of records as could be obtained at this time, and a far more complete list than is possessed by any county in the state of Wisconsin. That being true, the author feels that no apologies for minor errors are necessary. Where misstatements of fact occur, the only explanation to be made is that the data was gathered in the great part from the men themselves: more than 3,500 were interviewed personally and nearly this number of certificates of discharge were copied. As to the others, every available source of information was sought.

It may be that the names of some who were not legal residents of the county are included in the list of service men. Where doubt existed on that point it was decided to give the benefit of it to the man affected and not risk doing an injustice to him by being too technical in interpreting the term "resident." There are also many Racine County men who now reside elsewhere, but who are strictly of Racine County in an historical sense. Others who entered service elsewhere are now full fledged Racine County citizens and as such are entitled to a place in this work, which will serve to make easier their absorption by the community.

Arrangement of the chapters of the book followed no exact plan, but it was intended that they appear in a sort of chronological order. There was no purpose of arranging them in the order of the importance of the topics discussed. Broadly speaking, most people will remember the events of the war as having occurred about in the way they appear in the subsequent chapters—military and naval preparations, civilian activities at home for several months, and then the gradual development of the military strength of the nation until it culminated in a complete and glorious victory over the foe.

To make clearer some facts of local interest it became necessary to develop the topic of military operations somewhat beyond the lines originally laid down, but it is hoped that this will serve to make the pages the more interesting. The collection of pictures, both of local and general subjects adds a great deal to the value of the work.

The story of the civilian war work was taken almost entirely from official records. Names of workers were obtained from those who were empowered to select and publish them. For instance, the names of Liberty Loan workers were obtained from the Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and where any question has arisen as to the personnel of the various sub-committees, his list has been referred to as authoritative.

For the interesting collection of portraits in the book, the thanks of the entire community are due to E. T. Billings, Harry J. Leonard, John A. Hood, G. A. Malme, Julius Pavek, Tom Anderson, I. B. Grant, and, in fact, almost every local photographer for their generous cooperation in selecting and reproducing photographs of former service men. It has been found impossible to give them credit for this in connection with the pictures themselves in every case, and this opportunity is taken to express my own appreciation and that of the men so generously served.

Fred. A. Wright, took pictures of almost every draft contingent before it departed from the city, and the great majority of these groups have been furnished, and are reproduced here. They are of great historical value.

John A. Hood, not only offered the use of his collection of wartime views, but very generously gave over his studio for many days for the purpose of re-photographing portraits which were not suitable for engraving in the shape they were received. Views from his collection will revive wartime memories when readers scan many pages of this work.

It would be impossible to give due credit to the scores of war veterans and other citizens who gave of their time without stint and in various ways assisted in gathering and preparing material for this work. Lieut.-Col. William Mitchell Lewis, William Horlick, Jr., Frank J. Hilt, Max J. Zirbes, John A. Brown, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Eugene W. Leach, Walter H. Reed, Miss Minnie Queckenstedt, William W. Storms, and many others have rendered very great assistance in the work, and offered to do even more if desired, with no other purpose than to see that a suitable record was made of those events which soon would have become a dim memory if not collected in some permanent form.

The ex-service men showed their very great interest in the history at all times and they have been the principal supporters of the project from the standpoint of the business management. It is earnestly hoped that their support will prove to have been justified as it was in their interest that the task of preparing the volume was undertaken.

The author feels that this work is not entirely completed, and will not be for some years. The request is made now of all readers that if errors are detected, or omissions noticed, that the fact be communicated to him by mail, and at some future time it may prove possible to publish these corrections in some form so as to make the work more nearly perfect.

W. L. HAIGHT

ERRORS

Page 227 and 241—Under cut, second line, it should read "Next to bottom" instead of "Third" and "Next to top" instead of "Second".

Page 248—Third line under cut, first name should be "Louis Wawrsynkewicz".

Page 264—Following twenty-sixth line, first column, the following should be inserted: "Divisions participating in the Meuse-Argonne battle were those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 42, 77, 78, 80, 82, 89, 90, 93 and 92".

CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter I	
The Outbreak of the War.....	15
Chapter II	
Racine County Prior to Hostilities.....	19
Chapter III	
Preparing to Fight.....	23
Chapter IV	
Navy Clears for Action.....	27
Chapter V	
Racine National Guardsmen Called.....	29
Chapter VI	
Volunteers Join the Colors.....	35
Chapter VII	
Racine and the Selective Service Law.....	39
Chapter VIII	
Training Camps in America.....	51
Chapter IX	
Protection at Home.....	53
Chapter X	
Racine County Council of Defense.....	57
Chapter XI	
Women's Committee, County Council of Defense.....	67
Chapter XII	
American Protective League.....	75
Chapter XIII	
Semi-Official Auxiliary Organizations.....	85
Chapter XIV	
Racine's Financial Offering.....	91
Chapter XV	
Racine Chapter, American Red Cross.....	112
Chapter XVI	
Saving Food to Win the War.....	133
Chapter XVII	
The Effect of the War on Home Life.....	158
Chapter XVIII	
Clubs, Societies, Politics and Incidents.....	171

	Chapter XIX	
Effect of War on Racine Industries.....		181
	Chapter XX	
The A. E. F. in Battle.....		197
	Chapter XXI	
The Navy in Action.....		213
	Chapter XXII	
Battery C, 121st Field Artillery.....		225
	Chapter XXIII	
Battery F, 121st Field Artillery.....		235
	Chapter XXIV	
The Racine Ambulance Company.....		247
	Chapter XXV	
Facts Regarding Various Branches of the Army.....		263
	Chapter XXVI	
Soldier's Songs; Getting Wounded.....		287
	Chapter XXVII	
A Racine Man's Experiences in the Army.....		295
	Chapter XXVIII	
The End of the War.....		319
	Chapter XXIX	
How Wounded Men are Cared For.....		324
	Chapter XXX	
Some Letters from Men in Service.....		330
	Chapter XXXI	
The Soldiers' Return: Veterans' Societies.....		349
The War in Pictures.....		361
	Chapter XXXII	
Incidents of All Sorts From Everywhere.....		401
	Chapter XXXIII	
Some Figures and Facts About Casualties and War.....		417
	Chapter XXXIV	
The Wonderful Occasion of a Supply Train Wreck.....		425
	Chapter XXXV	
Work of Welfare Associations.....		432
Died in Service.....		435
	Chapter XXXVI	
Records of Men and Women in Service.....		467
Additional Records.....		599
Index of Illustrations.....		601

7 ✓

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

A HISTORY

By WALTER L. HAIGHT
Captain, 121st Field Artillery

1919
1919

113946A

Published at Racine, Wisconsin, in January, 1920
By Walter L. Haight and Frank P. Haight

Copyright 1920 by
W. L. and F. P. Haight

Engraved and Printed by
Western Printing & Lithographing Co.
Racine, Wis.



W. L. HAIGHT
FRANK P. HAIGHT

THE SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE

Scene at the raising of Racine County's Service Flag, with its 1500 stars, February 22, 1918.

(Illustration Next Page)

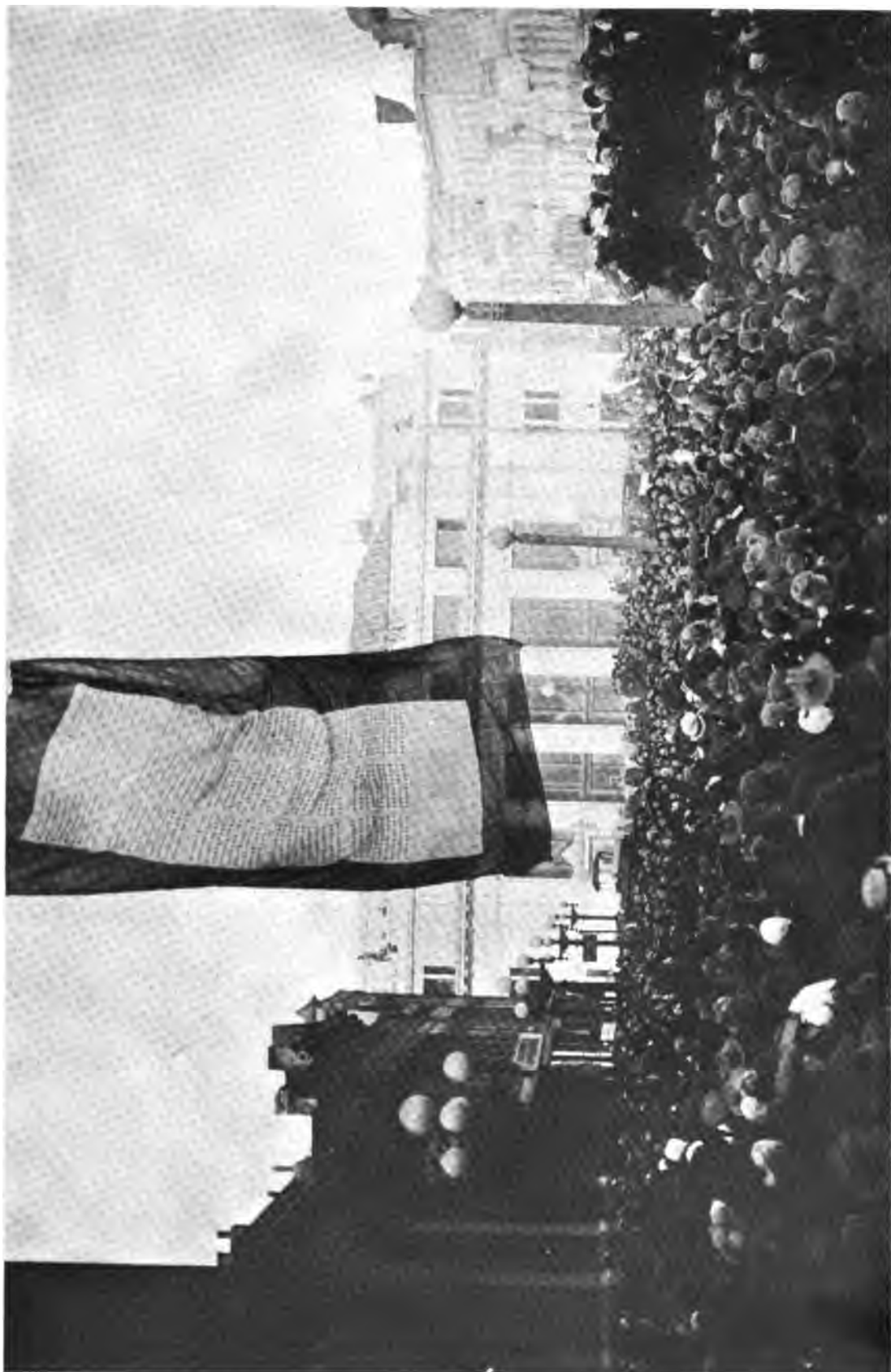


PHOTO BY WRIGHT

PART I
MILITARY PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT



CHAPTER I

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

WHEN an assassin's bullet slew Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria at Serajevo on June 28, 1914, it is doubtful whether anyone in the whole world anticipated that the act would precipitate a conflict involving all the great powers.

Austria sent her insolent ultimatum to Serbia on July 23, and the statesmen of Europe grew grave. Even then but few foresaw more than another "Balkan storm cloud" such as had frequently threatened European peace, but which usually had been banished by a wave of a diplomatic wand. As the days passed, the very stupendousness of the conflict which was threatened made it appear impossible that civilized governments could permit its beginning. With Germany upholding Austria's stand; Russia declaring herself bound to support Serbia; France assuring Russia that the republic would lend every aid to the autocracy in case of war; Great Britain insistent that Germany should not attack France by sea or through Belgium, the consequences of the first offensive step were certain to be of tragic import. It did not seem that the Central Powers would dare assume the responsibility of unleashing the whirlwind of war.

Through these fateful days, America watched from across the seas—at first with an air of amused tolerance at "much ado about nothing," later with surprise at the growing crisis and finally with the startled, shocked expression of one who for the first time recognizes that what he deemed a clever bit of stage play is, instead, a gory tragedy of real life.

Then, on August 1, 1914, the storm broke. Germany declared war on Russia. The Austrian army advanced toward Serbia and manned her own eastern borders. Russian troops assembled all along the Teutonic frontier. Germany's green and gray clad hordes, gathered together almost over night by means of her marvelous mobilization methods, dashed toward France over the ravished fields of neutral Belgium. France called her manhood to the col-

ors and began the long and terrible fight for her very existence. Great Britain hesitated but three days, and then her navy sallied forth to check the marauding German ships of war, and her first regiments joined the French on the continent. The Balkan nations armed themselves and prepared to take sides as their best judgment dictated. Italy, for years in the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria, declined to take part with them in the assault upon the peace of the world, and became an armed camp, albeit neutral.

In the brief span of a week, there was hardly a city in all Europe unaffected by the conflict. And before many months had passed Belgium, eastern France, Poland and Serbia were drenched with the blood of their defenders and of the invading hosts.

Neutral nations, aghast at the holocaust, sent words of horror-stricken appeal to all warring peoples, and silence was the answer. The Central Powers, by their mighty blows, hammered their way almost to the gates of Paris in September and were checked and driven back across the Marne, Belgium was a ruin, held by the invading forces of the Kaiser. Russian armies penetrated into Germany and then were hurled back in a rout far inside their frontier. Serbia was overrun. Montenegro took arms in behalf of Serbia and then Turkey joined her fate with that of Germany and Austria. Italy was finally forced into the Allied camp in 1915. Japan early had put her navy to the task of avenging a hatred felt against Germany ever since the Chino-Japanese war, and entered the Alliance against the Central Powers.

On land the movements of armies soon nearly ceased and trench warfare was ushered in. The opposing forces faced each other across mined areas and barbed wire entanglements, the warriors in systems of earthworks which reached across Belgium and France from the English Channel to Switzerland, from the Tyrolean Alps along the northern Italian border,

through the Balkans, and from the Carpathians to the Baltic sea.

On the seas, the German merchant marine rushed to friendly or neutral ports to be interned. Teutonic raiders, bold and desperate, darted across the sea lanes destroying Allied shipping and spreading terror to distant colonies until they were finally sunk or driven into permanent hiding. The German and Austrian fleets were bottled in their fortified harbors, from where they continued to threaten their foes.

In the air, great fleets of aeroplanes crossed and re-crossed the firing lines to spy out enemy movements and spread death along the highways and railroads. As the struggle progressed, bombing planes were developed which dropped explosives upon towns and forts and railroads. Dirigible balloons were sent from Germany to strike terror and carry destruction to English cities. London was bombed repeatedly and many innocent non-combatants were victims of the ruthless campaign of horror. Paris was also an occasional victim of aerial attacks.

Effort after effort to win a decision on land failed. The battle lines remained almost stationary for two and a half years. New devices of warfare appeared. The German chemists reverted to an ancient and discarded method of killing, and developed poison gases that could be released from tanks, or conveyed into the enemy lines in shells and bombs. They suffocated, burned and in other ways slew and tortured thousands. The Allies reciprocated in kind, and soon all soldiers at the front were provided with grotesque looking masks containing chemicals to rob the gases of their power to kill.

Clumsy gasoline tractors were armored and armed, and rechristened "tanks." They ground their way across trenches and wire entanglements to deal death among the foe. Machine guns and automatic rifles of great ingenuity were perfected, and on battle-fields in time of action a veritable typhoon of bullets swept from side to side from concealed positions. Artillery was developed to a point of efficiency hitherto undreamed of, and the long range, accuracy and destructive power of the great missiles made territory within their reach impassable by human beings at times. Opposing infantry lines were so close that hand grenades, bayonets and short-range mortars replaced rifles for raids and daily minor brushes. The efficiency of weapons of all sorts almost totally prevented daytime actions in the field, and fighting was done at night or in the misty gray

of the dawn, when Nature clothed the troops in a mantle of partial invisibility.

Finally, terrified by the blockade which was threatening her existence, Germany launched her trump card—the submarine. Creeping out of her naval bases, the U-boats issued forth to sea hidden under the waters. They passed the blockading fleets and invaded the sea lanes along which ships brought food and other necessities of life to Great Britain. From their safe position beneath the waves, the commanders of the submersibles searched the seas with periscopes, located the merchant vessels, and launched the torpedoes which sent them to the bottom. Hundreds and hundreds of Britain's finest ships were thus destroyed with heavy loss of life. Frequently no attempt was made by the assailing U-boat to save passengers or crews of their victims.

Driven to desperation by her own domestic troubles, Germany threw caution to the winds and sank every craft which could be successfully attacked, regardless of its nature, provided that it was being used to help feed and clothe the hated British.

Passengers from neutral countries were numbered among the victims. Ships of neutral nations engaged in trade with the Allies were sunk. Protest after protest was made. The German government explained, apologized, excused her actions by various subterfuges—but the disregard for international law and for the rights of humanity continued with a few intermissions. When the Cunard liner *Lusitania*, bearing hundreds of Americans to England was sunk off the coast of Ireland with a loss of nearly 1,500 lives of men, women and children, in May 1915, the United States government finally spoke. President Wilson, after a year of patient efforts to keep this country from becoming entangled in the awful conflict, sent to Germany a note which demanded that her disregard for law and decency cease. For nearly a year the German navy indicated an effort to respect the rights of neutrals while still carrying on a successful submarine campaign against British and French shipping. Admiral von Tirpitz declared, after the war, that had the Kaiser continued to disregard neutral rights at that time England would have been decisively defeated before America could have entered the war in force, and would then have been able to prevent American transports from crossing the Atlantic when this country finally declared war. He declares that the mildness of the campaign for the rest of that year enabled England to take steps to overcome the submarine menace to some extent.

However that may be, it was the following



SAYING GOOD BYE TO THE BOYS WHO LEFT JULY 2, 1917

This was the day the Batteries left for war. Some of the old campaign hats of the men may be seen far in the crowd. The Battery men were sure some attraction that day. Lower picture shows an exciting moment.

spring when U-boat commanders again became heedless of neutral rights and on April 19, 1916, President Wilson sent an ultimatum to Germany threatening to break off all relations with her unless the killing of American citizens on the high seas cease. Again the German government hesitated between the two possible courses of action and again the danger of starvation was temporarily lessened in the British isles while a more humane policy of warfare was being followed for a time by the Central Powers.

On January 31, 1917, the advocates of unrestricted submarine warfare against the Allies, regardless of any neutral rights, won out in Germany and the Kaiser declared his intention to the world of destroying England at all costs. The United States immediately on receiving this insolent declaration, severed diplomatic relations with Germany and armed her merchant vessels. She could not permit any nation to close the high seas to her lawful commerce, as Germany frankly stated it intended to do and plainly was trying to do.

As this rebuke had no salutary effect upon Germany but rather seemed to incite her to new acts of lawlessness against American ships and American lives, President Wilson in April, 1917, addressed Congress asking that war be declared against Germany, and it was so declared on April 6.

In his address President Wilson cited the many acts of barbarism committed against America and Germany's refusal to heed words of friendly warning; action of the German government in sending hundreds of spies and secret agents to this country to wreck industries, promote strikes and disorders and influence legislation; and her recently detected effort to incite Mexico to engage in war with the United States.

At the time this country officially entered the war our military forces were on a peacetime basis and entirely unprepared as to strength, equipment or supplies to begin any offensive action except on the sea.

Germany was flushed with victories on land, and with three years of successful effort to prevent invasion of her own soil. Great Britain was on the verge of starvation. Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. is authority for the statement that the British government informed him officially in April that the Allies would be forced to admit complete defeat within five months if some means were not devised to end the submarine menace.

Russia had withdrawn from the Alliance totally defeated by the Central Powers in a military sense and torn by revolution within.

Italy had made no headway against the Austrians and was soon to suffer a terrible defeat on the Isonzo front. In France the Allied spring drive, upon which Germany's foes had staked everything had just proved almost a total failure.

The world at large did not realize the terrible straits in which the Allies found themselves at this stage. The rigid censorship kept the curtain of secrecy between the terrible picture of future disaster, and the public. At all costs, Germany had to be kept in ignorance of how near she was approaching to victory.

Only in Asia Minor did comparatively unimportant victories come to the British banners, and they helped to break the spirits of the Turks and Austrians who might otherwise have aided Germany more effectively on the western front.

The manhood of France had been decimated by the war. Every house, it seemed, mourned its dead. There were no more reserves. Great Britain and France had both put forth their greatest efforts and failed. From now on they could only hope to ward off total defeat until the Americans could come to their aid. And America had to start almost from the bottom to create an army. Its navy alone was ready for war.

That was the situation in April, 1917.

It was nearly a year later when the first American combat units were in action against the Germans in France. But by July 1918, the Central Powers had received their first severe defeat on the western front since 1914. In September the Americans administered two decisive defeats to the foe. Early in October the whole German front in France and Germany collapsed under the combined pressure of the Allies. In November, the Kaiser abdicated his throne and fled, and the German government accepted terms of surrender which were practically unconditional.

The American navy had furnished the additional strength necessary to overcome the submarine menace; American industries had furnished the necessary material and ammunition; American money had financed the bankrupt Allies; the American people had thrown their whole heart and soul and strength into the struggle; American soldiers had met and mastered the German hosts every day for weeks; American military strength had given the Allies sufficient power to drive the hitherto victorious foe to his knees.

That, in brief, is the story of the great war. Racine men and women played their part in it, and it was a part which will be remembered with pride as long as patriotism and love of country survive in America.

CHAPTER II

RACINE COUNTY PRIOR TO HOSTILITIES

RACINE county is a typical inland American community. Like thousands of other counties in the United States it is populated by intelligent, progressive citizens. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are native born and descended from a line of pioneer stock. There are likewise a great many who are immigrants or the offspring of immigrants who came from foreign shores to seek their fortunes in this land where Nature smiles encouragingly upon the hopeful and the energetic. A dozen nationalities are well represented here.

The two principal cities of the county—Racine and Burlington—are factory centers. The former has for years manufactured and shipped to all parts of the earth a varied assortment of products, ranging from clothing and prepared foods to automobiles, machinery and leather goods. Surrounding these centers, and tributary to them is an area of rich, highly cultivated farm land where dairying and agriculture is carried on by the most modern methods.

There are millionaires in Racine county, and there are laborers. There are high salaried specialists and skilled mechanics. There are representatives of almost every class known to American life. It has daily newspapers and good schools. Its connections with the outside keep its people in touch with adjacent and distant lands, and its numerous transportation lines make travel to all parts of the country easy. Its prosperity has kept its people happy and contented. Its steady growth has resulted in continued optimism. Briefly, it is a thriving American county, with the qualities and characteristics typical of American communities.

The history of Racine county's part in the World War, therefore, is much the same, in all probability as that of the great majority of places in the United States. The story of its sacrifices and trials and accomplishments is similar to that of the nation. What America did, Racine did in a smaller way. What Ra-

cine and its neighbors experienced, the towns and villages and cities of the entire country experienced.

The whole story of the great conflict which deluged the world with suffering and misery and death from 1914 to 1918 has not yet been told. It may be a generation before there will appear an historian able to do justice to such a theme and with means to assemble all the data required for such a monumental work.

But it is not too early to attempt to put into words the tale of one county's part in the war. It is possible to depict armies and navies in terms of men whose faces are familiar to the reader; to explain America's mighty industrial efforts during the war in words which paint the tasks performed in local plants; to recall the nation's financial support to her armies while many who peruse the lines still own the bonds which helped to purchase victory; to describe the loving efforts made in home, and club and church to provide comfort for those who had donned the khaki or blue; and above all to keep fresh the memories of those who made the great sacrifice for country, while their families still wear the bands of mourning on their arms.

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, this community had but little fear that the distant conflagration could spread to this side of the Atlantic. That Racine might be sending men to France, England and Russia to fight their country's battles seemed more like the figment of a disagreeable dream than the unavoidable and logical result of the turmoil overseas.

For more than two years Racine county, in common with the greater part of America, watched the progress of the terrible struggle in Europe with startled fascination. From the flood of charges and countercharges, defenses and denials, protests and arguments, which came from the various governments involved, few people seriously assumed the power to tell with certainty who was responsible for the holocaust. Almost everyone denounced Ger-

many for her base violation of Belgium's neutrality, and sympathy was quite generally with the Belgians. When Great Britain came into the war, most Americans were inclined to assume that Germany's fate was sealed, now that the "iron ring" was closing about her at sea as well as on land. As days passed, and the armies settled down to trench warfare, the lingering idea that the war might spread to America almost disappeared.

Pacifists opposed any military preparations on our part, assuming that the vast armaments of Europe were the cause of the trouble there. Looking back to the days of 1914-1915, it seems as if a majority of Racine people had the same sort of interest in the World War then as they might have had in some well advertised championship prize fight. They discussed in homes, cafes, cigar stores and clubs the merits of the various antagonists. They cited statistics on land and naval forces, and on population and wealth and resources. They cheered the brave French poilus for driving the German invaders back at the Marne: they applauded the Germans for turning apparent defeat on the Russian front into an overwhelming victory which almost destroyed the Czar's armies; they expressed admiration for the boldness of the Kaiser's raiders going forth on the seas to almost certain destruction, yet spreading terror and death from Gibraltar to the East Indies before they met their fate.

There were few, indeed, who hoped for a real German victory. The brutal methods of the invaders in Belgium and eastern France caused even the friends of the Teutonic Empire to blush for shame, and dread the adoption of such rule in wider spheres. Yet there was also a feeling that Germany was handicapped in the struggle by her lack of food and other supplies and to many she appeared as a brave people being slowly starved into submission despite her magnificent fight. Americans, too, had never been inclined to feel, as individuals, much friendliness for Great Britain. They had been taught in the schools of our troubles with her in the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. The Irish-American population had also told tales of British rule which had not been without their effect.

Probably, the preponderance of sentiment in Racine county was in favor of the Allied cause. But quite frequently the feeling seemed to be as disinterestedly neutral as that of the woman who, seeing her spouse in combat with a grizzly, exclaimed, "Go it husband! go it, b'ar! May the best one win!"

Early in 1916 new factors entered into their

opinions and sympathies. German-Americans, loud in their defense of the Fatherland were noticeably backward about trying to get back to the old country to fight, while quite a number of young men of French and English, and particularly Canadian, nativity were quietly packing up their suitcases and starting for Allied ports to enlist. Very shortly most of us could claim some acquaintance with men in the Allied ranks.

Then the German government began a course of action which forever lost her the support of even her admirers. No one claiming to be a self-respecting American could hear without anger and resentment in his heart the stories of American lives lost in the ruthless attacks by German submarines upon defenseless ships. Every principle of international law required that a warship provide for the safety of passengers before sinking any unarmed vessel, and this the Germans persistently refused to do.

Then came the revelations of German intrigue in Mexico, and the exposure of the official instructions from Berlin to agents in Mexico to stir up a war against the United States. This followed after the discovery of plots, in some cases successful, to destroy American factories which sold goods to the Allies, these plots being contrary to all law and often times with utter disregard for human life.

The indiscriminate bombing of English and French towns with heavy loss of life among the women and children was also generally denounced. All these things tended to germinate a feeling of dislike and distrust. The Allies themselves did many things to grate upon our feelings, but they did not kill Americans, destroy American property or show a total disregard for the rights of neutrals. Perhaps the most serious complaint against the Allies was due to the British rule that neutrals could ship but a limited amount of food and manufactured goods to countries bordering upon Germany, it being claimed that Holland and the Scandinavian countries were furnishing the Germans with supplies. Cargoes stopped in transit and seized, were paid for, however, so there was no actual loss. Efforts to stop this interference with trade were being made when Germany's actions finally forced us into the war and then, of course, we were in accord with the Allies' policy.

Racine people took active part in the plans to send food and clothing to the Belgian refugees prior to our entry into the struggle, and funds were contributed by many to aid the French orphaned children. In Milwaukee,



PHOTOS BY HOOD

FIRST STEPS TOWARD MAKING SOLDIERS OF RACINE YOUNG MEN

The upper picture shows recruits for Batteries C and F out for drill in a quiet street of the city, early in 1917. Officers were trying to teach them the mysteries of keeping step when marching, and how to halt in unison. These men did not get uniforms until they went to Camp Douglas.

The lower picture was a familiar one after September, 1917. It depicts a draft contingent leaving for a cantonment, the yards of the North-western depot being crowded with friends and relatives of the departing men.

where there was a large German population, there were fairs and entertainments held to raise money for the German and Austrian civilian sufferers and contributions to these causes, also, were made here. The Red Cross Society, being an international organization for the amelioration of suffering, did work on both sides of the fighting lines in Europe and maintained an impartial attitude.

At times, during our period of neutrality, there were hot arguments and even some fistic encounters on the streets as a result of differences of opinion over the war. But it is probably not far from the truth to say that up to the spring of 1916 there were very few people in this part of the country who were so partisan that they would have cared to see America enter the war on either side, or who would have been heart-broken at the defeat of any

of the combatants. Reference to newspaper files bear out this view of the country's sentiment.

Probably in future years, this attitude of our people will seem one of the strangest features of the history of America during the period of the war.

President Wilson was re-elected in 1916 as a result of a campaign which had as its political battle-cry, "He kept us out of war." Yet, when in the following April he solemnly set forth the reasons why we could no longer be at peace, the nation quietly, sternly and with undoubted loyalty and determination, transformed itself into a mighty fighting machine pledging its last man and last dollar to the task of defending the ideals of democracy from the onslaughts of arrogant militarism and autocracy.



CHAPTER III

PREPARING TO FIGHT

THE United States army was unprepared for war on April 6, 1917. The country had plenty of warning that we might be drawn into the fray, but the administration felt that any public move to enlarge the army or actually prepare for battle might precipitate a crisis which could otherwise be avoided. The extent of the work to put the country in a position to operate against an enemy had been confined chiefly to the formulation of a plan for drafting the young manhood of the land into service; a hasty census of manufacturing plants to determine which ones might be quickly transformed into munitions and army supply factories; a quiet hunt to disclose the identity of as many German and Austrian agents in America as possible; and the plans of the general staff of army and navy for forming a large offensive and defensive force by using the regular personnel to direct the training of recruits.

Immediately upon the declaration of a state of war the draft bill, or Selective Service Act, as it was called, was introduced in Congress and after a lengthy debate was passed on May 17, 1917. The project was to require the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, and to make all of these eligible to the draft as needed, excepting where exempted for causes to be determined. The polling booths were to be used for the registration, and in Wisconsin it was decided to utilize the election machinery and officials to handle the work. June 5 was set as registration day.

Recalling the draft riots of Civil War days, many officials feared there might be trouble on June 5, but there was none. The young men of the nation quietly answered the call of the president. Over 218,000 were registered in Wisconsin alone. More than 10,000,000 registered in the country as a whole. There was less disturbance than at any general election ever held in the country. This fact did more to convince foreign observers of the unanimity

of the national feeling regarding the war than any other single thing.

Following the registration, it became necessary to plan for the work of selection. For this purpose there was a local board appointed by the governors of states in each assembly district, whose duty it should be to review all questions of exemptions from the draft law. There was also a district board for each federal judicial district to review on appeal, and modify, affirm or reverse any decision of the local board.

After the registration, numbers were assigned at random to all registrants, and placed upon their cards. In each district these numbers ran from 1 to 10,500, if that many registered. It was decided to have a drawing at Washington to determine the order of liability of registrants for service. Numbers were drawn in a central lottery, and then put down in the order of drawing. This was the "master list" and as it was published every registrant could tell the relative order in which his serial number had been drawn. As soon as it was determined how many men must be raised by each district on the first draft, registrants would report in the proper order for physical examination and to have their claims of exemption passed upon if any were made. Wisconsin's quota was given as 28,199, but the state received credit for 15,274 already enlisted voluntarily, so only 12,976 were actually required to be furnished by the draft. In this respect Wisconsin was the ninth highest state in the union proportionate to population.

Following their examinations, the first men were to report at designated training camps on September 5, 1917.

In the meantime, immediately after war was declared the National Guard of the various states was ordered to be recruited to war strength at once. This was completed, and the final muster rolls in Wisconsin showed 14,266 in the Guard. The Third regiment was ordered into federal service in April and put at

work guarding bridges, tunnels and munitions plants in the state. The others assembled at Camp Douglas, Wis., in July.

Army and navy recruiting for the regular establishments was continued on a voluntary basis for the greater part of the war

While these steps were being taken to provide the men for fighting, great cantonments were being constructed in record time to house the recruits. In southern camps the men usually depended upon tents for shelter. In the north two-story frame barracks were built, each camp being arranged to hold from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

Factories were taken over by the government for the manufacture of guns, munitions uniforms, foodstuffs, and other necessities. Steps were taken to conserve food and fuel. Alien enemies were sought out, listed and kept under observation, or interned. They were all required to register. Plans were made for raising vast sums of money by the sale of government bonds to every American citizen.

There seemed to be little cheering or bluster; not much wild enthusiasm for war. The people knew too well the horrors of the conflict which had already been raging for three years. Yet the whole country had accepted the war as a grim business which must be tackled; a duty which must be done; and it was proposed to perform the task as rapidly as possible, as thoroughly as possible and with as little lost motion as possible.

Central organizations to direct the work of civilian workers were effected. Every effort was made to prevent waste of money and effort.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the conduct of the work at home is that almost every office was filled by men serving without pay. Volunteers stepped quickly forward to assume the work of selective service board members, resident secret service agents, fiscal agents, etc.

A few small units of troops were sent to France and England during the summer and fall of 1917. Several regiments of regulars were there by Christmas. At about that time National Guard divisions began to move toward the ports of debarkation. The Forty-second or Rainbow, division, containing three companies of Wisconsin guardsmen, was among the first to be sent across the ocean. All troop movements were shrouded in secrecy. By the middle of March 1918, the Wisconsin National guardsmen were all in France. The First division, composed of the residue of many regular units, was in minor actions about that time.

The navy now had succeeded in perfecting

methods of conveying transports across the ocean with reasonable safety against enemy attacks. Troop movements began at great speed. A hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, three hundred thousand trained soldiers from American camps were put on ships and rushed overseas each month. The arms and equipment were provided, too. Despite the great distance from their base, there was always on hand in France from 30 to 60 days' rations for every soldier there.

At home the government proceeded upon the idea that the war might last for two or three years and all military, naval, financial and industrial plans were made with that thought in view. Huge factories were built to meet the needs of the distant future. Contracts were let for goods which would not be needed for many months. No stone was left unturned to insure the ultimate victory of our arms, and there was to be no let-up of effort if over-confidence should come. In fact, every branch of war work continued up to the very signing of the armistice just as though the end of the war was not yet a possibility.

The selective service law was modified to make it more perfect in the light of experience here and abroad. Rules for exemptions because of dependencies, work in essential industries, etc., were made clear. One main purpose of the law was to exempt married men who were actually supporting their families. This was deemed wise from an economic standpoint, as well as from the standpoint of the morale of the army and the folks at home. Wisconsin sent fewer married men to the National army (composed of selective service men) than any other state. While providing her full quota of men for every draft, she sent but 914 married men, or a percentage of 3.83 as compared with 10.37 in the country as a whole. To September 13, 1918, more than 23,908,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 had registered and been classified in the United States.

By the first of November, 1918, the armed land forces of the United States numbered 3,893,000 men. There had been in France approximately 2,086,000 men, and of these 1,390,000 had been in action

To show what this meant to the Allies in terms of figures, it is only necessary to refer to a confidential chart kept by the British General staff, published by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in her book, "Fields of Victory." The statistics reveal beyond question that had not that wonderful troop movement taken place from America in the spring and summer of 1918, the



PHOTOS BY H JOD

SCENES FROM THE FIRST BIG LOYALTY DEMONSTRATION

In the upper picture is shown a portion of the first great loyalty parade which marked the opening of the first Liberty Loan campaign in May, 1917. The white clad figures in the other group are women members of the Red Cross, the banners showing the various auxiliaries of the organization. They were a part of the parade.

Germans would have won an overwhelming victory on land.

In July 1916 the British had 680,000 fighting men in France. In April 1917 the British combat force reached its maximum, 760,000, on the eve of the drive which was intended to win the war but failed. When the Germans started their second "march toward Paris" in March 1918, the British force numbered but 620,000, and this dwindles to 540,000 in May and 465,000 on November 11. In the battle of the Argonne-Meuse, the Americans had 546,000 men actually engaged besides an additional 112,000 at the same time in action with the British and French armies; a grand total of 658,000 actually fighting at one time. Just how large the French forces were at this time no one knows as the French government has never disclosed its exact strength on the fighting lines, but the belief of experts is that they were not much larger than the British.

In addition to this preponderance of fighters, and our possession of additional millions as reserves for use when needed the American nation was supplying in the last year of the war the bulk of all material needed by all the

Allies with the exception of artillery and aeroplanes, and these were being produced in large quantities at about the time the war ended. Had the conflict lasted until the spring of 1919 America would have been fighting the Germans in France almost single handed and was prepared to crush the foe by a tremendous superiority of everything that counts in warfare. The German military leaders saw this plainly after the battles near Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel. General Von Ludendorf, chief quartermaster and practically chief of staff of the German armies, admitted it frankly in his post-war memoirs and said he recommended the suing for peace as soon as he realized in September that the Americans were coming too rapidly to enable him to hope to ever put on another successful offensive.

The story of the military accomplishments of America in the war must be left to other hands. This work cannot pretend to do more than touch upon anything but Racine's part in the war excepting insofar as it is necessary to explain the greater things briefly so the purpose and effects of the local efforts may be made clear.



CHAPTER IV

NAVY CLEARS FOR ACTION

THE United States Navy, the nation's first line of defense, was ready for war when war came. Always a popular branch of the service for young men, its ranks were kept filled to whatever degree was desired by voluntary enlistments during the first months following the outbreak of the European conflict in 1914. Warships were in first-class condition and the armament and ammunition supply and reserve was equal to the desires of the department heads. This much could be done by America during the period of neutrality without arousing the ire of foreign combatants.

The first important duty of the navy was to supply guns and gunners for American merchant vessels when the unlimited submarine campaign was begun by Germany. It was maintained that even a neutral country had a right to prepare its merchant vessels to meet piratical attacks at sea, and that vessels so equipped could not be classed as fighting ships.

Our government, in common with its people, had been kept in ignorance of the straits in which the Allies found themselves in the spring of 1917. From the President down, our people believed the censored reports from France and England to the effect that the submarine blockade by Germany was a failure, and that the menace would soon be entirely removed by devices recently perfected.

Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., was sent to England late in March when it was seen that America would certainly be forced into the war by Germany's attitude. When he reached there, war had been declared and he was taken entirely into the confidence of the British admiralty. He was then informed frankly that "Germany was winning the war, and winning at a rate that means the unconditional surrender of the British empire in four or five months."

The full statement of the extent of submarine sinkings had not been made public because of the probable effect upon the Allied morale, and the fact that the Germans them-

selves did not know how successful their U-boats had been. The total sinkings in February, 1917, had been 536,000 tons; in March, 603,000 tons; and a destruction of 900,000 tons in April was anticipated. These figures were about three times as large as the ones published by the government. It was feared the situation would get much more serious, as it was becoming summer when the U-boats would have longer periods of daylight and fair weather in which to operate.

Admiral Sims, in his memoirs from which these facts are gleaned, said that he was astounded and asked Admiral Jellicoe if there was no remedy.

"Absolutely none that we can see," was the reply. "It is impossible for us to go on with the war if these losses continue."

Briefly, the situation was this: The transportation of supplies to the British army and navy, and the civilian population was being effectually stopped. The nation was threatened with starvation. Not many U-boats operated at sea at a time—perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty at the most, but they had the advantage of invisibility and could range around the British isles and as far south as the Mediterranean with safety. The length of their cruises was limited only by the number of torpedoes carried and used. About the only defense against them was the use of swift, shallow draught vessels of the destroyer or steam yacht type. These boats could approach them before they could submerge deeply, and drop depth bombs which would destroy them or put them out of commission if they exploded nearby.

But the Allies did not have enough of these vessels to convoy their merchant fleet effectively. Many were required to protect the high seas fleet and the transports. The Germans had deliberately sunk one or two hospital ships, knowing that the Allies would use destroyers to protect other hospital ships in the future. It was a barbarous thing to do, but the plan

worked. Thereafter no more were attacked. Before America entered the war a large "merchant submarine" visited these shores, and after we were in the war a naval submarine sunk a few ships off the New England coast in the hope that we would keep our destroyers at home to defend our own shipping. The United States saw through this ruse, however, and did not allow itself to be led into abandoning the protection of vessels in the real danger zone off France and England.

Speaking of the situation in April, 1917, Admiral Sims says:

"What a dark moment in the history of the Allied cause: Not only were the German submarines sweeping British commerce from the seas, but the Germans were also defeating French and British armies in France. The high peak of success of the U-boats was achieved at the very moment that General Nivell's offensive failed on the western front."

At this time, says Admiral Sims, Premier Lloyd George was the only high British official who was at all optimistic, and his view was explained by his faith in God and in a divine ordering of history which was so profound that a German victory never seized his mind as a probability.

In April 1917 the British had 200 destroyers. Of these 100 had to remain at all times with the grand fleet, prepared for battle in case the German fleet should leave its base. Of the remaining hundred, those that could be released from other essential work to guard merchant shipping were pitifully inadequate to patrol the vast reaches of the Atlantic ocean,

British channel, Irish sea and the North sea.

The first work of America was to see that the Allies were not defeated. Therefore, the first request of Admiral Sims was that all available American destroyers and other light craft be ordered to Queenstown to cooperate with the British in their anti-submarine campaign. This was done, and immediate action was taken to build additional craft of similar or smaller types.

Two more steps were considered at once. One was the manufacture of vast quantities of mines, which at a future date could be used to cut off the exit of the German surface and submarine vessels from their bases. The other was the construction of merchant shipping to replace that already destroyed. As a result of the first work, a "mine barge" was almost completed from Scotland to Norway before the war ended—a task so stupendous that the ability of the Allies to perform it had not even been considered prior to America's entry into the war. In regard to the other plan, it was working out in magnificent style during the following year, when millions of tons of shipping were turned out by the typically Yankee method of manufacturing standardized parts for ships in factories all over the country, and then assembling them into the completed ship in a few weeks at yards on the coast.

But the use of the destroyer fleet was the first big naval assistance given the Allies, and it began to turn the tide against the Central Power at once and contributed largely to their ultimate defeat.

CHAPTER V

RACINE NATIONAL GUARD MEN CALLED

FOR eighteen years following the Spanish-American war, Racine county had no representation in the National Guard. Lack of a suitable building for armory purposes was one of the main reasons why Wisconsin's second largest city had not maintained a military company.

The World War broke out in August, 1914. Far-sighted citizens who were interested in National Guard matters to a greater or less degree, began to feel that America might get involved in the conflict and that it would be wise to plan for the establishment of Guard organizations in all of the cities of the state. The matter dragged along for a year and a half. The federal government apparently hesitated to provide for larger defensive forces. President Wilson constantly urged, with all the eloquence at his command, that the people of America be neutral in thought, word and deed and there was a pretty general feeling that Wilson would keep us out of the war, as he had up to that time.

In 1916 the Mexican situation became too serious to be longer ignored. The Mexican government was powerless to control the bandit and revolutionary forces which swarmed in the mountains and plains near the Texas border, and these bands of armed men made frequent forays on the American side of the Rio Grande, stealing and slaying.

Most of the regular army was sent to the border and the National Guard was told to prepare for a call into federal service in June, 1916. Authority was given to increase the number of companies, and under this order Major Westfahl of Milwaukee offered to allow his battalion of field artillery to be completed by the raising of a Battery at Racine if so desired there.

Immediate steps were taken to see if the battery could be recruited. Captain Henry C. Baker, a veteran guardsman and then chief of police was a leader in the movement. The probability of active service at the border prov-

ed a sufficient incentive, and within a few weeks the necessary 110 men had enlisted and been accepted. In June, 1916, the Adjutant General of the state approved the organization at an inspection in the Commercial Club rooms, and the next day the governor commissioned as captain, George W. Rickeman, a veteran officer of the Spanish-American war. James W. Gilson and Richard Drake, were named first lieutenants. Richard G. Bryant was named second lieutenant, and a few weeks later Harry J. Sanders was also named as second lieutenant.

Drills were held twice a week at the Lakeside Auditorium. The older guard organizations from other parts of the state were called into federal service and dispatched to the Mexican border in July. The Racine unit, now known as Battery C, 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery, expected to follow shortly. Its officers and a number of men were detailed to go to Texas and take part in the maneuvers there with Battery A of Milwaukee until their own battery should be called out. They remained three weeks or more, some men staying for several months.

August 14, 1916, the Battery was ordered to Camp Douglas, Wis., but as there were no guns or horses for it, the men spent days in foot drill and then were sent back to Racine. Nothing more was done about providing equipment, excepting uniforms, so these boys missed their first chance to see action. The rest of the Guard returned from the border duty in the winter.

After quite a campaign of oratory, the people of the city voted at a special election to have the city build a \$50,000 armory, and authorized a bond issue of that amount so that the battery could obtain guns and horses from the government. Before it could be built, it was decided by some of the city officials that it would be better to put more money with the \$50,000 and erect a structure large enough to use for public auditorium purposes. Eventu-

ally this was put up to the people, but the request for authority to issue \$100,000 bonds additional was defeated. Before the council could get busy again on the \$50,000 building project, the National Guard had started for France and the whole proposition was allowed to drop.

In April, 1917, war was declared against Germany. The National Guard quota was again increased and all organizations ordered to be filled to war strength. Battery C was recruited to 200 men, and it was decided to have another battery in Racine to complete the 1st Wisconsin artillery regiment. The work continued, the Battery C members acting as recruiting agents. There were also three or four public meetings held. One, on the extreme south side, resulted in the enlistment of a score of Polish young men. One at Union Grove added a dozen men to the battery from that village and surrounding towns.

A month after war was declared the new battery was completed, assigned to the regiment as Battery F, and began drilling three times a week under direction of Battery C officers. On June 16, the governor promoted Captain Rickeman to major, and made the following promotions and assignments:

Battery C.

1st Lieut. Richard G. Bryant to be captain.
 2nd Lieut. Harry J. Sanders to be 1st lieutenant.
 Ludwig Kuehl to be 1st lieutenant.
 Sergt. Harry J. Herzog to be 2nd lieutenant.
 Pvt. Harrison L. Clemons to be 2nd lieutenant.

Battery F.

1st Lieut. James W. Gilson to be captain.
 Hugo A. Rickeman to be 1st lieutenant.
 Walter L. Haight to be 1st lieutenant.
 Harry C. Stearns to be 2nd lieutenant.
 George H. Wallace to be 2nd lieutenant.

All of Battery F officers had been members of Battery C. Lieutenant Bryant had become the senior officer in Battery C when Captain Rickeman was promoted, due to the prior resignation of Lieutenant Drake. The officers attended a two weeks' school of instruction at Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, the last two weeks in June, 1917.

While the Batteries were being completed, Dr. William W. Johnston of Racine was asked to raise a motor ambulance company in the city to become a part of the National Guard. The work proceeded as rapidly as expected and the full quota of 143 officers and enlisted men was obtained by early in July. Dr. Johnston was commissioned 1st lieutenant and given

command, Drs. William Salbreiter, William J. Hanley, Clarence O. Del Marcelle and Luther N. Schnetz, were given commissions as lieutenants and assigned to the company when Lieutenant Johnston was promoted to captain and the company ordered to report at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, on July 30, 1917.

Batteries C and F left Racine for Camp Douglas on July 2d to join the rest of the artillery regiment, which was composed of Green Bay and Milwaukee units. The occasion was a dramatic one. The country had begun to see that the United States would have to engage in active hostilities against Germany and it was anticipated that the National Guard would be sent overseas as soon as transports could be provided. Parents did not know whether they would ever see their boys again, or if they should, whether it might be years before they would be reunited. The entire city turned out to watch the soldiers' departure.

The batteries answered roll call at the Auditorium at 6 o'clock in the morning. All the recruits, including all of Battery F, were without uniforms. They carried home-made kit bags containing toilet articles and a few personal belongings. None were loaded up with surplus baggage, and most of them showed by their countenances that they realized that the adventure they were starting upon might be a tragic one.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the two batteries, headed by a drum corps composed of members of the two units, marched up Third street to College avenue, then to Seventh Street and east to Main street, going then between two lines of massed humanity to the C. M. & St. P. railroad, where a special train was awaiting them. The G. A. R. and Spanish-American War Veterans acted as escort of honor. Fifteen minutes was allowed in the depot yards for a last farewell. Then came the command to get aboard, and within two or three more minutes the long train had started on its trip to Camp Douglas, with Racine's first contribution—410 picked young men—to the great war.

Fully 30,000 persons saw the boys depart. Main Street and the vicinity of the railroad depot were a solid mass of humanity. State street and Fourth street bridges were jammed from the girders to overhead arches. Along the railroad right-of-way people crowded near the tracks to shout a farewell to the boys. The fences were lined with men, women and children almost the entire distance to Corliss.

An almost equal demonstration was given on July 30th when the ambulance company started for Camp Douglas.



NATIONAL GUARD UNITS WERE FIRST TO GO, AND MEMORABLE SCENES MARKED THEIR DEPARTURE

The parading of troops in the streets, the entertainments and the packing up, the good-byes and the drilling, were every day occurrences in the opening days of the war. The batteries recruited up to war strength and spent much time drilling. On the day of departure the men, some in uniform and some in "civvies," all with packs and bags, marched to the St. Paul station to leave for Camp Douglas. The pictures show Milwaukee batteries of the 121st Field Artillery off for war.

As the government had not yet completed the construction of its mobilization camps, the Wisconsin National Guard was kept at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, the state reservation, for some time. The men were equipped with uniforms, and the Racine batteries began the long period of intensive training that was to fit them for overseas service. The older Milwaukee and Green Bay batteries had obtained four 3-inch field pieces and caissons apiece, and the regiment had some sixty horses, which were utilized by all the batteries in turn for drill purposes.

In addition to the artillery regiment, there were six regiments of infantry and two brigade headquarters, a regiment of cavalry, a battalion each of engineers and signal corps and three ambulance companies. The total strength August 5th was 15,266 men.

Captain William Mitchell Lewis of Racine, who had commanded Company F of this city during the Spanish-American war, offered his services to the state in any capacity desired, and he was commissioned a major and given command of the battalion of the signal corps.

Rev. Frederick S. Penfold of St. Luke's church was appointed chaplain and assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. Dr. Frank H. Fancher was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the dental corps, and Dr. Roy W. Smith was 2nd lieutenant in the veterinary corps, both being attached to the artillery regiment.

B. F. Crandall of Racine was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the signal corps and served as adjutant for Major Lewis.

There were also quite a number of Racine men who enlisted in Milwaukee companies of the National Guard because they preferred other branches of the service to the artillery.

Members of the guard went through the required physical examinations, inoculation against typhoid and para-typhoid, and vaccination against smallpox. On July 15th both batteries were mustered into federal service and during the month that followed the entire guard went through the same ceremony. On August 5th an act of congress disbanded the National Guard as such and all members were drafted into the United States army, although National Guard units continued to be designated by that title for several months in official orders. The following spring all distinction between regulars, guardsmen, reserve officers in service and selective service men was dropped officially, as the frequent shifting of men due to the enlarging of units, replacement of casualties and changes in organizations made it impossible to keep the regiments filled with men from the various parent bodies. For in-

stance, 1,500 men from the Wisconsin Guard regiments were transferred in a body to the 1st division, generally termed a Regular Army division, before that organization went into a battle.

After six weeks at Camp Douglas, Battery F was selected as one of a number of organizations to precede the rest of the Guard to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and prepare the camp there for the balance of the troops. It had but two days' notice of the plan, and most of the boys did not have time to say good-bye to their folks, although many people visited Camp Douglas from Racine during the training period there. On September 12th the rest of the 1st Artillery regiment, including Battery C, arrived at Waco and by the latter part of the month the Wisconsin contingent was all present and had been joined by the Michigan National Guard. State officials of both states had protested against taking the men so far away from home for training, but the war department believed it was the better policy as no provision could be made for housing men at Camp Douglas. At Waco tents were comfortable for most of the year. The climate was mild all year around excepting for occasional freezing spells in winter and frequent dust storms in the autumn.

The Wisconsin and Michigan units were combined into the 32nd division, U. S. army. The regiments were enlarged and renumbered. The Wisconsin infantry regiments formed the 127th and 128th infantry, as well as portions of the divisional supply, sanitary and ammunition trains, and military police companies. The 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery regiment became the 121st Heavy Field Artillery, and the 1st Wisconsin cavalry was transformed into the 120th Field Artillery. There was much mourning over the loss of old regimental identities, particularly in the infantry, and at the wholesale shifting of officers entailed. But the government declined to consider personal desires or sentimental arguments.

For the next three months the division drilled steadily for six days a week from sunrise to sunset and were not entirely idle on the seventh day. At Christmas time it was declared ready for combat service, and was the picture of efficiency and strength. As yet the artillery had not received its guns, which were to be furnished in France.

Transports were not ready, however, the division waited impatiently until January when the entrainment for Camp Merritt began. The artillery and ambulance companies left in February, the batteries entraining February 5th.

They remained at Camp Merritt for almost



CAMP DOUGLAS BECAME THE SCENE OF UNPRECEDENTED ACTIVITY IN JULY, 1917

Active military training began when the troops arrived at the state reservation. The men were given uniforms and rifles and camp equipment and were started into a period of drilling and army practice which continued at Camp MacArthur, Texas, until the next January. Hundreds went to Camp Douglas to see their soldier friends and relatives and the camp scenes shown above were as familiar to Racine civilians, almost as to the boys themselves.

a month, during which many of the men were quarantined for scarlet fever or mumps. Most of them were released by March 1st, but a number were left there and went to France in casual detachments a few weeks later.

Some of the first units of the division sailed in January on the transport "Tuscania," which was torpedoed and sunk off Ireland. Thirty Wisconsin lives were lost in the disaster. The artillery brigade, including the Racine batteries, boarded the transport "Leviathan," formerly the giant German liner "Vaterland," and sailed for France March 4, 1918.

They landed at Liverpool six days later, entrained for a rest camp at Winchester, England, crossed the English channel from Southampton to LeHavre five days later, and after three days at Camp Sanvic entrained for Guer, in Brittany, where they were provided with French 155 mm. howitzers. For two months

they studied gunnery and the science of artillery under French instructors, firing every day on the range. They were then ordered to join the rest of the division, which had been scattered through various training camps in France.

On June 8, Battery F entrained for Belfort and on June 11th its guns were in position near Bretton, across the frontier in old Alsace, with the remainder of the personnel at Ettonfont-le-bas, the rear echelon position. From that time on its history is closely connected with that of the 32nd division, and is given more in detail in later pages of this book.

Battery C, like certain other selected units of the brigade, was ordered to report to an officers' training camp to act as school battery temporarily. The ambulance company from Racine preceded Battery F into the Belfort sector. Their records also will be recounted on other pages.



CHAPTER VI

VOLUNTEERS JOIN THE COLORS

VOLUNTARY recruiting for the Regular Army, Navy, National Guard, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps was begun energetically immediately after the declaration of war, but at no time was the great effort put forth in this direction that marked similar situations in the Civil war or even the Spanish-American war. There were several reasons for not depending entirely on volunteers.

First, the people of the whole world had become intimately acquainted with the disagreeable side of warfare through reading accounts of the European conflict for nearly three years. Glamor of army service from the standpoint of pure adventure or romantic excitement was missing among most people, just as it wears off after actual service in the field. No one could look on this war as any sort of picnic. They knew only too well what modern warfare meant in terms of casualties.

Second, the United States planned to put in the field such a large army that it was out of the question to raise it quickly by voluntary enlistment, judging by the speed of such enlistments during the Mexican trouble in 1916 or in previous wars. The selective service act was the only means of getting as many men as were wanted, just exactly as rapidly as they were needed, and no faster.

Third, as a matter of justice all military experts were opposed to the idea of putting the burden of fighting the nation's battles upon the men who felt the obligation to offer themselves. All who claimed to be American citizens should bear their share. Also, many might volunteer who could help more efficiently by remaining on jobs at which they were expert.

Fourth, the Selective Service act was before congress right after war was declared, and many men who might otherwise have enlisted felt that they were acting entirely within their moral and legal rights if they waited until the government asked for them, and occupied the intervening time in arranging their affairs so

as to suffer as little material loss as possible from their service. At no time did the government question the fairness of this viewpoint.

On the other hand the army and navy needed men at once for the purpose of bringing regular establishments to a war basis, and men who volunteered their services gained some advantages by doing so. They were pretty sure to see early service overseas. They could generally pick the branch of service they desired to go in, and wherever possible they were permitted to join the regiments they selected. Only men of perfect physique were permitted to enlist; many who were rejected upon attempting to do so returned home only to be drafted and sent to camps a few weeks later to serve with the National army.

In May, 1917, the army sent a recruiting sergeant to Racine to assist in filling the quota for the ambulance company of the National guard, and during most of the summer regular army and navy recruiting parties were stationed in the Commercial club rooms. Every postmaster of the country acted as part of the recruiting service to the extent of seeing that men who desired to enlist could reach a recruiting station if none existed near his home. Some advertising posters were put out urging men to join the colors. The Commercial Club donated its rooms as a recruiting office, and another was established in the Knights of Pythias building a week after the war started.

In spite of the somewhat mild campaign for voluntary enlistments Racine contributed about 700 men to the regular army, marine corps and navy by that method before the rule was put in effect that no more men would be accepted in the army excepting through the selective service machinery.

Some of these enlisted here, others went to Chicago or Milwaukee to take the oath. Upon doing so they were usually sent to recruit depots for preliminary training and then assigned to regiments as needed.

In Congress, some of the members put up a fight against the selective service law on the alleged grounds that America could always depend upon her volunteer soldiery; but their real reason was that they feared such a stupendous measure, put into effect without having its necessity absolutely proven by experience, might have a bad effect upon the political chances of those who supported it. Army officers pointed out that it would be several months before the first men could be inducted into service, anyway, and by that time a huge army would be needed. Their view prevailed.

Some older men, recalling draft riots and bounty jumpers of Civil war days, were insistent that men raised by a draft would be of no value as fighters. Happily, their theory was proven wrong.

During April, May and June the navy got most of the Racine recruits who did not care to join the artillery batteries or ambulance company. As many as fifteen a day enlisted and were sent to Great Lakes training station near Lake Bluff, Ill.

In May orders were received from Washington that no married men should be recruited, and that those already in service should be discharged upon request. The only exceptions were in cases where it was shown that the wives would not be dependent upon the soldier's pay for a livelihood. Of course, some men who should have come under this ruling evaded it and remained in service, but it gave the first indication that the government intended to raise its army with men who would not leave dependents at home to become public charges.

Later the rule was modified somewhat, and married men who wished to serve and who allotted half their pay to dependents could also obtain an additional \$15 per month from the government to be paid to those actually dependent upon the soldiers for support.

By autumn, the War Risk Insurance law was made effective, and under this act a soldier or sailor who might become disabled in service was guaranteed a certain compensation, based upon \$30 per month for total disability. He also had the privilege of taking out life insurance in any sum up to \$10,000 at a low monthly rate. If he were killed or died in service, this amount would be paid to wife, children, mother or dependent father, as he should specify in his policy, in monthly installments of \$58 for twenty years. He himself would be able to collect on the policy only in case he were totally, and permanently disabled. The obvious purpose of the law was to end the

veteran's pension system, and particularly as applied to families of ex-soldiers.

In practice, the sums awarded for compensation were entirely inadequate. For instance, if a person were 50 percent disabled it is quite likely that he would be unable to get a job, yet his compensation would be but 50 percent of \$30, or \$15 per month, which would not buy meals for one at prices prevailing just after the war. This law was altered after the war.

Late in the summer of 1917, it was decided that the selective service act was ready for actual operation, and efforts to obtain volunteer recruits were abandoned excepting in the navy and marines. It was found easy to get almost enough men for the navy by enlistment, as there was a definite limit on the number of men who could be used. Also there was no heavy loss of life to require replacements. The marine corps was small, and the splendid advertising given it enabled it to obtain most of its quota by voluntary enlistment. All the recruiting done during the last part of the war was at the larger centers, such as Chicago and New York.

A couple of years before the declaration of hostilities between America and Germany the government had tried an experiment. It established a "Reserve Officers Training Camp" at Plattsburg, N. Y., to enable business men who desired to do so to take three months intensive training as soldiers, and then become members of the army reserve if qualified. Even the army officers who originated the plan were astounded, not only at the eager response to their invitation, but at the apparent efficiency of the officers thus graduated. The military experts had declared for so many generations that it took at least three years to make a soldier, that they would not admit that even a start at creating an officer could be made in three months.

The men who took the course at Plattsburg, however, were mature. They knew business methods and were accustomed to handling men and also handling problems. They mastered the elements of military methods in short order.

When the war broke out this plan of obtaining officers from picked classes of men recommended for special training, was tried out at once. It could be seen that it was the only possible way of getting officers for the million National army men who would come into camps as soon as the Regular and National Guard divisions were on their way to the front.

Into these camps, then, went hundreds of young men, mostly college graduates or busi-



PHOTO BY LEONARD

First Row—R. P. W. Capwell, Paul V. Brown, Gust Newman, W. O. Axtell, John Strankowski, Archie Kaudsen
 Second—Edward J. Peters, Harry Herzog, William White, Harry Wagner, Howard Brotherson, Hubert Wendt.
 Third—A. C. Owen, Roy Smith, Benoyt S. Bull, Shirley Emmett, John C. Glat, H. Christanson.
 Fourth—Hugh Webb, Ludwig Kuehl, Frank H. Fancher, Phillip Clancy, Jack Ramsey, Stanley Belden.
 Fifth—John Belden, Judge E. B. Belden, Rev. F. S. Penfeld, Joseph Oliver, John C. Fervoy, Ted Cushing.
 Sixth—Griffith Townsend, Richard G. Bryant, Charles Smader, H. L. Bickel, James Nelson, Harry A. McCullough.

ness men holding executive positions. The candidates from Racine went to the Fort Sheridan camp in most instances. Some went to training camps in the west and east. Racine contributed several score of young men to the army through the medium of these camps.

Physicians were commissioned in the medical corps without any examination excepting a

physical one. Their college diploma, license to practice and recommendation by public officials was all that was required. Generally medical men were sent to special training camps where they listened to lectures on sanitation and army surgery part of the day, and spent the rest of the time in drill and fatigue duty just like the cadets at other training camps.



CHAPTER VII

RACINE AND THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

THE success of the Selective Service law was due to the fact that the American people realized that if we were to win the war, in a military sense, we must put in the field an army large enough to crush Germany. The sooner this army was ready the better, and while half a million men promptly volunteered for the army and navy, this number was not enough. The actual induction of men into service by means of the draft was not carried into effect until the volunteer method had been shown to be too unreliable to answer the purpose of modern warfare. The American people were ready to accept the draft cheerfully, because they had seen all other nations in the war gradually adopt universal military service as the only fair method of providing enough men for their armies and navies.

It would not be truthful to say that all young American men accepted gladly the chance to get into service via the Selective Service law. There are cowards and slackers in this country as elsewhere; there are men who place their personal prosperity and comfort above their country's welfare.

Local boards foresaw more trouble from "slackers" than actually occurred, however. The great majority of eligible men, certainly, accepted the order to report for service without protest. A few opposed their induction bitterly, taking advantage of every possible claim to exemption. Some even swore that they had dependents and otherwise perjured themselves to escape service. Usually such subterfuges were of no avail. Their claims for exemption had to be proven worthy, and were judged by strict rules laid down by the judge advocate general's department.

As a general thing, Racine county draft boards gave the benefit of the doubt to the government in case of a dispute. Protesting parents and other relatives were lectured upon their obligations to the government, and weak-kneed candidates were handled firmly but

tactfully in an effort to arouse their patriotism and courage.

However, these cases of would-be slackers were but the exceptions that proved the rule. The public accepted and favored the draft law. Criticism of it was considered unpatriotic and decidedly bad form, especially as no one could question the fairness of either the law itself or its administration. Those who were called to the colors under its terms realized this and of all the thousands thus summoned, few indeed were intentionally delinquent.

Racine was the headquarters of the district exemption board, which heard appeals from the decisions of the local boards. Its members were Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington, chairman; A. J. Horlick, Racine, secretary; Chester D. Barnes, Kenosha; Dr. Grove Harkness, Waukesha; G. L. Harrington, Elkhorn; Stephen Benish, Racine, chief clerk.

The following account of the work of the local boards, written for the Times-Call by Chairman E. W. Leach of Board No. 1, Racine, is so complete and interesting that it is reproduced here in full:

A few days after his appointment as chairman of the Registration Board in May, 1917, the writer met a well known manufacturer of Racine at the Post Office corner, who without breaking his stride as he proceeded up Main street, greeted him with an expressive wave of the hand and the following reassuring prediction: "Gene, in three weeks you will be the most hated man in Racine." If his idea was to "throw a scare" into us he did not succeed, for our mind was made up to stay with that job if it was the last thing we ever did. Whatever his notion then he has since given full proof of his patriotism to the credit of himself and his home community.

At that time, however, there was a general feeling of uncertainty, bordering on apprehension, concerning the attitude of the people toward the Selective Service Law when its

administration should be begun, and the prediction seemed safely within the probabilities. It may now be stated truthfully that not "three weeks" after that day, nor at any time since, has any member of Local Board Number One been made aware that he had incurred the hatred of any person whose approval would have been worth having.

On the contrary, it may be recorded as a fact concerning Racine county, that although the United States Government, for the first time in more than a half century, was undertaking the experiment of drafting men for war, and for war in a foreign country, the response of our people in the emergency was so nearly unanimous in approval, that what little opposition was felt, was, for prudential reasons, almost entirely self-suppressed, and the local boards had the enthusiastic, effective co-operation of nearly all of the factory, fraternal and church organizations, as well as the encouragement and support of influential individuals when and where they were needed.

The work of the local boards was serious business. Not since the Civil War, if ever in this country, has such power been given civilian bodies as was theirs to exercise in their discretion, under the regulations, in the raising of the new National Army. There were 4,648 of these boards, including those in the territories, with a total membership of 14,416. That there should have been some misuse of that power was to be expected under the circumstances; that such misuse was in fact a negligible quantity and did not at all seriously affect the generally efficient administration of the law, is the testimony of Provost Marshal General Crowder, author and administrator in chief of the Selective Service system. In closing his report on the work of the local boards he said: "But it is idle to attempt to put into words here the full story of what the local boards achieved. Every military man must recognize what they did for the Nation's army; and every civilian must recognize what they did for the Nation's Liberty and welfare. And every American is proud of them. Whatever of credit is accorded to other agencies of the selective service law, the local boards must be deemed the cornerstone of the system."

With the power placed in their hands there was laid on the local boards also a burden of very great responsibility, the sobering effect of which, in connection with the fact that not only were the board members acquainted, more or less intimately with the people with whom they had to deal, but the people knew the board members who dealt with them, operated generally to secure a just administration of the

law, through mutual sympathy and understanding. Attention is called here to the paragraph in the final report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War in which this phase of the work of the local boards is discussed.

Gen. Crowder says:—"It will be seen that the responsibility of the Local Boards was staggering. Men hitherto safe from the turmoil of life were being withdrawn from sheltered homes; to be thrown into the maw of a military machine. The course of lives was being radically and violently turned. Most of the selectives were severing family ties. All were called for the supreme sacrifice of their lives. Any other than a democratic government would have scouted the idea of intrusting to civilians, in most cases untrained in administrative capacities, such an enormous and complex task. The tremendous menace of the German military machine was never more obvious than at the time America took up arms. Many wise men of our own government doubted the feasibility of creating an army entirely through civilian agencies. It is an irrefutable proof of the high capacity of our people for self-government, and an everlasting vindication of true democracy, that a system so intimately affecting the lives of our people should have been entrusted to untrained representatives of the local community and that it should have been so well executed."

The success of the local boards was, in our opinion, due chiefly to the fact that the law which they were called upon to administer, was perfectly adapted for the purpose for which it was devised. It was reasonable, just and fair, and where honestly administered left no room for criticism. As the war progressed and the system developed, difficulties were encountered, in the meeting of which it was a frequent cause of surprise and satisfaction to the local boards to discover that almost every eventuality had apparently been foreseen and provided for in the law and the regulations.

Another thing that contributed largely to the efficient working of the Selective Service System was the policy of the Provost Marshal General and his aids in disclosing to the local boards only one step at a time in its development with the result that for many weeks after their organization there was not at any time any great amount of work in view ahead. The regulations came along in a series, one set for each developing phase, and each a little more serious in its demand on our resources of time and talent, until it seemed that we had been extended to the limit, and still they came, and the apparently impossible had to be done,



PHOTOS BY LEONAR

Top Row—L. H. Iverson, H. F. Jacobs, A. Anderson, Joe Chiappetta, David Delarge, F. A. Bauer, J. P. Vakos.
 Second—K. C. Blonde, W. B. Tomlinson, A. Krulenski, P. Buechaklian, L. Malinowski, Earl Olson, Arthur C. Johnson.
 Third—Wm. Proost, Edw. G. Klepel, H. M. Bohn, Ernest Piepenberg, Ernest Roever, John P. Nelson, James Brehm.
 Fourth—Alex Last, Walter Kobrierski, E. A. Hegeman, Wm. Sopko, Robt. E. Davies, Daniel Dexter, Nels Martin.
 Fifth—M. J. Mickulecky, James Matson, Thorwald Pedersen, Frank Granger, H. Hansen, T. E. Morgenson, Jr., J. W. Fall.
 Bottom—A. E. Hader, John Hydeke, Paul Kristopeit, A. W. Kohl, Simon Kinosian, Sato Gayegian, Cornelius J. Rooney.

and was done. It is our conviction that if the whole scheme of the Selective Service System had been a matter of public knowledge at the beginning of the war, the final report of its operation would have been a different and less satisfying story.

In this connection we are reminded of a scene in the board room on the day that the "mobilization regulations" came, that we will not soon forget. The new rules contained the first intimation that had been given them that the local boards would have charge of the actual drafting and mobilizing of the soldiers. From the manner in which they were received it was evident that no hint of that responsibility being put upon them had previously entered the mind of any member our board.

As John B. Simmons read the document aloud, and the serious nature of its contents began to appear, the faces of the men made an interesting study in expression which we will not attempt to interpret now. The surprise was so complete, and the prospect appeared so serious, that there was nothing else to do but to have a good laugh at the situation in which we found ourselves, and then to settle down to get an understanding of the instructions, and work out the program outlined therein, which we proceeded at once to do.

The administration of the selective service law in Racine began with the appointment by the Governor of two registration boards, one for the city of Racine, and one for the county outside the city. The members of the city board took the oath of office and organized for business on May 28, 1917, about six weeks after the declaration of a state of war between the Imperial Government of Germany and the United States. The board was composed of three members:

E. W. Leach, Chairman.

E. R. Burgess.

F. W. Pope, Jr.

Charles A. Ryba, city clerk, was elected to act as secretary of the board.

At this meeting Mayor T. W. Thiesen, tendered to the board for the transaction of its business, the use of his offices in the city hall, which offer was promptly accepted and these rooms were the headquarters of the registration board, and of Local Board for Division Number One, during the entire period of the war, from May 28, 1917 to March 31, 1919, when the work of the local boards was officially ended.

The uniform courtesy of the city officials in granting us also at all times the free use of offices, committee rooms and the council chamber, frequently at inconvenience to themselves,

is entitled to public acknowledgment; without this co-operation the work of the board would have been much more arduous and difficult.

The Racine Registration Board had charge of the registration in the city on June 5, 1917, of all men of the ages of 21 to 30 inclusive, of whom there were 6,461 who reported, (including late registrants). The regular polling booths were used, and the work was accomplished without cost to the government, by the voluntary assistance of 114 registrars, under the supervision of the board.

The mayor and city council very generously provided the funds necessary to employ clerks to copy the registration cards, and to publish complete lists of the names and addresses of the registrants in the Journal-News and the Times-Call, the total appropriation being \$450.50.

The registration in the county was accomplished under the supervision of the County Registration Board, composed of the sheriff, Peter Breckenfeld, executive officer, and the county clerk, Joseph Patrick, clerk, with headquarters in the office of the latter in the courthouse. There were registered in this jurisdiction, on June 5, 1917, 1,930 men of the ages of 21 to 30 inclusive.

The work of the registration boards was finished in June, and they were superseded, early in July, by three local boards in Racine county which were designated as follows:— Local Boards for Division Number One and Number Two for Racine City, and Local Board for Racine County, Burlington, Wis.

Local Board for Division Number One Racine had jurisdiction over the following wards:

First, second, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth.

Local Board for Division Number two had jurisdiction over the third, sixth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards.

The jurisdiction of Local Board for Racine County included the entire county outside the City of Racine.

Local Board for Division Number One, City of Racine was organized June 30, 1917, as follows:

H. J. Smith, Chairman; E. W. Leach, Secretary; F. H. Schulz, J. C. Hamata, E. R. Burgess, J. B. Simmons, F. W. Pope, Jr.

Dr. Pope, however, did not qualify on account of his enlistment at this juncture in the Medical Department of the army, and R. C. Thackeray was appointed physician member of the board on July 6, 1917.

There was appointed for each local board a government appeal agent whose chief duty it



PHOTOS BY BILLINGS

Top Row—Harvey Piette, R. V. Davis, Arthur Wm. Fox, Joseph Fiore, Alex Hansen, James H. Garrick.
 Second—Sophus Hansen, Axel Hansen, Walter Hansen, Harry Hansen, Harold Holding, Wm. J. Houston.
 Third—Erwin Juedes, J. C. Jacobsen, Arthur Rattle, Lester Jirucha, Ben Kolander, Paul Kamien.
 Fourth—George Kroes, L. P. Lalonde, Albert Lindeman, Louis Lorum, Ed. Lord, Ernest Malmquist.
 Fifth—Frank F. Martin, E. G. Nelson, Edward Peters, I. Reiff, C. J. Salak, Oscar C. Smith.
 Bottom—Kenneth Collier, B. Sharkey, Jake Ulger, W. H. Watson, Wm. Clayton Dow, John Charmock.

was to safe-guard the interests of the government in the classification of the registrants. When in his judgment an exemption was improperly granted, or secured, it was his duty to appeal the case to the district board in an effort to hold the man for service. John H. Liegler was government appeal agent for local board number one.

Each local and district board was authorized to appoint a chief clerk, whose duties were those which would naturally devolve upon such an officer. Miss Muriel Fischer was chief clerk of Local Board Number One, and it is a notable fact in connection with her service that from July 31, 1917, when it began, until April 1, 1919, when it ended, she was not absent from duty for one hour, except to attend the funeral of an uncle during the afternoon.

Local Board for Division Number Two, City of Racine, was organized, June 30, 1917 as follows:

W. W. Storms, Chairman; W. S. McCaughey, Secretary; Geo. Porter, Ward Gittings, I. O. Mann, C. H. Krogh, Wm. C. Hanson.

Dr. Hanson served as a member of the board until Nov. 1, 1917, when he entered the Medical Department of the army, and E. A. Taylor was appointed physician member in his stead on the same day. W. S. McCaughey resigned as secretary on November 20, 1917, and George Porter was elected secretary the same date, and served until March 31, 1919.

Board Number Two was located first in rooms at the branch library, corner of Washington and Hamilton Avenues, but these soon proved unsuitable, and on July 16, 1917 a suite of rooms on the second floor of a new store building at 1508 Washington Avenue was leased which was thereafter continuously occupied until the close of the war.

Milton Knoblock was government appeal agent for board number two. The board had two chief clerks as follows:

Emil White from December 6, 1917 to March 15, 1918, and James Peterson from March 15, 1918 to March 31, 1919.

Emil White entered the military service of the United States in March 1918.

Local Board for Racine County, City of Burlington, was organized July 2, 1917 as follows:

L. H. Rohr, chairman, Burlington; A. J. Topp, secretary, Waterford; John J. Wishau, Route 1, Racine; F. A. Malone, Waterford; George Ella, Rochester.

Lewis J. Quinn, Racine, was government appeal agent for this board. There were three chief clerks in the course of its history; Louis F. Reuschlein served from July 23, 1917, to

March 26, 1918; J. H. Wards from April 1, 1918 to June 15, 1918; and Florence Strassen from June 15, 1918 to March 31, 1919 when the work of the board was ended. J. H. Wards, entered the military service of the United States on the day his service as Chief Clerk ended.

Although the registrations under the jurisdiction of this board were only about three fifths as many as those of either of the city boards, its work was much more difficult because of the natural disadvantages under which it labored, which made it difficult to get in touch quickly with its registrants, for the reason that they were widely scattered over the county on farms and in small communities.

The headquarters of the County board were located in the offices of Mr. Rohr, its chairman, who contributed their use to the government during the whole course of the war without compensation. They are located on the second floor of the Bank of Burlington Building, on the third floor of which are also located the rooms of the Burlington Business Men's club which the board was permitted to make gratuitous use of for the physical examination of registrants.

The first serious duty that the local boards were called upon to perform was to assign to each registrant an order number, which number determined the order of his liability to call to service. These numbers were assigned in conformity with a master list of serial numbers which had been furnished the boards from Washington. It will not be practicable to make here a detailed explanation of the method by which this master list was made and the order numbers assigned, but it may safely be said that no single official action of any branch of the government was ever before examined with so close scrutiny to detect flaws, or watched with so universal and jealous an interest to insure fairness, as was that first drawing of serial numbers in Washington, on July 20, 1917.

When the drawing was finished and the order numbers were assigned, there was universal and complete acceptance of the result. Since that first drawing three others have been made for as many registrations, and none of them caused a ripple of question concerning the wisdom of the method or the fairness of its operation.

The physical examination of registrants to determine the degree of their fitness for military service was a matter of the first importance. Special regulations governing the method of conducting them were promulgated, which were amended from time to time as ex-



Top Row—W. A. Durstling, H. George, Lawrence J. Schevel, E. L. Hill, A. F. J. Stoffel, H. A. McPherson, J. A. Marek.
 Second—H. J. Walter Couts, Konstant Kumisno, C. K. Nelsen, H. N. Groerer, L. N. Schnetz, O. Junkhan, E. J. Schnetz.
 Third—H. C. Helgesen, John Hammiller, B. C. Behrend, F. P. Doonan, John Jacobson, L. T. Krebs, L. M. Metten.
 Fourth—G. O. Williams, E. G. Lochr, A. C. Christiansen, F. K. Koprowski, G. E. Kuypers, N. E. Jacobsen, A. P. Heldenreich.
 Fifth—Burton Rowley, Chas. B. Sudgen, Robert Connolly, Raimundo Llada, William Reis, John W. Kinsler, Nick Schmit.
 Bottom—Joseph W. Peil, Louis J. Pitsch, Guy M. Breene, Wm. Musil, Herbert E. Brown, Lester L. Cook, H. Christiansen.

perience revealed the need. This branch of the work was under immediate supervision of the physician member of the board, and he was provided with as much assistance as was necessary.

Local Board Number One with whose operations the writer is most familiar was fortunate in its staff of examiners. Twenty-two hundred and eight men were examined by them, but the work was so systematized that the great amount of time and labor involved was reduced to a minimum. It nevertheless was an exacting and laborious service that they, in common with examiners of other boards, performed as a patriotic contribution toward the raising of an army and the winning of the war, and should be given fitting recognition.

The names of the regular examining staff of board one are:

R. C. Thackeray, H. E. Breckenridge, C. F. Browne, F. B. Marek, John Meachem, A. J. Williams, S. Sorenson.

They were assisted at intervals by the following physicians and dentists:

J. T. Corr, Jens Anderson, F. A. Wier, Francis Richards.

What has been said in appreciation of the examiners of board number one, is true also of the other boards of the county. The regular examining board for board number two was composed of the following physicians:

William C. Hanson, E. A. Taylor, Chresten Olson, R. C. Peterson, Peter J. Brown.

They were assisted on various occasions by: A. J. Williams, S. Sorenson, N. B. Wagner.

The board of examiners for Racine county board was composed as follows:

W. E. White, John W. Powers, W. A. Prouty, W. A. Fulton, and L. N. Hicks, Burlington; F. A. Malone and M. G. Violet, Waterford; R. W. McCracken, C. A. Obertin, and H. C. Werner, Union Grove; L. G. Hoffman, Chicago, Illinois.

The regulations governing the first draft provided that every registrant should be physically examined, and that those found fit should be called for service in the order of their liability. Only those were to be exempted who were pronounced physically unfit, or who made claim of exemption, and produced satisfactory evidence in the form of affidavits in support of the claim.

This procedure was early recognized as being cumbersome, slow and otherwise unsatisfactory in practise, and in November, 1917, new regulations requiring all registrants, except those already sent into United States service, to answer, execute and file with their local boards, a questionnaire, which was the basis to be used

by the local boards in classifying or fixing the status of the registrant in his relations to the draft were issued.

Five classifications were provided for under these rules: in class one were placed all those who were first to be called. In classes two, three and four were placed all others who were liable to call, but whose call was deferred, and those so classified were to be called in regular order, only when the class above it was exhausted. In actual practice the supply of men in class one was never exhausted, and none in classes two, three, or four were called for service. In class five were placed those who were entitled to complete exemption from call, which included among others those physically unfit, and aliens.

In the spring of 1918, large drafts were made on the local boards for men to be sent to cantonments to be trained for over-seas service, and the numbers of those in class one were being rapidly depleted. It was the very evident desire and purpose of the government that none but class one men should be called, and in order to provide for the emergency that threatened, a registration of all men who had attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917 was called for June 5, 1918. Another similar registration was had on August 24, 1918, and the result of these two registrations was the addition to the lists of registered men in Racine county of 738 names, divided as follows:

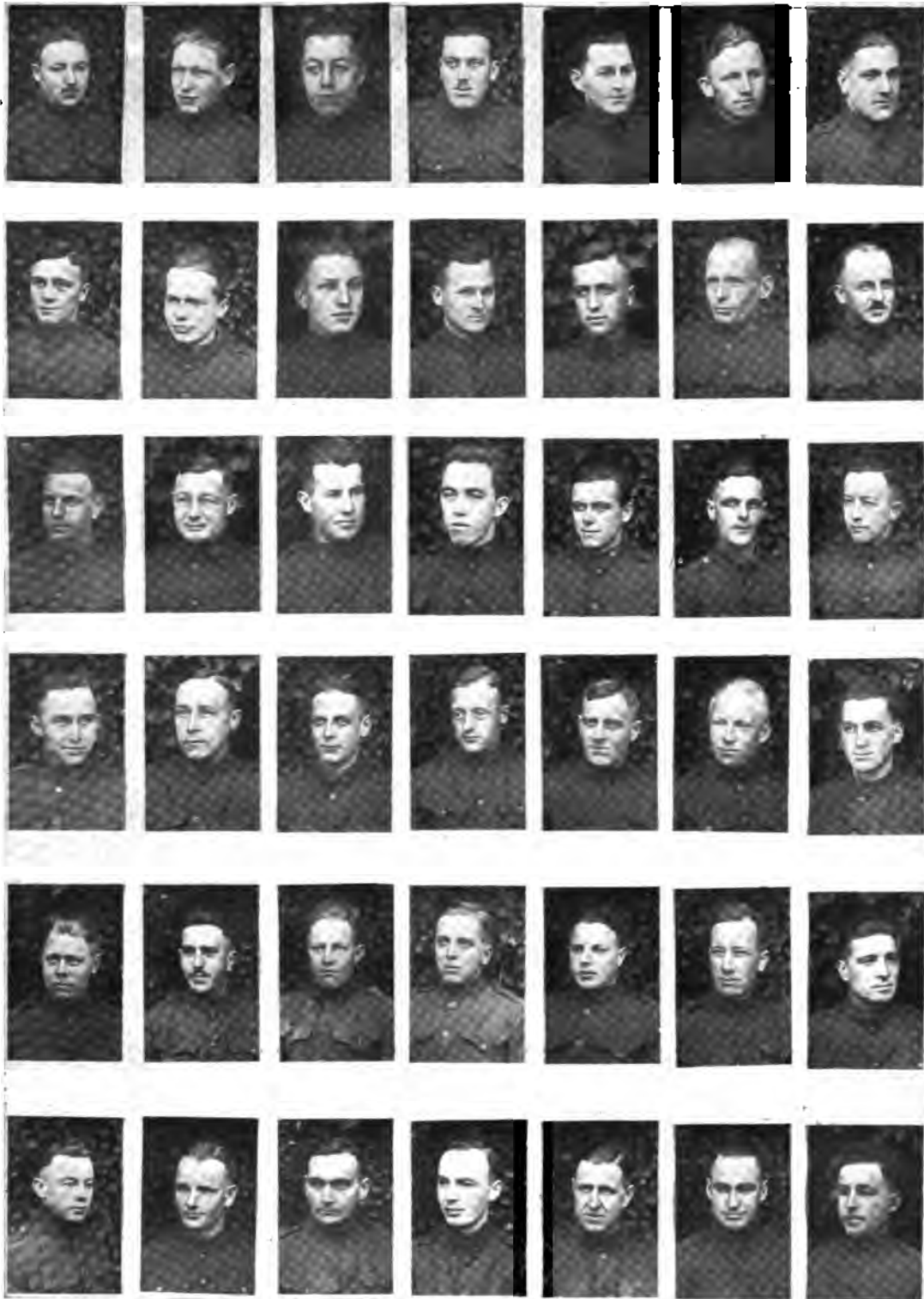
Local Board No. 1	312
Local Board No. 2	236
County Board	190

The men who came in under the two last registrations were called the class of June 5, 1918, and for very obvious reasons furnished a much larger proportion of class one men than the class of June 5, 1917. They furnished enough at any rate to supply all needs until September 12, 1918, when all men between the ages of 18 and 45 both inclusive, who had not previously reported, were required to register. At this registration 10,191 men reported in the county, divided as follows:

Local Board No. 1	4014
Local Board No. 2	3518
County Board	2659

This made a total registration in the county of 19,320, divided among the boards as follows:

Jurisdiction	June 1917	June 1918	Sept. 1918	Totals
Local Board One..	3363	312	4014	7689
Local Board Two..	3098	236	3518	6852
County Board	1930	190	2659	4779
Totals.....	8391	738	10191	19320



Top Row—Aloys Vos, Fred D. Liegler, Earl D. Follansbee, Arthur Lui, Albert J. Wittay, Peter Peterson, D. McElroy.
 Second—Albert J. Eisen, Wallace White, Carroll Lange, Harold W. Knoedler, W. Dean Mitchell, T. M. Jensen, J. Michel.
 Third—Felix Hone Jr., Wm. M. Palmer, Lambert Bax, Howard R. Deschler, E. J. Bowman, R. Murphy, L. M. Mullen.
 Fourth—Frank L. Westrich, J. Harold Graves, Jerome E. Murphy, B. Thompson, G. Oberg, L. S. Nelsen, L. C. Stewart.
 Fifth—Albert T. Jensen, Robert J. Schulte, Victor Falck, Allie M. Zirbes, J. A. Petersen, F. E. Anderson, Arthur Moe.
 Bottom—Edwin M. Nibler, Martin Smollen, Frank Reis, Emil Nelson, Edward Weber, Ed. C. Murphy, Peter J. Marsch.

The mobilization of the men called for service, including their entrainment for camp, was the culminating feature of the work of the local boards. It was a more or less continuous performance, once it got started. Every entrainment of newly-made soldiers was an event of compelling, vital interest to a large number of people the number varying with the size of the contingent going to camp.

Except on occasions when very few men were leaving there was always a parade, and the men were escorted to their train by the city and county officials, and military, semi-military and other organizations, accompanied by one or more brass bands. Each occasion was a historic event that will not be forgotten by those who were a part of, or who witnessed it.

The men were always entrained at the regular passenger platforms at the railroad stations with one exception; this was on July 26, 1918, at 2:00 p. m. when 447 men were sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, from the two Racine City boards alone. A special train was provided for them, the yards south of the C. & N. W. station were cleared, and one of the largest gatherings of the people of Racine that ever assembled, was there to see them off, and bid them God speed.

The first entrainment by Racine boards was on September 6, 1917, when eleven men were sent to Camp Custer. The last contingent entrained was on November 11, 1918, (the day the armistice was signed) when 191 men were started for Camp Logan, Texas, by the city boards. They did not get quite as far as Chicago, however, being stopped by a telegram from the war department, and they returned to Racine the same day, a disgusted lot of "raw" recruits. They were discharged on November 13th, and given three days pay.

When a call for men came to a local board, accompanied by a train schedule, a list of the correct number of names was made up in the order of their liability to service, and an impressive notice was sent to each man to the effect that he had been selected for service, and directing him to appear for roll call at a certain hour of a certain day which was fixed so that it was not less than six nor more than twenty-four hours before the hour of entrainment.

A second roll call was had at board headquarters an hour or thereabouts before the hour of entrainment and a third at the railroad station on arrival there. From the hour designated for the first roll call, the inducted man was in the service of the United States whether he had put in an appearance or not. If he failed

to appear for entrainment he was reported as a deserter, which in time of war is a very serious matter.

The total number of men inducted into service and entrained for camp by the local boards of Racine county was 2881, divided as follows:

Board One, Racine.....	1088
Board Two, Racine.....	1036
County Board	757

All of the local boards availed themselves freely of some very generous and competent voluntary assistance, without which patriotic co-operation their record for efficiency would have suffered. Pupils of the High School, and of Wisconsin Business College, did much valuable copying for Local Board Number One and some forty or fifty grade teachers in the public schools came day after day and helped in more important work, under the supervision of principals W. L. Hood of the Winslow school and D. A. Shepard, of the Garfield school.

Besides these there were individuals who helped at various times when the work was crowding, and altogether the volunteer assistance was a valuable and much appreciated contribution towards the success of the work of the local boards.

At Board Number Two, principal H. U. Wood of the Howell school, with the assistance of Ann Rank and Hazel Wichern did valuable work in October and November of 1918, in making up reports called for by the Provost Marshal General at a time when the other work of the boards was most pressing.

In the late summer of 1918, it appeared to dawn on the military authorities that special preliminary instruction in military tactics, and in many other matters of interest to prospective soldiers, was desirable and feasible, and in special regulations sent out in August, local boards were directed to appoint Boards of Instruction.

A detailed account of the work of these boards would be an interesting and informing story, but it will be enough to say here that before the signing of the armistice on November 2nd, they had had time to demonstrate clearly the wisdom of the plan; each succeeding contingent of men went away better trained, better informed, in better spirits, and in every way better fitted to begin camp life than the preceding one. It is a matter for regret that these boards could not have gotten into action sooner, for the value of the work they did in the little time they had, was not only very great, but promised greater things for the future had it been necessary to go on.

The board of instruction connected with Local



D. I.

PHOTOS BY LEONARD

Top Row—F. G. Mahler, Fred Daquisto, E. Kraupa, M. W. Youngs, Bert Fisher, J. Jacobson.
 Second—F. J. Jadrny, P. J. Henkes, Chan. Frisco, E. H. Roche, Edgar Olson, Thos. Sadowski.
 Third—George Kloster, Arthur Clausen, P. J. Hartman, S. B. Harrison, H. W. Falk, Joe Kwojeski.
 Fourth—Neil Bach, Walter Gothe, Einer A. Evensen, J. W. Itzenhulser, L. L. McConnell, Harry Nelson.
 Fifth—Walter Remkus, Geo. Doklster, Lawrence Quirk, Wm. King, Tony Castrovilli, R. P. Bragar.
 Bottom—G. H. Wallace, Clar. Nelson, C. F. J. Delchaft, E. Peterson, P. Araboglaus, H. L. Clamons.

Board for Division Number One was organized September 18, 1918, as follows:

Henry C. Baker, Chairman; Charles A. Ryba, Secretary; Fred Haumerson, John Olson, John H. Liegler.

The board of instruction connected with Local Board for Division Number Two was composed as follows:

Wm. C. Hood, Chairman; L. C. Brooks, Secretary; Paul Matson Henry Clark, E. A. Taylor, Chris. Krogh, Wallace Loomis.

The board of instruction connected with Local Board for Racine County was as follows:

William E. Smieding, Jr., Racine; E. John Wehmhoff, Burlington; F. L. Witter, Burlington.

As the members of the local boards review the labors of the twenty-two months of war service, there is one feeling that dominates, and that compensates for all the weariness and the worry, and that is a sense of gratitude that we have had the privilege of helping in a small but more or less vital and effective way to win the great war. Nothing else matters much in comparison. All else will pass. That will remain.

The following gives the date, number of men and cantonment camps, to which selective men were sent from Racine in groups under call of Provost Marshall Crowder:

Date	Number	Camp
Sept. 6, 1917	11	Custer
Sept. 26, 1917	117	Custer
Nov. 19, 1917	112	Custer
March 30, 1918	107	Custer
April 27, 1918	110	Custer
May 1, 1918	24	Columbus Bar.
May 27, 1918	217	Grant
June 28, 1918	39	Ft. Riley
July 6, 1918	117	Columbus Bar.
July 16, 1918	114	Columbus Bar.
July 24, 1918	27	Greenleaf
July 25, 1918	20	Valparaiso
July 26, 1918	447	Taylor
July 29, 1918	15	Syracuse, N. Y.
August 2, 1918	125	Taylor
August 4, 1918	12 (negroes)	Custer
August 6, 1918	39	Jefferson Bar.
August 6, 1918	35	Syracuse, N. Y.
August 9, 1918	13	Shelby
August 13, 1918	46	Kansas City
August 14, 1918	4	Iowa City
August 15, 1918	13	Wisconsin Univ.
August 15, 1918	5	Indianapolis
August 15, 1918	4	Beloit, Wis.
August 15, 1918	10	Peoria, Ill.
August 27, 1918	22	Sherman
August 30, 1918	20	Dodge
Sept. 1, 1918	7	Indianapolis
Sept. 3, 1918	51	Grant
Sept. 5, 1918	46	Greenleaf
Oct. 2, 1918	18	Jefferson Bar.
Oct. 15, 1918	16	Wisconsin Univ.
Oct. 15, 1918	6	Beloit College
Oct. 21, 1918	109	Shelby
Oct. 25, 1918	36	Jackson Bar.
Nov. 11, 1918	259	Logan

CHAPTER VIII

TRAINING CAMPS IN AMERICA

THE mobilization camp for the National Guard of the states of Wisconsin and Michigan was Camp MacArthur, just outside the city of Waco, Texas. The National army cantonments to which the majority of Racine selectmen were sent were Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. Men were sent to the camps near their homes when practicable, but when replacements were needed elsewhere they were forwarded direct or transferred from cantonments which had an oversupply.

The local boards always appointed one of the selectmen as captain of the contingent leaving home, and other men were named as non-commissioned officers, these appointments being for the period of the journey only. The train schedules were provided by the government. Upon arrival at a cantonment, the contingent was met by camp officers who guided them to their section. The men undressed and were put through a rigid medical examination. They passed thirty or forty doctors in turn, each one examining but one organ or function. Each physician would examine two or three men a minute. Following this, clerks would examine the men as to their occupation in civil life, preference as to branch of service, qualifications as to military work, education, mental ability, etc. By the time the examination was concluded each recruit was pretty thoroughly classified.

Uniforms and full equipment was then furnished and he was assigned to a barracks, and a company or detachment. On about the second or third day in camp his regular schedule of military training began. The company officers in the National army were generally graduates of the Reserve Officers Training camps. Non-commissioned officers were appointed as rapidly as possible, and if they proved inefficient there was no hesitancy in reduc-

ing them to the ranks and naming their successors.

Following is a typical schedule of calls for one day in a training camp:

- A. M.
- 5:45 First call.
 - 5:55 Reveille.
 - 6:00 Assembly for roll call and setting-up exercises.
 - 6:30 Mess.
 - 7:00 Police and sick calls.
 - 7:30 Drill.
 - 11:30 Recall from drill.
 - 12:00 Mess.
- P. M.
- 1:00 Drill.
 - 4:30 Recall from drill.
 - 5:00 Guard mount
 - 5:30 Retreat and parade.
 - 6:00 Mess.
 - 7:30 Officers' School.
 - 9:30 Call to quarters.
 - 10:00 Taps.

On Saturday afternoon in most camps there were athletic events in which all men were required to take part. Sunday morning was given over to inspection of equipment and clothing, and church. On Sunday afternoons and evening the men were free from duty excepting for their turns as guard, kitchen police or other fatigue work. Non-commissioned officers generally attended school two or three evenings a week. Details of such matters varied in the different camps, however.

Camp barracks were two-story frame buildings, capable of housing from 200 to 300 men each. There was one large room upstairs and one large room and a small office room downstairs. The men slept on cots. The buildings were well heated. The camps were laid out to hold from 25,000 to 30,000 men and were constructed in sections, each section having its own mess halls, drill grounds, officers quarters, etc.

In the southern camps, tents were used by

the soldiers for sleeping quarters, but the severity of northern winters made this out of the question at such camps as Grant or Custer. In all camps, however, there were frame mess halls with screened doors and windows. Garbage incinerators were provided, and great attention was paid to sanitation.

Had it not been for the terrible epidemic of Spanish influenza which swept through Europe and America in 1918, the death rate from disease in the war would have been kept to a very low figure. Thousands died in almost every large city and military cantonment as a result of this dread disease.

Every recruit in the military and naval service was vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid fever. As a result there was almost an entire absence of these diseases, which usually take such heavy toll of lives from armies in war time.

It was the original intention to raise a complete combat division of approximately 27,000 men in each cantonment. In most cases the plans went awry, as constant requisitions were made on the cantonments for replacements to be sent to divisions already in the field. For that reason the National Army organizations were frequently broken up and scattered just as they were becoming well trained.

This usually happened after the company and higher officers had worked diligently to create a fine spirit of pride in the organizations. The war department's disregard for the morale of units was one of the greatest causes for complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of men and officers. It was only after most heart rending protests on the part of divisional and regimental commanders in France that General Headquarters would lend any assistance to soldiers desiring to return to their old commands after having been separated from them for a time, due to illness, wounds or other causes. At no time was it easy for them to do so. This was the first time in American history that the war department failed to make an effort to foster pride in regiments and divisions, and its policy in this respect was unquestionably a serious error, although it may have been a means for saving some expense.

Some of the National Army necessarily had to become replacement outfits, under the system which abolished voluntary enlistments for the Regular Army and National Guard. Before a good plan was perfected to provide these replacements without destroying the effective-

ness of whole new divisions, the war was ended.

The 85th division, formed at Camp Custer, is a good example. It was organized and trained. Then a large number of its men were sent to other divisions as replacements. New men were sent to the 85th and there was more training. The division went to Europe, and one whole regiment of infantry was sidetracked and sent to Russia, while the rest of the division went to France. There on the eve of going into the lines, a call for army replacements depleted almost every unit in the division again to the point where they could hardly be termed organizations at all.

The rules at the training camps were quite severe. The strictest observance of the military forms and courtesies was insisted upon. During drill hours, only ten minutes rest was permitted out of every sixty, and usually no smoking was allowed on the drill field at all. Passes to leave the camp area were seldom given, general permission to do so being granted only for the hours between evening mess and taps, without a pass. The government required the closing of saloons in the vicinity of all cantonments, and the selling of liquor to men in uniform was prohibited all through the country. Immorality of all kind was severely frowned upon and limited in every possible way. Weekly inspections of all men in service was one of the many methods adopted to insure the maintenance of a high standard of physical health among the troops.

The army Y. M. C. A. had "huts" at every camp, where men were encouraged to gather for entertainment, and to write letters home. Stationery was furnished free. "Sings" were held frequently, when thousands of men would attempt en masse to raise the very roof with the power of their more or less harmonious choral efforts, under the direction of song leaders. Moving pictures were exhibited at camps, and there was a general policy of attempting to keep the new soldiers in a cheerful and contented frame of mind during their periods of recreation. The Knights of Columbus did excellent social service work through their field secretaries, and the Y. W. C. A. established "hostess houses" where relatives of soldiers could rest while on visits to the cantonments. Books were donated by citizens all over the country and most camps, hospitals and ships had quite large libraries for the use of the men, especially toward the end of the war.

CHAPTER IX

PROTECTION AT HOME; THE STATE GUARDS

WITH the departure of the National Guard troops of the various states to their mobilization camps, the states themselves were left without any military forces. The same, or greater necessity existed for them during war time as in days of peace. The suppression of riots, enforcement of law when local authorities were unable to maintain order, the training of citizens in the use of arms, the maintenance of a force at home which could be called upon by the government in times of peril—all of these duties had been shouldered by state militia organizations since the foundation of the government.

On August 24, 1917, a meeting was held at the Commercial club rooms in Racine and it was decided to raise two companies of militia in Racine for home guard service during the war. Most of those accepted were men unfitted by age or physical condition for active service with the combat forces, or exempt from such service by reason of dependencies or their employment in essential industries. Nevertheless, they desired to be trained for military duty, and stood ready to "do their bit" as far as possible.

The state guard was to be subject to the call of the governor at any time for duty within the state, and probably could have been summoned into federal service anywhere within the boundaries of the nation to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, if needed.

On September 28, 1917, the two local companies organized by the election of the following officers by ballot:

Co. I.—Captain, Paul M. Matson; 1st Lieutenant, Wallace F. McGregor; 2nd Lieutenant, Rudolph P. Peterson.

Co. K.—Captain, Richard Drake; 1st Lieutenant, John T. Olson; 2nd Lieutenant, John H. Owens.

When Captain Drake resigned to enter the United States army, Lieutenant Olson was commissioned Captain, 2nd Lieutenant Owens be-

came 1st Lieutenant, and F. C. Haumerson was named as 2nd Lieutenant.

The two companies were mustered into service October 4, 1917, and eventually were assigned to the Seventh regiment, of which Horace M. Seaman of Milwaukee was colonel, and Henry C. Baker of Racine lieutenant-colonel.

The annual encampment of the regiment at Camp Douglas, July 6-13, 1918 was attended by practically the full membership.

During the year drills were held weekly. The muster rolls showed 65 men in each company.

The state guard was held in service until steps could be taken to reorganize the national guard regiments after the demobilization of the national army. Fortunately, there was no need for any demonstration of the fighting ability of the citizen soldiery, but undoubtedly they would have rendered good account of themselves had there been any cause for their shouldering rifles, for serious work.

The non-commissioned officers of the two companies are as follows:

Co. I.—First Sergeant, J. E. Wilson; Q. M. Sergeant, C. B. Washburn; Sergeants P. F. Peterson, A. W. Johnson, Ed. Rasmussen, A. W. Clutter. Corporals: William Myers, S. E. Craig, D. C. Washburn, A. E. Wilkins.

Co. K.—First Sergeant, John Konnak; Q. M. Sergeant, W. M. Rodgers; Sergeants, B. M. Kerr, T. M. Kearney, Jr., Lee Archer; Corporals, Charles Nelson, A. D. Hermes, Peter Verheyen, E. Findley, Arthur Ehrlich, Elmer Durgin.

The state guards did valuable service in helping to train selected men who expected to be called to the colors soon. Many of these drilled with the local companies and obtained an elementary knowledge of drill and tactics which resulted in their rapid promotion after they were inducted into federal service.

PART II
CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER X

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

THE raising of an American army by means of the selective draft necessarily brought the war home to every community, every factory, every farm and every family in the county. The public attitude toward the draft might have been one of curiosity or distrust or even hostility; but in fact it was one of active sympathy with its purposes and was marked by a real desire to help.

The deep-seated patriotism of the Racine people could never be doubted. From the very day war was declared the great majority of men and women were asking themselves and each other "What can I do to help?" A state of bewilderment existed. All felt that big tasks would be required of them. What these were no one knew.

The privilege of fighting for one's country is not given to all. Age, sex, infirmities, dependencies and other causes may and do make a large share of the people unfitted for the battlefield. Production must be kept up or armies are helpless.

In Racine, as everywhere, there was an immediate attempt upon the part of many people to "organize something." Realizing that the civilian population must do its part, there naturally arose numerous ideas and suggestions as to what it had better do and how it had better do it. Each advocate had his or her ideas on the subject, and proposed to demonstrate their value.

Fortunately, clear-sighted men and women began at once to evolve a system which would obtain the greatest results from the work of civilians with the least amount of waste motion and useless expense. The government itself gave the matter careful consideration. Within a short time the civilian activities were pretty well concentrated along the following channels.

First: A central body which should assume the responsibility of telling the people what the government wanted done, and provide means for doing it. This was the County

Council of Defense. Its principal subsidiaries were: (a) Local organizations to assist in financing the war, such as Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp and War Chest Committees: (b) A Women's committee to aid in directing the efforts of women in the home and elsewhere, solving industrial problems affecting the sex, and cooperating with the other branches of the Council and of the government; (c) Certain bureaus and committees charged with the work of giving information to the public, conserving the necessities of life and industry, and increasing production. Examples of these are the Food Administration, Four Minute Men, War Garden Committees, Etc.

Second: The local branch of the American Red Cross. This was part of the nation-wide organization which supplied comforts to men in service, conducted relief work, maintained contact between men in service and their families, and assumed the task of providing certain surgical supplies for army hospitals as well as recruiting nurses for hospital work. It had 32,000 members in Racine.

Third: Organizations created at the request of the government to assist in administration of draft laws, alien enemy legislation, etc. Among these were the Legal Advisory Board and American Protective League.

The off-shoots of the County Council of Defense in many cases assumed the importance of entirely separate organizations and perhaps over-shadowed the council itself at times, but they were all part of a co-ordinated whole. The council outlined plans, appointed those to execute them and turned to new problems. The Council was what it was intended to be, the directing spirit of civilian war work outside of certain specified lines.

There were many other organizations which must be given due credit for their useful and patriotic labors. Most of them, however, were adjuncts of the parent bodies named above, or in some cases merely temporary or neighbor-

hood associations intended to deal with certain phases of the larger problems.

There were hundreds of individuals also who did valuable work outside of the organizations formed upon the broad lines indicated. The scope of their efforts was so varied that it would be impossible to attempt to record them. One of the great duties of the civilian population was to maintain the morale of the armies in the field, and there is no one who can estimate the actual worth to the nation of the cheerful letters sent to homesick boys in cantonment and field; the burdens assumed by patriotic women that men might be enabled to serve in uniforms; the individual financial sacrifices made to assist the country in its time of peril; the welfare work done for those in service, and the almost unanimous attitude of willingness to do whatever task might be required to add to the effectiveness of the national efforts regardless of inconvenience, discomfort or expense.

Racine, like other communities, presented a united front to the enemy; its people were eager to do their share, and did their part to prove that a peaceful nation, ambitious only for its prosperity, freedom and happiness, can none the less be relied upon in times of national danger to sacrifice anything and everything that our democracy may live.

On April 16, 1917, President Wilson outlined a practical plan for civilian work. He proposed a central administrative body, the National Council of Defense, with State Councils at each State capital appointed by the governors, and subordinate to them, the County Councils of Defense which would be the basic, responsible unit. These organizations were semi-official, with the authority of the government and state back of their work, and yet they had no legal executive powers. Probably they accomplished more than they would had they been armed with an autocratic authority to compel obedience for the American people dislike to be driven. The County Council soon had local committees in every town and village, so that in case of need an order from Washington could be transmitted to almost every fireside within a few hours, by the orderly functioning of this large organization. The same plan, reversed, enabled the central body to collect information and obtain an expression of sentiment promptly.

Before America entered the conflict there had been in existence a Committee of Ten, in this and other cities, for the purpose of outlining a scheme for the mobilization of national industries and resources in case of war. This

was the outgrowth of a plan prepared by Martin J. Gillen, a Racine attorney, and adopted throughout the country.

The Committee of Ten responded to the presidential announcement of the new plan by calling together a number of leading men of the city to form the Racine County Council of Defense. The first gathering of this body was held at the Commercial Club at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, April 17, 1917. The aims of the organization were read by J. H. Brannum, who acted as chairman, and then he went right to the point by stating that the first order of business was the election of a permanent chairman, and that Captain Wm. Mitchell Lewis was the man. His election followed and in a brief utterance Captain Lewis tersely charged the group with their duties.

"It is necessary that every member of this body go the limit to accomplish what may be set out for them to do," he said.

Like the people generally, the members felt that great responsibilities were being assumed, but they did not know yet just what they were. In the first days of its organization the Council members were much at sea as to their duties, their powers and their objects—but they discreetly said little about it and let the public believe what it would. They awaited instructions from Madison.

Wisconsin was the first state to create a state council of defense by legislative enactment (April 12, 1917) and it was the first state to perfect its state and county organizations. The legislature in May authorized a county tax to provide funds for the County Councils.

At the first meeting of the Racine Council of Defense referred to above, the following objects were outlined:

To assist nation and state in doing all things necessary to bring about the highest effectiveness and to co-ordinate all activities; to receive, distribute and execute orders and suggestions from the National and State Councils; to increase production and conserve food products; to aid the military plans; to study sources of supplies; to investigate the acts of persons suspected of disloyalty, and to interest all organizations and citizens in problems which might arise and secure their aid in solving them in such a manner as will result in the greatest possible benefit to the nation.

Following the election of Captain Lewis as chairman, there were spirited addresses by Mr. Gillen and Rev. C. S. Nickerson.

William H. Armstrong, later elected mayor, was made vice-chairman. At the suggestion of Captain Lewis a conference was arranged with



PHOTOS BY LEONARD

Top Row—W. J. Pearmain, L. C. Pedersen, Arthur Rick, A. C. Hanson, A. L. Agne, Theo. Jacobson, E. T. Bjorkman.
 Second—Anthony Miller, J. J. Henkes, Frank Abbati, Fritz Reichert, Theo. Schliesmann, Wallace Kelly, Chas. Wratten.
 Third—Edw. Wurz, L. E. Ganss, F. A. Frudenwald, B. F. Crandall, Edw. Piepmeyer, H. Trinke, Rud. Protz.
 Fourth—R. R. Green, R. P. Driver, L. L. George, A. R. Miles, A. A. Bradley, Ephraim Hansen, J. W. Gulbrandsen.
 Fifth—R. A. Fisher, N. P. Hansen, W. A. DeYoung, W. R. Wadewitz, C. T. Peterson, G. W. Schutten, R. F. Jungck.
 Bottom—J. H. Mura, A. J. Christensen, E. N. Mangold, L. J. Christiansen, E. H. Wood, Oscar Johnson, T. R. Foxwell.

William Horlick, Jr., in the hope of getting him to act as treasurer. The hope was realized. Miss Minnie I. Queckenstedt was suggested as permanent secretary. This capable young woman accepted, although declaring that she was not quite sure what she was getting into, but was willing to answer the call of duty. As it turned out her worst fears were confirmed, but she remained at her post to the last and when it was all over, was probably glad of it.

As a matter of fact none of the council was just sure what lay ahead, but all were willing to "take a chance," and after Captain Lewis concluded one of his terse, characteristic speeches, in which he said that the idea was to "go to it" and to deliver, the spirit of determination was born in that organization.

Subsequently the membership was subjected to changes by resignation, etc., but following is a complete list of all those who served at one time or another during the war: William Mitchell Lewis* and F. Lee Norton, chairmen; Wm. H. Armstrong, vice-chairman; Minnie I. Queckenstedt, secretary; William Horlick, Jr., treasurer; Peter T. Stoffel, Milton H. Pettit, Frank H. Miller, Jacob Heim, A. C. Mehder, O. C. Friend*, Mrs. F. R. Pettit*, Mrs. John W. Owen*, Peter J. Myers, John D. Jones, Jr., Frank B. Renak, Jr., W. J. Hansche, S. B. Walker, John H. Dwight, Mrs. Stuart Webster*, W. T. Harvey, N. C. Nelson, Mrs. R. S. Preble and Mayor T. W. Thiesen, ex-officio, all of Racine; A. S. Titus and Henry Caley, Waterford; A. G. Cady*, A. B. Steele and M. H. Herzog, Corliss; H. A. Runkle*, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, C. Roy McCanna*, George W. Walker, Albert Hanson and D. A. Warren* of Burlington; Joseph Smerchek*, John H. Kamper* and L. C. Christensen Franksville; O. P. Graham*, Robert Nugent and J. Z. Collier, Union Grove; Matt Lavin, Kansasville; George Ela, Rochester.

The earlier meetings of the council were occupied largely with matters concerning the organization—getting into its stride and feeling its way about in regard to its powers and duties. One of the first matters to come up for action was the report that many sailors on furlough from the Great Lakes Naval Training station were getting liquor in Racine and had lately appeared in all sorts of stages of intoxication, in spite of the government order that prohibited the selling or giving liquor to men in the uniform of the United States. Investigations were carried out and one report submitted stated that the boys got their liquor at South Milwaukee. At about that time the

*Indicates resignations. Captain Lewis resigned to enter service and F. Lee Norton was elected to succeed him.

military authorities caused action through federal civil channels which resulted in a much stricter observation of the rule against selling liquor to men in uniform. The practice of uniformed men going into saloons had not been prohibited, and when one of them would stand alongside a civilian customer who had a drink before him, and take it and consume it, prosecution was out of the question for there was no law against the men taking drinks if they could get them.

The organization for the First Liberty Loan was also before the council in this period and hardly had that plunge "over the top" by Racine county been properly recorded before plans for the Second loan in October were taken up. The loan campaigns, which were problems primarily in the hands of the council, are described in another portion of this volume.

Functions and powers of the council were by this time fairly well defined. The council had altered somewhat in personnel. Captain Lewis had gone into the army as a Major of a signal battalion, Mrs. F. R. Pettit had resigned and Mrs. John W. Owen has succeeded her. But the old guard, Milton H. Pettit, Peter Stoffel, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, Wm. Horlick, Jr., and others were regularly on the job. F. Lee Norton had succeeded to the chairmanship and also had a lot of other work on other wartime organizations. The routine concerned the lining up of "slackers" of various kinds—Liberty loan, selective draft and the like and the encouragement of various wartime service organizations. A canteen had been established at the home of Mrs. Paul Ostergaard, where visiting soldiers and sailors were fed, entertained and extended various comforts. The Motor Corps had been organized to answer Red Cross, Secret Service, Home Service and Council calls. The Women's Committee of the Council, as a co-ordinate of the Council had been organized and was producing some results.

The general effectiveness of the Council soon became apparent. The experiment of an organization to carry out the federal and state plans, which extended to wards and precincts in cities and townships and even sections in the country, had proven a mighty institution. Should another national crisis arise which demanded universal activity from President to the humblest workman, this system will doubtless be used, and at another time its organization and effectiveness can be developed in a fraction of time that was employed in establishing it in 1917-8.

Along in October the labor shortage question



F No II



PHOTOS BY HOOD

Top Row—Fred Danzer, Louis Demant, Ingv. Amundsen, August Sustachek, B. W. Kolander, And. Jensen, T. Thompson.
 Second—E. Dembrowski, D. J. Swencki, Apkar Markarian, Paul Citlago, Arthur Petersen, Arthur Konrad, Joseph Block.
 Third—Myrl E. Ward, Baghas Yahnian, Nels Nelson, Giorgagos Hurbostian, Gustav Zelmer, Robt. Smitt, M. J. Thomson.
 Fourth—Ermino Zamin, Louis Bules, Matt M. Mohr, Martin Nurburber, Herman Nissen, Emanuel Carlson, Ed. Stegner.
 Bottom—Julius Weiss, H. E. Pfarrdrescher, Anthony Pinuta, A. E. Stephens, C. Paoletti, Mike Kalugian, L. E. Brierly.

became serious both on Racine county farms and in the city factories. It was reported to the council that hordes of loafers were about town and many of them were aliens and not susceptible to the selective laws. The problem was before the council for months in an effort to get a special law to deal with this class of "birds," but the war had nearly ended when the "Work or Fight" order was promulgated.

Another matter developed at the October 11 meeting. That was a tendency of some members of the council, itself, to shirk. It was found that a number of members had not attended more than one or two meetings, and it was finally decided to notify delinquents that unless they appeared at the meetings or sent sufficient excuses, their resignations would automatically follow. Three members were dropped at the next meeting as a result. But there also was a feeling that the council was not getting the proper reach and the question of enlarging the membership was taken up, so that its influence would extend into the country districts. In addition to the decentralization of the council into the corresponding local or community councils, it was decided that standing committees of the County Council should be made up of members of the council, who were to gather about themselves an advisory body of men and women especially fitted for handling the problems presented. In all its efforts the Council had the support and aid of other organizations engaged in war work.

In December, 1917, the council proposed the curtailment of Christmas giving, both as an aid to thrift and to reduce the need of extra help in stores. At about the same time investigation of stories of alleged disloyalty was begun and several persons of pro-German proclivities were put on the grill and warned to mend their ways.

"Daylight saving," procured by setting the clocks ahead an hour in the summer, was given local approval and finally was accomplished by law.

The more important, definite tasks of the Council are discussed in later chapters devoted to its subsidiary bodies—the Liberty Loan Committees, Women's Committee, Food Administration, etc. Numerous problems, however, were handled by the membership of the board itself. Among the principal committees were those on:

Agriculture—A. S. Titus, W. J. Hansche, A. B. Steele, Peter J. Myers, Frank B. Renak, John D. Jones, Jr., S. W. Walker, and A. L. Thomas. Purpose, to encourage production,

aid in securing seeds and fertilizer, and assist in finding markets for products.

Labor—G. A. Kanters, E. A. Polley, H. C. Berger, Jacob Heim, J. H. Smith, John F. Kovar, John H. Dwight, A. J. Hay and Joseph Christianson. Purpose, to analyze the labor situation, discourage idleness, and cooperate with the government in matters affecting the supply, distribution and welfare of labor.

Re-Classification of Farm Labor—A. E. Polley, A. B. Steele, John D. Jones, Jr., and A. L. Thomas. Purpose, to see that justice was done in respect to the exemption claims of farm workers. Some confusion existed as to whether the owner or employe on a farm was the essential worker in the industry, and as to what constituted a skilled farmer. It was also reported that some men were getting exemption from service as "farmers" when their only claim to distinction in that line came from recent purchases of rural property.

Threshermen's Committee—H. M. Thomas, W. T. Harvey, and A. E. Polley. To eliminate waste in the threshing and regulate rates.

Boys' Working Reserve—L. W. Brooks, A. R. Graham, W. E. Stone, A. E. Polley, E. V. Donaldson, Frank LaBudde, H. C. Berger, Albert Koehn. To encourage boys under draft age to engage in productive agriculture during vacations.

Marketing—M. H. Pettit, A. J. Lunt, D. E. Fitzgerald, W. H. Reed, C. E. Brewer, W. H. Armstrong, Mrs. W. H. Reed, Mrs. N. C. Nelson. This committee started three public markets for produce. It also arranged for the purchase and sale, with no administrative cost, of several carloads of potatoes and apples, and large quantities of rutabagas, fish and beans. Nearly 200 farmers were supplied with seed corn during the shortage in 1918.

Old Glory Committee—Thos. G. Dickinson, Oscar P. Hoppe, E. D. Kosterman, Vilas E. Whaley, T. J. McCrory, Henry S. Keefe, Julius Jappe, A. C. Hanson, Christian H. Heck, Gustave Hilker, O. E. Gertenbach, H. P. Kohlmann, Ed. Hilker, Peter J. Myers, Thorwald Thompson, Max C. Lau, H. S. Mogensen, William G. Maxted, Elmer J. Knudson, Louis Peterson, A. J. Eisenhut, Cliff Russell, Mat Myrup, Robert Hurley, Axel W. Pichard, E. G. H. Wendt, John P. Barry. This committee made a personal call at every residence, business house, office and factory, asking that the National Colors be displayed.

War Gardens—A. J. Lunt, Max W. Heck, W. H. Reed, James Pottinger, Mesdames A. A. Guilbert, W. G. Rasch, and J. W. Owen, and the members of the city park board. This com-



PHOTOS BY PAVEK

Top Row—Olaf Anderson, J. D. Christensen, J. O. Siebert, H. M. Holden, W. McK. Christensen, S. A. Titus, B. Martino.
 Second—H. F. Schulz, Alex Wolgat, John Fachke, Frank Manko, J. T. Strass, Francasco Brancaccio, E. H. Alstad.
 Third—J. Kurianewicz, F. Llengo, John Sadowski, P. Yenidurian, Henry Black, Wm. Miller, Alf. Anderson.
 Fourth—W. F. Wolf, Arthur Moe, Chas. Vrana, R. Maritato, Nesban Kennasian, Mihram Dadian, Frank Higgins.
 Bottom—Nichols Rivieto, Frank Maur, Vinc. Cefalu, Adolph Sopinski, H. C. Anderson, Ulgar Peterson, A. Christensen.

mittee listed the vacant property in cities and towns, arranged to get permission for amateur gardeners to plant vegetables, and then received applications and assigned the lots. The committee provided 364 lots in 1917, 450 in 1918 and 250 in 1919. In addition, it reported 3,427 war gardens which were not under its supervision. The Boy Scouts assisted in protecting these war gardens from theft and school children aided in cultivating and protecting them.

Non-War Construction—F. Lee Norton, Herbert F. Johnson and James V. Rohan. Its duty was to carry out the order of the War Industries board to reduce non-essential building to a minimum that men and materials might be used for war work. As a result, construction work of an unnecessary nature almost entirely ceased until after the armistice. It was considered unpatriotic to make repairs that could be postponed. As in other movements of the kind, the public took pride in living up to every suggestion of the committee.

There were also numerous committees named for temporary work in connection with the gathering of information of all sorts for the state and national Councils. There was even a committee appointed which successfully carried out its purpose of encouraging community singing of patriotic airs.

The Council secured a list of enemy owned property in the county; took the initiative in seeking a law providing for the arrest of persons circulating propaganda which might hinder the successful prosecution of the war; cooperated in a rigid enforcement of vagrancy laws to stamp out idleness; kept a record of men in service; presented a huge Service Flag to the county; arranged patriotic parades on Memorial day, 1917 and April 13, 1918, the largest ever held in the county; collected clothing for the destitute people of France; distributed posters; assisted in arranging housing for employes of the government (Dupont) high explosive plant; assisted in organizing the Home Guards; enrolled 400 men for the Ship-building board; supervised solicitation of funds, and discouraged all campaigns not approved by the state council; collected maps and pictures of localities in western Germany for use of the army; secured donations of field glasses for the navy; aided in the elimination of weeds and insects injurious to crops; took up the "soldiers' pal" movement, to insure that all soldiers had correspondence from home people; and assisted in the Americanization of foreigners.

Early in 1919 it was decided to take definite steps to insure the collection and preservation

of facts and records which would show Racine county's part in the war. A general committee was named, consisting of E. W. Leach, chairman; F. R. Starbuck, George W. Waller, Mrs. W. G. Rasch, W. S. Goodland and J. Z. Collier. Localities were represented on a sub-committee which included Henry Caley, A. S. Titus, T. H. Skewes, W. J. Hansche, Robert Nugent, George Ela, Albert Hanson, F. B. Renak, Jr., John D. Jones, Jr., Matt Lavin, L. C. Christenson and Clarence Beaumont. Mr. Leach took active charge of the work. He obtained a room in the public library for the collection of data and within ten months had almost completed the labor of listing all men and women in service, collecting photographs and indexing newspaper files so that it will be simple for future seekers of knowledge to obtain the data and information which they seek. The results of his labors will be permanent property of the county and will be of great value as the years pass. He has filed for reference a mass of interesting facts which would provide material for a dozen volumes the size of this.

One of the interesting activities of the Council of Defense was in connection with the suppression of all pro-German talk. Information coming to the Council in April, 1918, of the meetings of the Staats verbund here, a committee was appointed to investigate. As a result of the disclosures regarding the society, the Council advised it to disband, which it did. The funds in the treasury was used to purchase Liberty bonds.

In September there was complaint from Burlington that the Schwaebden Saengerbund of Chicago had been having a three day "session" at Burlington, talking entirely in German and singing German songs. Burlington men who had attended the parties said the songs were merely drinking songs. As there was no witness handy who could testify that the songs were German patriotic melodies, the matter was dropped.

During the Fourth Liberty loan drive reports came in regarding disloyal talk at Watertown, and a visit was paid there by representatives of the Council to warn certain German-Americans that they had better exercise more discretion.

About the same time it was discovered that slips of paper containing poems in the German language were being circulated in Burlington. Investigation disclosed that they were the work of an old man entering his "second childhood" and the poems when translated had little or no meaning.



RE-PHOTOS BY HOOB

Top Row—Theo. E. Beach, C. K. (Bud) Carey, C. J. Grisee, H. J. McKinsey, Alfred Neil, James Milner.
 Second—O. E. Saakola, E. J. Katz, F. T. Hueller, Mathew Milkie, Fred Hansen, Nicholas Schroeder.
 Third—Wm. P. Pooch, J. I. Chour, J. J. Meyer, Andrew Wojcik, Wm. J. Swoboda, B. I. Middleton.
 Fourth—Roy L. Johnson, John J. Johnson, Louis Swoboda, Jack H. Swan, Walter Sharpinski, Reinholdt Forwerk.
 Fifth—C. P. Christensen, Edward Zika, Harry James, Herb. Felgenhauer, L. C. Alleman, Anton Pedders.
 Bottom—R. J. LaFortune, L. W. Powless, Andrew Pallesen, Nick Venetos, Roscoe Guilbert, Harry Wagner.

As an example of the things which frequently came up in Council meetings, there might be cited the case of Miss Johnson's haylot. It seems that Miss Anna Johnson owned 40 acres in Mt. Pleasant, and the hay was not cut on it. Neighbors wanted to know why, and the usual rumors ran their course. Inquiry developed that she had had some trouble with the man who usually bought the hay, and as he wouldn't carry out his alleged agreement she had decided to let the field remain uncut. She finally told the Council it could have it cut and use the proceeds as it wished. By that time the hay was too old for use, and the matter ended with an agreement that the next season would see the field used for adding to the food or forage supply of the nation.

Another tempest in a teapot arose over a petition from people in the town of Raymond that L. C. Christensen, a member of the board, be asked to resign. In an effort to find out what was the matter, a committee was sent there to conduct a hearing and a large number of farmers appeared as witnesses. It appeared that Mr. Christensen had aroused criticism by his efforts to have the rules of the Council strictly enforced. The report of the board completely exonerated him. When the town board refused to appropriate money to carry on the work, the Council of Defense decided to pay all necessary expenses of the local branch.

The County Council of Defense disbanded on August 28, 1919, after a remarkable record of service and usefulness. The last business was the turning back to the city and county the balance of the funds on hand, and passing resolu-

tions thanking Chairman F. Lee Norton for his conscientious labor in behalf of the Council. In responding Mr. Norton expressed his appreciation of the cooperation of the Council members in performing their arduous and often thankless tasks.

"I know why you have done it," he concluded, "and you each know why. You sacrificed your time and your business that you might aid this community in doing its full share in supporting our nation in carrying on the war to a successful conclusion. Racine county has made an enviable record through the work of the Council of Defense. Not only you gentlemen, but practically every citizen of the county has done his share. I think we are all entitled to feel well pleased at what was accomplished."

During the year and a half of its existence, the County Council of Defense had a total of \$14,726.60 at its disposal, \$9,000 coming from the county treasury and \$4,852.70 from the city. The balance was the proceeds from entertainments, interest on bank deposits and sale of vegetables. When the Council disbanded it had money on hand, and returned it to the principal sources from which it came, \$880.16 to the county and \$474.56 to the city.

Most of the money spent was for advertising and printing; decorations; general office expenses and hall rental. The Minnesota fire sufferers were given \$1500; the collection and filing of war history material cost \$2,641, and there was expense of about \$2,600 in connection with the Liberty Bond campaigns for advertising and luncheons for workers.

CHAPTER XI

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

ABOUT the middle of April, 1917, Mrs. F. R. Pettit obtained authority to organize in Racine a branch of the National League for Women's service. She called a meeting of women at the public library April 26, 1917, and this group endorsed the plan and immediately elected officers, as follows: Chairman, Mrs. F. R. Pettit; vice-chairman, Mrs. E. P. Kastler; Mrs. Martin Clancy and Mrs. D. H. Flett; Recording secretary, Mrs. John W. Owen; corresponding secretary, Miss Katharine Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard; committee chairman, Registration, Mrs. John W. Owen; Social and Welfare, Mrs. E. P. Kastler; Red Cross Co-operation, Mrs. Emil Podlesak; Food Conservation, Mrs. J. Welf; Motor Service, Mrs. James W. Gilson.

This was the beginning of an organization which eventually developed into the Women's Committee of the County Council of Defense, and as such became officially responsible for the organizing of the women of the county for whatever work might be required outside of the Red Cross, and for cooperation with all branches of the government during the war. Like most war-time associations, this one went through a period when a good deal of its energy was exerted in trying to find out what was wanted of it; this being followed by strenuous efforts to keep up with all the tasks assigned to it, and then a reorganization and decentralization plan was adopted which enabled it to fulfill every requirement at about the time the first year of the war came to an end.

The promoters of the plan realized at once that they could accomplish nothing without the support of the women of the community, and they first set out to ask the women's clubs to assist, and also to register as many individuals as possible who would signify their willingness to cooperate.

Office rooms were obtained through the generosity of I. Friedman, and Miss May Burgess was appointed chairman of the office administration division. In May, note was made of

the fact that the County Council of Defense was willing to assist in meeting expenses of organization, and considerable advertising was done. There was a plan made to have a series of "mass meetings to inform women of the necessity for activity in war work," but this was called off at the suggestion of the National Council. It is doubtful whether it was necessary. The women merely wanted to know what to do. Attention was then centered upon the big Patriotic parade to be held on May 29, and which was one of the big affairs of the year. Nearly ten thousand men and women took part in it.

The Central Council of Women, composed of representatives of various clubs, discontinued its meetings and the clubs and societies gradually turned to the League for leadership in war work outside of the Red Cross activities. Several committees were added, including: Home Economics, Mrs. E. J. Stonner, chairman; Comforts Committee, Mrs. Ella Lewis; Ward Organization, Mrs. S. L. Phippen; War Orphans, Mrs. Stuart Webster; Baby Welfare, Mrs. John Reid, Jr.

Funds were raised to provide for many orphaned French children, and yarn was provided for women desiring to knit sweaters, etc., for men in service. On July 2 silken guidons were presented to Battery C and Battery F, prior to their leaving for mobilization camp.

In July Mrs. Pettit resigned as chairman, and Council of Defense selected Mrs. John W. Owen to succeed her as presiding officer of the League and as member of the County Council of Defense. Mrs. Stuart Webster was chosen secretary.

A committee consisting of Mrs. John Reid, Jr., Mrs. Harry Mann and Miss Lydia Fuller was appointed in July to arrange for dances and other entertainment for enlisted men visiting Racine. One was held in September as an experiment, and later on they became regular events. The boys from the Great Lakes

Naval Training station came in large numbers to attend these affairs.

Word was received in August that the boxes of clothing collected for French war sufferers had been lost at sea when a freighter was torpedoed.

Following the request of the National Council of Defense the league changed its name to the Women's Committee of the County Council of Defense in November, and became an integral part of that organization in name as well as in fact. By this time the work of the various departments had become somewhat systematized and through the ward organizations assistance was rendered to the Red Cross work and public movements such as the Liberty Loan and Savings Stamp drives. Strict attention to duty was required of members of the executive board and several were dropped because of failure to attend meetings without sending satisfactory excuses. Among the new members added were: Mrs. Fred Osius, Mrs. Merrell, Mary L. Thomas, Mrs. B. E. Nelson, Miss Helen King, Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mrs. I. B. Grant and Miss Helen Gorton.

Much attention was given to the truly feminine problems of cookery and food conservation. War recipes were prepared and distributed, canning was encouraged and various devices found and put into effect for effecting economies in the kitchen. While each family's share in this work was small, it resulted in the saving of millions of tons of food in America during the war and was a great factor in keeping all the Allied peoples and armies in comparative comfort.

On March 6, 1918, Mrs. John W. Owen resigned as chairman and was succeeded by Mrs. Stuart Webster. As some minor difficulties and friction had developed by this time, as was natural in such a large organization with such a multiplicity of objects, it was decided that all committee chairmen should resign, and leave the new chairman free to entirely reorganize the Women's Committee. Mrs. Owen remained as an active member of the committee and did remarkable work as organizer of the county women in the Liberty Loan drives.

One of the innovations soon established was the "Thrift shop," a store where people could donate cast-off articles of all sorts, and have them sold for the benefit of the war work.

The report of Mrs. Webster, on October 1, 1918 six weeks before the close of the war, indicated the scope of the tasks accomplished. The committee was divided into nine major divisions under a chairman, and the following shows the lines of work followed:

Division 1. Ward Organization.—A general chairman was named in each ward, and she had as assistants eight department chairmen to carry out the work planned by the chairmen of the corresponding division of the Women's Committee. The ward chairman was responsible to the Women's Committee executive board for all the work done in her ward. The ward chairmen met each week with the executive committee. One thousand women were active workers in these organizations. The ward chairmen and one member in each ward acted as sugar deputies to enforce food administration regulations.

Division 2. Social Service.—This department studied the problems of health and recreation for girls in the community, and provided dancing parties and other clean entertainment for visiting sailors from the training station. It worked in harmony with the War Camp Community service.

Division 3. Soldiers and Sailors Canteen.—Mrs. Paul Ostergaard had offered her home on College Avenue as a canteen in 1917, and the committee helped her to make it a real home for visiting service men, to whom "Mother" Ostergaard greatly endeared herself. Thousands of meals were served there in addition to the free distribution of lunches, cigarettes, etc. The Patriots fund and many citizens contributed directly to this work.

Division 4. Thrift Shop.—This was conducted at 804 Villa Street by Mrs. J. G. Williams. It showed a profit of more than \$1000, part of which went to the Social Service committee.

Division 5. Home Economics.—Every effort was made to teach housewives the value and best uses of wheat substitutes, and to do all possible to conserve the nation's food supply. It urged the reduced use of sugar in baking and canning and various displays, lectures and meetings were held throughout the county in the interest of the movement. Mrs. D. E. Callender arranged with sixty-two merchants to have potato exhibits in their windows in one week and a great increase in the sales of this food was the result. A corresponding reduction in the demand for breads resulted, the city bakers reported. Miss Helen Gorton arranged to have ministers preach on the merits of the potato as food. More than 19,000 women were supplied with literature regarding war cookery. About 200 women devoted many hours each week to the work of "winning the war through food."

Division 6. Liberty Loan and Speakers Bureau.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars

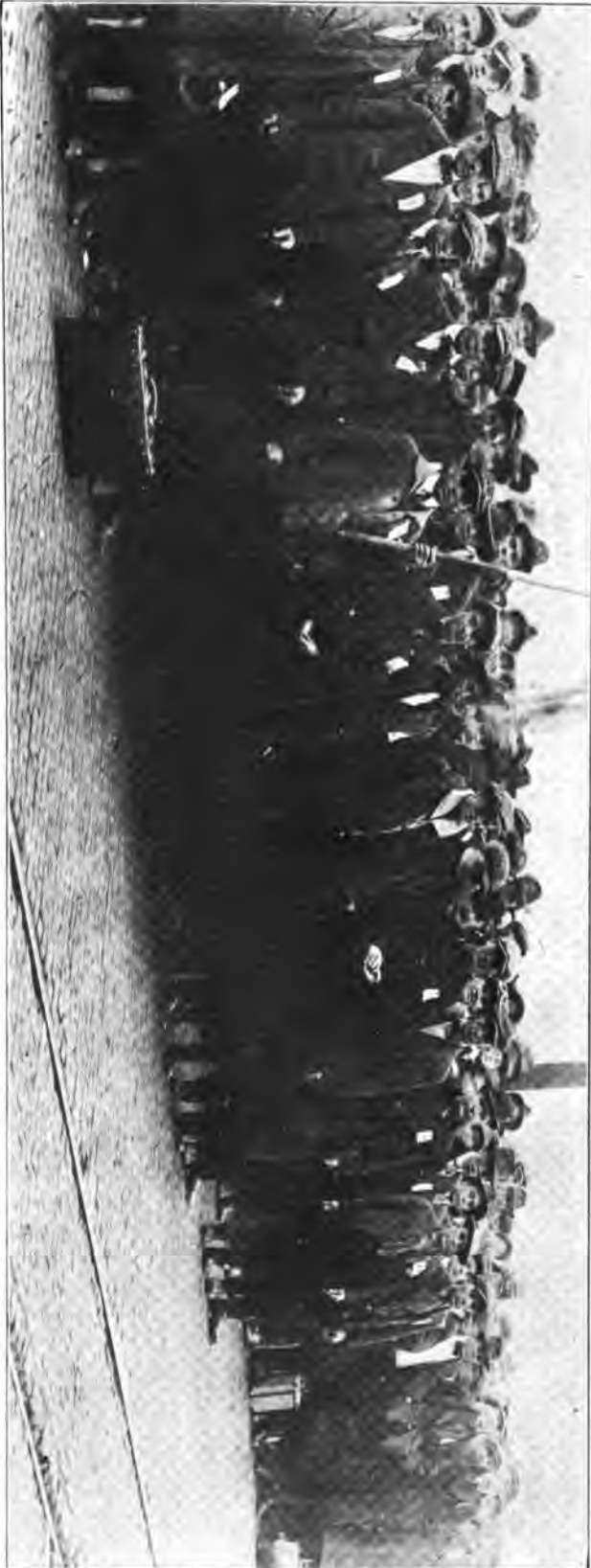


PHOTO BY WRIGHT

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE SECOND DRAFT TO LEAVE RACINE

The photograph was taken in the fog of early morning just before the boys left for the train. It is a typical draft group. Some of the men's suitcases and bags are apparent on the ground and in hand. Each man is tagged to his destination, the tag being attached to the left hand lapel. Most of the men wore caps, in which they could sleep comfortably on trains, and wool shirts and sweaters were popular articles of apparel. At the front the men with the flag is seen. The flag was carried by every departing draft contingent, and when possible a band was furnished to make the occasion an inspiring one.

were raised by this department in the drives, as will be shown in subsequent pages. Women speakers made dozens of addresses regarding war work throughout the county.

Division 7. Child Welfare.—A census of children was taken and 90 percent of them were weighed and measured, 10 percent being examined by physicians and nurses. Classes were established for mothers and newspapers, moving pictures and other agencies were utilized to interest people in child welfare as one of the big war time problems.

Division 8. Motor Corps. — Twenty-one girls, fifteen of them driving their own cars, enrolled and were put in active service with distinctive uniforms provided. They took a course in automobile mechanics. They were at all times ready to answer calls from County Council of Defense, Red Cross, Home Service department or the secret service. They rendered most excellent service and devoted many hours daily to their arduous tasks.

Division 9. Cooperation With Red Cross.—Through the co-operation of ward chairmen, this department provided the Red Cross with several hundred sweaters, socks, wristlets and knit helmets for the army and navy.

In addition to these sustained departments, the members did publicity and war propaganda work for all phases of government work.

On October 6, 1918, Mrs. Webster resigned as chairman on account of leaving the city, and Mrs. Robert S. Preble was chosen to carry on the work. Mrs. Webster was made honorary chairman in recognition of her excellent service. Mrs. Preble proved to be a very capable and tactful executive.

Owing to the ban on public meetings during the epidemic of Spanish influenza, little work could be done in the following month excepting relief work for the victims of the epidemic. The canteen was utilized to provide soup for sufferers and the motor corps rendered splendid assistance during the crisis. Clothing and bedding was gathered to aid sufferers in emergencies. A girls, bicycle corps was also organized for messenger service. The announcement of the armistice found the Women's Committee prepared to meet any demands that might be made upon it. It had already accomplished great things in assisting every phase of civilian war work.

The following roster gives an idea of the size and strength of the organization. Owing to occasional resignations, etc., no such list can be completely accurate, but it shows the active workers at a period shortly before the

close of the committee's labors, during the chairmanship of Mrs. Preble:

Board Members—Chairman, Mrs. R. S. Preble, Mrs. E. P. Kastler, Mrs. Martin Clancy, Mrs. E. J. Stormer, Mrs. Prostednik, Mrs. H. M. Wallis, Mrs. F. R. Pettit, Mrs. W. T. Walker, Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. Wm. H. Crosby, Mrs. J. B. Simmons, Mrs. John Reid, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Clancy, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mrs. H. E. Merrell, Mrs. B. E. Nelson, Miss Mary Thomas, Mrs. E. L. King, Mrs. John W. Owen, Miss Helen Gorton, Miss Arminda Wood, Miss Dorothy Kastler, Miss Stella Blake, Miss Mae Burgess, Mrs. S. L. Phippin, Mrs. F. W. Merriam, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Mrs. N. C. Nelson, Mrs. B. Talbot Rogers, Mrs. T. F. Powers, Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., Mrs. E. W. Rapps, Miss Sarah Morrison, Mrs. Harry Mann, Dr. Susan Jones, Mrs. Wallace MacGregor, Mrs. H. F. Foster, Mrs. Fred Osius, Mrs. G. B. Wilson, Miss Hannum, Miss Kate Mehder, Miss Kate Shields, and Mrs. Fannie Botsford; Miss Florence Apple, of Franksville; Mrs. Gittings, Mrs. O. P. Graham, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, of Union Grove; Miss Edith Thomas, of Caledonia; Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. Thomas Kearney, Jr., Mrs. F. L. Pierce Mrs. John Lutz, Mrs. W. S. Dooley, Miss Millie Le Prevost, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Millard S. Edmonds, Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, Mrs. D. Raffone, Miss Elizabeth Gittings, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. A. J. Eisenhut, Mrs. J. Hanson, Mrs. J. O. Tobias, Miss Dorcas Miller, Mrs. Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, Mrs. J. G. Williams, Miss Martha Shelp, Mrs. W. C. Harvey, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. Clinton Skewes, Mrs. John Dwight.

The executive committee was composed of the following division chairmen:

Social Service—Mrs. E. P. Kastler.
 Health and Recreation—Miss Geneva Bower.
 Canteen—Mrs. Paul Ostergaard.
 Thrift Shop—Mrs. Jack Williams.
 Juvenile Protection—Miss Kate Mehder.
 Home Economics—Mrs. Elsie Stormer.
 Child Welfare—Mrs. Willard Walker.
 Ward Organization—Miss Mae Burgess.
 Co-operating—Mrs. Jos. Prostednik.
 Publicity—Mrs. David Griswold.
 Speakers Bureau—Mrs. E. E. Herrick.
 Motor Corps—Mrs. Helen Bebb.
 Women in Industry—Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich.
 Bureau of Information—Miss Hazel Buck.
 Ward Chairmen—General chairman, Miss Mae Burgess; First Ward, Mrs. Louise Smader; Second Ward, Mrs. Thomas Kearney; Third Ward, South Precinct, Mrs. F. H. Foster, North



WOMEN WHO SERVED BY DRIVING MOTORS UNDER RED CROSS DIRECTION

All during the war the business of the County Council, A. P. L., Liberty Loan committees, Red Cross and Women's committees which required transportation facilities, was greatly aided by the Red Cross women's Motor Corps. The service was voluntary and highly efficient. Cars were available for business and for transportation of draft men to stations, for soldiers and sailors home on leave, etc. A portion of the Corps was photographed. In the picture are shown, from left to right:

Upper Row—Mrs. Margaret L. Nelson, first lieutenant; Miss Erabelle M. Ingersoll, Mrs. W. H. Reed, captain; Mrs. Mabel Brandt; Miss Florence Jelliffe, Mrs. Opal J. Galt, Margaret Ferguson, Sarah Jelliffe, Tillie E. Thorkelson, Mrs. Walker Brown, Elizabeth R. Pratt, Mabel E. Lagan, Catherine L. Koch, and Clara Driver, first lieutenant.

Lower Row—Mrs. Blanche Secor Wrixton, Margaret Casgrove, Camilla Bennett, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Mrs. Addie Y. Freeman, Mrs. Amanda Case Crooka, Esther Holm, Lilly W. Petersen, Carrie Kapp, adjutant; Beulah McCaughey, Nina P. Hale and Amelia Smedley.

Precinct, Mrs. L. F. Pierce; Fourth Ward, Mrs. Joseph Prostednik; Fifth Ward, Mrs. John Lutz; Sixth Ward, Miss Millie Le Prevost; Seventh Ward, Mrs. Frank Wtipil; Eighth Ward, Mrs. M. S. Edmonds; Ninth Ward, Mrs. M. Goepfert; Tenth Ward, Miss Elizabeth Gittings; Eleventh Ward, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich; Twelfth Ward, Mrs. August Eisenhut; Thirteenth Ward Mrs. Eben Burroughs; Fourteenth Ward, Mrs. Thomas Powers; Fifteenth Ward, Mrs. J. Hanson.

Home Economics Committee—Mrs. E. J. Stormer, Mrs. Fred B. Stafford, Mrs. Taylor Jelliff, Mrs. John F. Hyde, Jr., Mrs. H. E. Breckenridge, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell, Mrs. Jens Jensen, Mrs. Whalen, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Jude, Mrs. John Erlands, Mrs. Wm. F. Kaiser, Miss Nan Gorton, Mrs. Frank Kammerer, Mrs. John Overson, Mrs. Eben Burroughs, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Mrs. Fachko, Mrs. J. O. Tobias.

Sugar Deputies—First Ward, Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. Fred B. Stafford.

Second Ward—Mrs. T. M. Kearney, Jr., Mrs. Taylor Jelliffe, Mrs. John F. Hyde, Jr.

Third Ward—Mrs. H. F. Foster, Mrs. H. E. Breckenridge, Mrs. L. F. Pierce.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. Jos. Prostednik, Mrs. Albert Stoffel, Mrs. Fellows, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell.

Fifth Ward—Mrs. John H. Lutz, Mrs. Jens Jensen, Mrs. Christ Larsen, Mrs. Wm. Dittman.

Sixth Ward—Miss Millie Le Prevost, Mrs. Arthur Wilkins, Miss Margaret Seater, Mrs. Whalen.

Seventh Ward—Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. Gus Derrick, Mrs. John Konnak, Mrs. Nicholas Murray.

Eighth Ward—Mrs. M. S. Edmonds, Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Clarence Ticknor, Mrs. Sherman Blandin, Mrs. A. J. Patton.

Ninth Ward—Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, Mrs. Wm. F. Kaiser, Mrs. F. L. Mitchell.

Tenth Ward—Miss Elizabeth F. Gittings, Mrs. F. A. Botsford, Miss Nan Gorton.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. Thomas Hay, Mrs. Frank Kammerer.

Twelfth Ward—Mrs. A. J. Eisenhut, Mrs. John Overson.

Thirteenth Ward—Mrs. Eben Burroughs, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. S. W. Chamberlin, Mrs. George Due.

Fourteenth Ward—Mrs. Thomas Powers, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Mrs. Fachko.

Fifteenth Ward—Mrs. J. Hanson, Mrs. J. O. Tobias.

County Territory—Mrs. Wm. Osborne, Mrs. C. B. Washburn, Mrs. Thomas Marcus, Mrs. S. B. Walker, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, Mrs. Wesley Shepard, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Flora Apple, Mrs. Dessie Wishau, Mrs. A. Lawer, Mrs. Clint Ellis, Mrs. C. G. Fancher, Mrs. Frank Fost, Iva Ives, Mrs. Mogenson, Mrs. George Smith, Miss Edith Carmen, Dr. Schreiber.

Child Welfare—Mrs. Willard T. Walker, Chairman; Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. P. H. Batton, Miss Mooney and Mrs. John Powers, Mrs. Mrvicka, Mrs. John H. Lutz Miss Millie LeProvost, Mrs. Frank Wtipil, Mrs. George Peterson, Mrs. Goepfert, Miss Borne, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. M. Nelson, Mrs. Harriet Harvey, Mrs. W. P. Marr, Mrs. Diem.

Speakers Bureau—Mrs. E. E. Herrick, Chairman; Miss Medora Roskilly, Miss Rose Webbers, Miss Louise Springhorn, Miss Rosa Pope, Mrs. Clarence Adams, Mrs. E. A. Cornwell, Mrs. George Van Wie, Mrs. I. B. Grant, Mrs. F. L. Stafford, Mrs. J. W. Owen, Mrs. J. W. Carter, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Miss Perkins, Mrs. W. H. Reed, Miss Ethel Estberg.

Publicity Committee—Mrs. David Griswold, Chairman; Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., Mrs. W. F. MacGregor, Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. W. F. McCaughey, Miss Hannun, Miss Wratten, Miss Lucy McCaughey, Mrs. Helen Haight.

Knitting Chairmen—Mrs. Louise Smader, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. George Gates, Mrs. Gaylord Shephard, Mrs. Clara Ticknor, Mrs. Louise Nelson, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. B. Talbot Rogers, Mrs. LaPogevin.

Girls Motor Corps—Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, Major, Dorcas Miller, Captain; Helen Knight Townsend, First Lieutenant; Lucy McCaughey, Second Lieutenant; Pearl Trumbull, Hildegard Bauman, Helen Merriman, June Dietrich, Agnes Clancy, Alice Clancy, Josephine Carroll, Henrietta Fuller, Bernice Greene, Margaret Breed, Florence Miller, Margaret Flett, Majorie Pauli, Marjorie Morey, Mrs. Opitz, Luella Ray, Zelta Stoffel, Alice Wackerhagen, Anna Van Arsdale, and Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich, Mrs. Walton Miller, Mrs. Willard T. Walker, Reserve List.

Bicycle Corps—Mrs. Helen Van Arsdale Bebb, chairman; Catherine Rugh, Beth Davies, Florence Mainland, Mildred Lewis, Betty Russell, Jean MacGregor, Anona Driver, Sophia Wiegand, Letitia Rabe, Edna Gunther, Iona Johnson, Jeanette Tooman, Ruth Kisterous, Pearl Wickern, Delta Sorenson, Lorrian Olle, Anna Margaret Clifford, Polly Lewis, Julie



QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 16, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Mike Ohanian, Louis E. Johnson, Tom Scarpelli, Chris Sorenson, Earle Anderson, William A. Scholzen, William E. Kamm, Spencer A. Mogenson, Carl A. Kuhnwald, Pedro Ilsa, Arthur G. Herman, John Jos. Frick, Joseph Vahne, Elmer Winsall, Louis J. Bohn, Theodore H. Firks, Walter Jensen, George Amadi, Sigurd E. Paulson, Joseph Garbo, Charles R. Howell, Henry Tessmer, Edward Santry, Alphonso Barca, Joseph Barpin, Herman F. Gall, Fred Dacquisto, William Jensen, Peter Jensen, Frank Berz, Thomas J. Clark, Alfred Danzer, Frank Puzlin, William C. J. Knolle, Chas. Bauer, Louis Cipelek, Kirkor Madaphan, William Drusen, Myron Lawson, Robert L. Heeter, John Zihl, Otto G. Baker.



QUOTA FOR CAMP TAYLOR AUGUST 2, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Steve John Stadel, Charles J. Skowen, George J. Batheford, Thomas Hal Greer, Lonis Johnson, Fred Wilson, Frank B. Bosley, Harry Harold Lehner, Joseph Wrostenowski, Ralph H. Kallert, Dominic Zlanowski, Ernie Barquist, Mike Klapsaki, Bernard Barreaga, Thomas Lane Richards, Fred Henry, Nelson, Carl Albert Boerke, John E. Jensen, Frank Kaszyski, Thorvald Berenson, Paul I. Gaboy, John Plesnaki, Peter Mathew Stracke, Roy Stewart.

White, Fluvia Nixon, Grace Cahoon, Helen Marr, Margaret Browne, Claire Murphy, Louise Cahoon, Katherine Dietrich, Collene Smith, Jean Murphy, Marjorie Alschuler, Katherine Ramsey; Reserve List, Florence Held, Lorraine Hunt, Rebecca Ellis, Jean Barnes, Isabella Hamilton, Josephine Dietrich, Katherine Marr, Beth Bloom.

Juvenile Protective Division — Miss Rosa Pope, Henrietta Wiechers, Sena Jensen, Ada Briggs, Margaret Eaton, Mrs. Archer, Gertrude

Fratt, Louise Jensen, Maud Wolcott, Madeline Sieger, Mrs. M. Griffith, Mrs. Goepfert, Miss Ruth Beckus, Miss Minnie Veth, Mrs. Miller, Miss Gertrude Hanson, Helen Blythe, Nettie Meljinek, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Miss Lillian N. Sharp, Mesdames J. F. Clancy, Gruhn, Gaffey, George Gorton, Henry Hall, Miss Mattie Hermes, Jennie Hanson, Nellie Jones, Dr. Susan Jones, Miss Bertha Morgan, Anna Neitzel, Mrs. Phippen, Mrs. H. C. Severance, Mrs. H. M. Wallis.



CHAPTER XII

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

DETECTIVE stories have a fascination for most red-blooded people. Some day the full story of the secret service work of the American government in war time may be published. That it will be intensely interesting is beyond any question.

Just as the voluntary organization of exemption boards throughout the country made the successful operation of the selective service law possible within a short time, so a voluntary society of American business and professional men, serving without pay and receiving not even public credit for their work, performed the work of seeking for enemy agents; aiding draft boards; discounting enemy propaganda; enforcing the laws against sabotage and espionage; investigating the character of applicants for military and civil offices, and performing numerous other functions generally placed in the hands of the investigation division of the United States Department of Justice.

The name of this organization of civilian agents was the American Protective League. It had 300,000 active members in the country. It had half a hundred local agents in Racine county. It was the "eyes and ears of the government." A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice, declares that the United States was the best policed country engaged in the war, and that in spite of the fact that the outbreak of the war found the government with only a few score operatives in the secret service branch.

The national organizers and directors of this league were A. M. Briggs, Charles D. Frey and Victor Elting. They got into communication with a few men of prominence and of unquestioned loyalty in each state. These men were asked to head a state division of the league. The state was then divided into local districts and a man chosen in each to act as local chief. He was told of the purposes of the organization and asked to name an assistant chief, and half a dozen captains who would be in charge of the operatives. Each captain then

recommended names of from ten to twenty operatives and a lieutenant or two. If they were approved by the chief, they were given necessary instructions and credentials after taking the oath of service.

This work of organization proceeded very rapidly. Soon every important county in the country had representatives at work. The operatives and local officers reported to the local chief. In many instances the operatives knew no members of the league other than those in his own squad.

The local chief reported directly to the government department of justice office in his district, or to the national headquarters of the league at Washington, according to the nature of the matter in hand. Mail and telegrams were franked. The league's telephone messages to headquarters took priority over all private calls.

It is a matter of regret that the membership of the Racine organization cannot be made public even yet. The chief is a prominent business man whose connection with the league was quite generally known or suspected. Some of the operatives were known as a result of their activities in specific cases. But many of the most effective workers were men in shops, or even members of alien societies and clubs whose efficiency was due to the fact that their connection with the league was never suspected. Some allowed themselves to become objects of suspicion. It is contrary to the policy of the government to permit publication of names of persons engaged in such work.

The work of the American Protective league was second in importance only to the military branches of the service themselves.

A brief recital of conditions at America's entry into the war will explain the necessity for a large secret service force of some kind in this country.

For three years the German and Austrian governments had been attempting to prevent the Allies from purchasing supplies in neutral

nations. The legality of such sales could not be questioned under international law, but the Central Powers were proceeding on the principle that necessity knows no law. When the submarine blockade, so-called, did not prevent these shipments from reaching England and France, it was decided to have secret agents destroy machinery, burn factories and ships, create discord among workmen, "corner" raw material and interfere with transportation service. This disregard for the rights of a friendly people was one of the causes of our entry into the war.

In our own population were many families of German birth or descent who sympathized with the Fatherland to some degree early in the war, and most of them had been taught from childhood to hate Great Britain and France. When the Central Powers appeared to be gaining a military victory, they were pleased and said so. While not entirely proper in a neutral country like ours, there was no way of preventing this. The right of free speech is guaranteed to all in times of peace. Funds were raised for German Red Cross work and for German charities in America, just as they were for French and Belgian charities. This sort of thing tended to solidify the German-American element and encouraged many of them to express openly their hopes for a German victory in the war. When America was forced into the war, this situation immediately assumed a grave character. Those who had been shouting for Germany did not feel like changing their tune at once. Besides those who were actually enemies at heart, and perhaps under pay of the German government, there were many who were on record as being anxious to see the Kaiser victorious.

It was essential that reports be made upon every one of these men and women; that the traitors and spies be jailed or interned; that other pro-Germans be warned and made to keep quiet; that the many rumors about German-Americans be investigated and the truth sifted from the falsehoods. It was, obviously, too big a job for the small secret service force. It was also realized that there would be soon a tremendous work in sight in connection with the enforcement of the selective service law and registration of aliens.

When the American Protective league offered its service to the Department of Justice, the offer was accepted. As a result, they later put on the job a quarter of a million high-class, intelligent men eminently suited for the work, and yet they were the sort who in ordinary circumstances could never have been hired by

the government. Their accomplishments more than justified the confidence placed in them.

Operatives scattered in every shop and office, in hotels and banks, working on railroads and boats, and members of lodges and societies, quickly made reports on all seditious utterances. They investigated complaints against alleged German sympathizers. They passed upon the loyalty of all candidates for commissions and government positions. They traced to their source the numerous stories circulated with intent to injure the morale of army and citizens. They prepared evidence regarding suspects. They inquired into the business of men travelling from place to place for mysterious purposes. They unearthed the names of all who had contributed to German war work, and of German reservists in America.

When their facts were assembled and written—and only provable facts were accepted—they transmitted them through their local chiefs to the governmental agencies. The chief often added his recommendation as to desirable action. The government then concluded the case—procured an indictment, released a suspect, published facts to counteract some enemy lie, interned an enemy alien, or continued the investigation through other channels, as the case might be. The league members did not make arrests; they gathered evidence.

Aside from the actual work done the league had a tremendous effect upon enemy activities in this country because it soon became apparent that the government had "eyes and ears" everywhere; that it was dangerous to indulge in seditious remarks anywhere. No one knew who the federal agents were, but it was evident that they were numerous and in every conceivable place.

The reports sent out from the Racine branch to the department of justice were numbered in the hundreds. A few examples of the duties of operatives may be cited:

A circular from headquarters asked all local operatives to be on the lookout for a foreigner wanted elsewhere. He was suspected of seeking information in factories making products for the government. It was found that this man had been in Racine, stopping at a local hotel. The suspect had paid a bill with a check. Inquiry at a bank here showed he had deposited \$5000 in a lump at that bank. The league arranged to watch that account. A few days later a check for the total balance was drawn on the local bank in favor of a bank in an Ohio manufacturing town. The local league chief notified the department of justice. It



QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT ON MAY 27, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for enlistment the following:—Gustave Kuhnwald, Mikran Dedian, Anthony Veele, Gaida Palajuski, Edward A. Christensen, Herman O. Schacht, Vincenzo Di Ganedda, Ralph R. Orholm, Edward P. Goetz, Charles Gramlich, Emer C. Hanson, Peter Umbrose, E. C. Christensen, Simon Kenoslan, Fred Schmidt, Natale Giardiano, August Welf, Albert Kahle, George J. Dubuque, George B. Rierson, William F. Rietz, Henry J. Benz, Louis F. Melhousse, Takes Barraman, Harry B. Peterson, George Melloth, John Harlan, Nicola Kivvella, Louis Oulka, Mikran Bashidan, Richard O. Manser, Nels C. Nelson, Harry Jensen, Phillip Peterson, William E. Lamer, Carl A. Fischer, Otto F. Laedde, Christ N. Poulsen, Kalarstad Dadian, Joseph M. Yankes, Daniel F. Austin, Charles Zabez, Frank Gillet, Arthur C. Rohrbert, Mike Keckichlan, Achille Migliante, Herman Christensen, Charles F. Gersonde, Harry Detzarian, John Peter Nelson, Herman Tarobsky, Carl Christensen, Kellor Krikorian, Peter Hanson, Irvon Baumann, Fred Janeeck, Mogens Larsen, Charles Sindohar, Fred Balchert, Robert Glenn Wilson, William J. Weber, Albert Heland, Merlino J. Thomson, Charles Kennenberg, Herman Banka, K. Oswald Baranzen, Blagje Marneill, Ray L. Haas, Ed. Krupstadit, Peter Vendoniam, Clarence Wiedebeck, W. H. Schmidt, H. A. P. Deesent, John Tanaklein, E. H. Sanders, Geo. Miller, Wm. Wilson.

notified the Ohio league agents. They located the man and put him under surveillance. Evidence was found that he was using the money for bribing employes of factories engaged in war work. The secret service was given the evidence. They siezed the man. His fate is not known here. The ultimate outcome of but few cases was known to the league members, as the government did not often report results to the organization.

Late in July 1918, the league branches were told to take steps to round up all slackers and draft evaders; to carry out the "work or fight" rule. The Racine branch chose thirty citizens to act as squad captains, and one hundred state guardsmen and fifty Spanish War veterans to assist. They were summoned quietly to the court house, and the squads formed. The three companies of men supposed they were to take part in a parade to greet a visiting notable.

On the night of August 3, all these men were ordered to report at the Lakeside auditorium. Thirty automobiles were waiting near the junction, supposedly to meet a delegation of Great Lakes Jackies and band. The raiding squads were told that they were to pick up slackers. Each squad had certain blocks in which to operate. All instructions were given quietly. The autos then came to the auditorium, picked up the raiders and carried them to their scenes of operation. Within fifteen minutes the round-up had commenced. Every man of draft age who did not have a registration card with him was taken to the auditorium. There he was examined, and if he could not produce proof of his identity and of being properly registered, he was required to produce the necessary witnesses or was turned over to the police.

Many humorous and semi-tragic incidents occurred. For several days the newspapers had carried notices that all men within the draft age should carry their cards with them at all times, so no excuses were accepted. Men coming from theaters were taken away from the sides of girls they had escorted. One man stepped from an automobile containing his wife and baby, to do some shopping. He was nabbed and unable to return to his waiting and much worried spouse for nearly two hours. A blonde young man wept copiously as he told the investigators that he was "in bad" with his wife and had only been allowed to go down town that evening on his promise to be back at 10 o'clock. He feared he never would be allowed to go out of the house alone again. He didn't get home until midnight, but a league representative went with him to explain to the wife that her recreant husband had

not been carousing but was "engaged in government business and unavoidably detained."

Out of 1500 men rounded up that night, seventeen were put in the custody of the police as slackers, suspects or unregistered citizens.

Congress provided the Department of Justice with efficient instruments when it passed the espionage act and the anti-sabotage act. These made it a crime to assist an enemy, talk against the government, discourage enlistments, interfere or attempt to prevent bond sales, attempt to prevent manufacture of goods needed by the government in the war, interrupt transportation service, or otherwise hamper the carrying on of the war. With these definite laws on the books, the operations of enemy sympathizers slowed down to a marked degree, and it was possible to promptly arrest and punish violators. Reports were made on the character and activities of almost everyone in Racine suspected of enemy sympathies. These reports were favorable to the suspect in many cases, but frequently they resulted in having the man called "on the carpet," at Milwaukee or Chicago and warned by a United States district attorney as to what was expected of him. In a few instances Germans or Austrians were taken from the city in custody of secret service agents and never returned again.

A fruitful source of information relative to men's views on the war was the reports from civilian committees selling government securities—Liberty Bonds and Savings Stamps. Frequently men would supplement their refusal to buy bonds with some remark to the effect that they didn't "propose to give money to help England oppress poor Germany," or that "America has no business in this war." Occasionally boys who were planning to enlist would repeat the story of how some one advised them not to enter the army or navy "because Germany was sure to win, and American transports were certain to be sunk." All these things were followed up to see whether the man making the comment was inspired by real feelings of treachery to America, or whether he merely had expressed himself more emphatically than was intended, due to some temporary excitement.

Enemy propaganda was the most difficult thing with which to deal. No satisfactory method could be found to reach it without curtailing freedom of press and speech. Warnings from the department of justice generally had a salutary effect upon persons circulating harmful stories.

The Protective league did its share in con-



QUOTA FOR CAMP CUSTER SEPTEMBER 22, 1917 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—William Arndt, George W. Baumann, Philip Danooosh, Frank Bantick, Paul Boaree, J. M. Bowman, Joseph Buenger, Edwin J. Beeser, Antonio Caruso, Edward F. Darray, Oscar H. Fischer, Otto Halberstadt, Francesco Iohango, John Kotlicke, John Manelli, Sarkis Marjarian, Nerses Melikian, Lars K. Meyer, George Miller, Lauritz Melboek, Carl O. Newman, Harry F. Newell, John J. Nelson, Leslie D. Nelson, Jack Norras, John Victor Nyberg, Alexander Nyren, Harroog Onahon, Leslie G. Peterson, A. G. Pottersville, Martin Price, Henry Santuro, Louis Sabo, John E. Schaefer, Leon Silver, Jr., T. Levi Sorenson, Peter Sidmancki, Steve Thruvaloe, Walter L. Tolfsen, Mike Ziserelli, Louis J. Ziegler, Ernest Hansen, Peter Mortenson.



QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 3, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Carl P. Hansen, Ingvard Nerdentoft, Harold Arthur Greesing, Raymond Ed. Hellemann, Fred DeBrodor, John Phillip Broecker, Edward Thomas Clary, Konstant Kotowski, Joseph Kral, Alexander Staham, Andrew Anderson, Clarence Thomsen, Helger Barthelsen.

trolling the menace of I. W. W. agitators and a few other anarchistic and revolutionary workers during the course of the war. Such menaces could be reached only through some such organization, which would be able to place agents on the inside of secret societies and gain the confidence of the promoters. After this was done, the task of scattering the members and breaking up their organizations was not impossible.

The American Protective league remained in effect after the armistice. It was disbanded officially on February 1, 1919, when it received the thanks of the department of justice and the military intelligence department of the army. Most of the members will never receive any public acknowledgment of their valuable work. At the most they will only have as souvenirs the little badges which were used in emergencies to identify the wearers to members of police departments or government secret service bureaus. These agencies placed full confidence in the league and acted hand in hand with it.

The national directors, in closing the affairs of the league stated in part:

"The mainspring of action of the American Protective league has been voluntary subordination to authority, and strength rather than weakness has developed. The unquestioning performance of arduous tasks; the cheerful acceptance of rulings on debatable questions of policy and the complete self-effacement of most of the members contribute an inspiring chapter to the league's work in the war. We admire beyond words the spirit that endured in silence when everywhere about was the excitement of work in the open, crowned with public praise. Other citizen leaders and workers were known in their communities and rewarded with open gratitude of their neighbors. Others marched with waving flags or spoke from the public platform. Not so with members of the league. So far as their daily work in the public view was concerned, their lives gave no answer to the question, 'What are they doing to win the war?' But their spirit endured and they should have the thanks of a grateful country."

The very fact that unseen forces were busy in Racine to root up enemy works and silence enemy advocates was sufficient to start the "rumor factories" working overtime. Almost the first week of the war, stories spread like wild fire affecting the awful fate of certain prominent citizens of German extraction. So rapidly did these tales spread that there was no chance to stop them. In April, 1917, a man

went to Milwaukee to buy a suit of clothes. He returned the same evening, and before he reached home had been told by no less than seven persons of a generally-credited report that he had been taken to Ft. Leavenworth prison that afternoon by agents of the government.

A real estate man with relatives in Germany finally had to ask the assistance of the newspapers in squelching a tale to the effect that he had been "beaten to a pulp" for expressing pro-German sentiments and was even then under arrest awaiting trial for his life as a spy.

During the war rumors constantly sprang up regarding the fate of soldiers in France. At one time, the story spread over night that Battery F had been wiped out in one day's fighting near Chateau-Thierry and it was a long time before parents of boys in the battery were entirely convinced that there was no basis for a story which was retold by hundreds. Mail service was so slow to France that similar stories had plenty of time to go the rounds before they could be disproved. Use of cables for private messages was almost entirely prohibited and the censorship made news dispatches generally indefinite when dealing with the identity of units in action.

Along in May, 1917, a report became current that a certain Racine man who was born in Germany, was preparing to raise a regiment of his former comrades and march against Canada. The story gathered momentum as it travelled, until it carried such details as the point of rendezvous for his troopers near the Canadian border; the amount he was paying for horses with which to equip his cavalry troop; the hiding place of old army rifles and shot guns with which he would arm his forces, etc.

When someone finally confronted him with all these "facts" and denounced him as a traitor in our midst, he was probably the most astounded man in the community. He had never heard a single whisper of the story until it was put up to him in the most damning form, with all details complete and seemingly accurate. Fortunately he was able to prove his innocence of the charge. It is doubtful if his accuser would have been satisfied with the mere knowledge that the old gentleman was in no physical condition to ride from here to Canada, much less to mount a fiery steed and lead his army across the country to attack Winnipeg.

One of the interesting incidents with the rumors about enemy activities had as its hero, or victim, no less a personage than Mayor



QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 6, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Dornhick Maddox, Anthony Lennertz, Edward Langdon, Arthur Miller, Nels J. Anderson, George C. Rusta, Elmer Weill, Nathan Kenzler, Arthur Reier, Henry Cummings, Mihren Michalkian, William B. Stauden, Frank Goetzke, Charles Truesdell, Joseph A. Petrus, Leonard F. Qualter, Herbert J. W. Cole, William Christensen, Henry C. Baumgard, Joseph Fizzari, Clarence Clement, Jens C. Eliassen, Alan King, Arthur C. Welty, William P. Raboy, Boyen C. Anderson, Harry Barranlian, Edward Buzicka, Ernest Haase, Eric Nielsen, Leonard Baumhardt, Louis H. Nelson, Hans P. T. Nygard, Carprill Kehsahin, William Nelson, Irving Christensen, Julius Mielke, Rudolph Prott, Charlie Arndt, Charles Svlavsky, Sam Cidampangha, William H. Shoek, Edwin J. Roberz, Chris Isaker.



QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS AUGUST 9, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Mihaili Kohna, Mark P. Bayersmann, Thomas Melboe, Frank Charles Bronnorkani, Matthias P. Homnithsen, George Carl Kliah, Clarence W. Benkman, Henry Leonisen, John F. Gallusher, Andrew Poulson, Howard John McKinney, Robert J. Ryger, Arthur C. Fredrickson, Roy Leon Willson, Harvey A. Mahinke, Benjamin Charlison, Beese Volant, Frank H. Thomas.

T. W. Thiesen of Racine. Mayor Thiesen was in New York when the two local batteries received order to board the transport *Leviathan* on March 4, 1917. Troop movements were supposed to be kept secret, of course, and the fact that the 57th Field artillery brigade was to sail that day was not known to many persons outside of Camp Merritt.

The *Leviathan* was a big ship, however, and it had a big crew. It was known in New York city that she was in the Hoboken slip across the river and was the object of great interest to passengers on the ferries. The fact that she was to sail that week was quite generally known throughout the city, because even sailors talk sometimes. The writer, for one, was told by a total stranger on the streets of New York that the transport would sail on March 3 or 4.

Mayor "Bill" Thiesen was told by some of the people at the camp that the 121st F. A. was to go on the boat. He was asked not to say anything about it until they left, and he agreed, or course.

The day of sailing came. Battery C had embarked March 2 and Battery F on March 3, and on March 4 the great vessel backed out of the slip, and steamed down the bay past the Statue of Liberty, while thousands upon thousands of men and women cheered her from office windows, ferry boats and housetops along the shore. Aeroplanes escorted her, whistling tugs accompanied her for a ways, and an observation balloon preceded her, high in the air. Early in the afternoon the *Leviathan* was out of sight beyond the eastern horizon. That night Mayor Thiesen decided that he owed it to the anxious parents and friends of the Racine soldiers to let them know that the boys had sailed, for the rules prohibited them notifying their parents in advance. He could see no harm in doing so then, as the facts were well known by everyone in New York.

He therefore sent three telegrams to Racine telling of the batteries' departure. They were addressed to city officials, and one suggested that the newspapers be informed of the big news next day. They were.

Then the storm broke. Someone suggested that the Germans, reading the news, would send a submarine out to sink the *Leviathan*. Everyone knew the Germans would do it if they could, and didn't stop to think that all the German agents in New York saw the ship sail twenty-four hours before anybody in Racine heard of it and they could communicate with Berlin rather more easily than a spy could from Racine.

It was reported that the telegrams from the Mayor were signed with various names. This was substantiated. One had been signed "Bill," one "Thiesen" and one "Prexy," a nickname acquired by Mr. Thiesen when he was president of the city school board. Added to all this evidence was the undoubted fact that the mayor was of German parentage.

When Mr. Thiesen arrived home, expecting to cheer up the soldiers' parents by telling how nicely the boys got away on their long journey, he was met with icy stares. Argument availed nothing. The fact that the sailing of the *Leviathan* was public knowledge all over the country didn't help him. That he was one of the most patriotic of war workers couldn't offset his German name. The fact that almost everybody in town was in the habit of calling him by one or another of the names signed to the telegrams could not discount the statement that the use of those different signatures "looked mighty suspicious."

A Racine man wrote a highly colored account of the matter to the United States district attorney. The mayor heard of it and hastened to Chicago prepared to be thrown in jail as a spy. He related the whole story frankly. He was told to return home and "forget your trouble; we don't want you."

But it will be a long time before "Bill" Thiesen forgets the outcome of his efforts to spread good cheer and comfort to the friends of the Battery boys.

"If the U-boats had ever sunk the *Leviathan*, I would have been strung up to a lamp post before I could have said a word," said Mr. Thiesen a year later in recounting the episode. "I don't know yet how they figured that there could be anything suspicious in my perfectly plain telegrams, which were accepted without question by the government telegraph company at New York, but I guess some people thought the messages proved me to be the head of the enemy intelligence service in America."

Nothing was more significant of the tense nerves of the nation than the uncanny speed with which rumors of tragedies and catastrophes spread from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the gulf.

All that was necessary was for some person to pass some remark, such as "I guess that tuberculosis is taking a heavy toll of lives among the soldiers in France," and if two or three persons heard it, the idea would gain ground until within a week almost everyone in the United States would be repeating the story of terrible lists of deaths as gospel truth, whether there was any foundation for it or not.



QUOTA FOR CAMP SHELBY OCTOBER 21, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Albert Sandburg, Fred Nelson, Julius Prowtzke, August Bicha, Arthur Peterson, Carl Brautigan, Harry H. Dravess, Russell H. Manchester, John Pistulka, George Kroes, John R. Proost, John R. Doonan, Russell S. Olson, Fred C. Brinkman, Reuben F. Elmergreen, Mike Hilema, Erick H. Haak, Earl H. Steverkrupp, Roy D. Skow, Anker Egeberg, Joe Ellipponne, Jacob P. Burant, Peter Thellessen, Franklin J. Caspera, Daniel A. Kerth, Andrew Wendt, Robert A. Heinrichs, Harold R. Beeson, John Kanyuth, Frank Musilek, Jr., Frank N. Lorence, William Iakhenow, John Volz, Frank Yaeger.



QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 5, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Imaal Meustafa, Clarence Rabbein, Fred Peter Helm, Raymond C. Johnson, Paul L. Nelson, Sigmund Peszowicki, Leonard Flamingo, Ralph J. Zimnen, Frank G. Lipp, Rudolph Becker, Lylo James Braham, Erwin T. Bjerkman, Enyart N. Bowden, Harry Johnson, Geo. B. Hayward, Roland A. Mickelson,

There is hardly a person today who does not remember the story that a shipload of Belgian children had arrived in New York, all of them with one or both hands cut off by Germans. The government press bureau declared that the source of the story could not be traced, although hundreds of intelligence officers and A. P. L. agents tried to locate its origin. There is a question whether any Belgian children ever had their hands cut off by Germans. If they did, they probably died as a result. None came to America.

There was a rumor current that hundreds of American soldiers had returned minus both legs and both arms and that, classified as "basket cases" because they were kept in a sort of clothes basket arrangement, the gruesome company occupied one entire floor of a New York hospital. Plenty of people had "talked with those who had seen them." But no such case was ever recorded in the annals of the army medical department during the war. To a person who took time to think about

it, there would seem little chance for a soldier who was thus injured on the battlefield to survive even long enough to be put in a basket.

Almost every civilian in the country "knew a friend who saw" trainloads of Japanese soldiers going across this country on their way to France. But none ever went.

In regions from which certain army divisions came, there would come occasional reports that entire organizations were drowned at sea or killed in battle. The war department felt morally bound to deny these fabrications. These were the only "wireless rumors" which the government felt might have emanated from enemy agents. The purpose may have been to get the government to disclose the location of organizations in order to correct the falsehoods. This would have given the foe valuable military information. If this was the plan, it failed as the location of units was never given until it was known that the Germans were aware of the fact through other sources.



CHAPTER XIII

SEMI-OFFICIAL AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE Legal Advisory Boards and the associate legal advisers appointed to assist the boards, performed one of the most important tasks in connection with the administration of the Selective Service Law.

The legal adage that "ignorance of the law excuses no one" could not, as a general proposition, be applied to the execution of the provisions of this law. After a few months it was realized that a law applying alike to literate and illiterate, and the success of which depended upon the promptness with which the registrants complied with its provisions, could be successfully enforced only by careful instruction of the people as to its requirements.

The American Bar Association volunteered to assist in finding the remedy for the draft boards' troubles, and within one week announcement was made that in every state a central board of attorneys had been created, and that within a few days each county would have a committee of attorneys known as the Legal Advisory Board, who would see that every registrant had an opportunity to obtain competent legal advice regarding the law, free of charge.

The bar associations took a firm stand against any lawyer charging fees for any service in connection with the draft law, after the Legal Advisory Board was created. Claimants for exemption were not permitted to appear by counsel, as a general thing.

It was so arranged that men could take the somewhat complicated questionnaire to one of these advisers and get all necessary assistance in filling it out. Offices were opened for this purpose in each draft district.

As a result, the draft boards had but little difficulty in sorting over and classifying the questionnaires and they were relieved of the endless labor which would have been the result if each registrant had descended upon the board to have things explained to him.

Legal Advisory Boards were consulted relative to legislation affecting the selective serv-

ice act. They gave advice to the various war work organizations. They cooperated with local boards in effecting the rectification of classifications in May, 1918 when it was seen that Class I was not as large as it had been anticipated. In September, 1918, they were confronted with a task equal to all they had accomplished before when the new registration brought forth thousands of new registrants.

The legal advisory board appointed for Racine county consisted of Peter J. Myers, Fulton Thompson and George W. Waller.

The associate members of the board were: Racine—O. E. Ahrens, M. Armen, H. N. Bacon, Rev. J. M. Bach, John C. Barry, Thorwald Beck, Arthur N. Bell, A. J. Berg, Charles O. Beach, Guy A. Benson, C. O. Bergener, E. B. Belden, J. F. Bickel, M. C. Bidwell, A. E. Black, George S. Bliss, Helen L. Blythe, George H. Bolton, John Breese, J. H. Brannum, R. E. Browne, Dr. C. F. Browne, George L. Buck, E. E. Cahoon, Rev. J. W. Carter, Charles V. Carter, George N. Case, W. H. Carpenter, Martin Christianson, Jens A. Christensen, Nels Christensen, W. S. Coley, H. G. Cowles, S. E. Craig, George G. Dana, William C. Davis, Joseph Domanik, Frank F. Dunse, H. F. Edmands, M. S. Edmonds, W. M. Edmonds, Arthur Ehrlich, George N. Ellefson, S. L. Emmett, John O. Erlands, Malcolm E. Erskine, John B. Etteldorf, E. L. Evans, Thomas A. Fagan, David H. Flett, Jerome J. Foley, Fred H. Foster, Leslie M. Fowler, Russell Frank, E. F. Freeman, H. C. Freeman, H. G. Fyhrie, W. C. Gausch, John A. Gemmill, C. C. Gittings, Elmer E. Gittins, E. H. Glantz, H. Goldsworthy, Frank S. Gordon, Arthur Haas, R. G. Harvey, H. V. Harvey, E. B. Hand, Edward J. Hate, Frank L. Haven, Max W. Heck, T. S. Hegard, E. J. Herrington, Fred J. Hermes, Geo. H. Herzog, H. E. Hinkle, John C. Hood, W. F. Hood, Josiah Hocking, Knud Holland, H. G. Hulett, Chas. O. Jandl, A. R. Janecky, Arthur R. Janes, Sophus Jeppesen, Arthur N. Jerstad, O. W. Johnson,

P. E. Johnson, A. Cary Judd, Thomas M. Kearney, Thomas M. Kearney, Jr., Henry S. Keefe, George H. Kehl, Roswell P. Kelley, A. W. Koerner, H. M. Koebel, Martin P. Koke, E. J. Kraft, Isadore Krasnow, Charles Krenzke, Prof. Lannerd, A. R. Laube, E. R. Lehman, H. D. Mann, W. F. MacGregor, Leo C. Mautner, W. F. McCaughey, Walton H. Miller, Frank G. Miller, Louis Mogenson, F. A. Morey, P. W. Morrissey, H. J. Mueller, A. J. Nack, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, J. C. NeCollins, Harry F. Nehoda, F. P. Nelson, Sophus Nelson, N. C. Nelson, C. R. Nevin, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, B. F. Nield, Charles O'Connor, J. B. Overson, John W. Owen, Walter C. Palmer, Edward J. Parker, Joseph J. Patrick, L. A. Pease, P. Walter Peterson, Al. Pfister, T. J. Pryce, William H. Pugh, Lewis J. Quinn, Walter H. Reed, E. F. Reitmeier, Edward N. Rice, J. A. Ritt, J. V. Rohan, C. S. Roherty, John D. Rowland, L. H. Rowlands, John E. Schelling, Simon H. Sauter, William Smieding, Robert J. Statz, J. W. Spence, A. M. Schneider, W. F. Schimming, Arthur Simonson, Rev. V. Slavinas, John Preston Smith, L. W. Smith, Walter S. Smalenski, Viggo Sorenson, T. W. Stewart, F. B. Swingle, W. D. Thompson, Jack Verfuth, Dr. P. T. Van Ornum, Harry C. Voss, Mortimer Walker, Warren H. Walker, D. C. Washburn, Vilas H. Whaley, J. E. Wilson, W. J. Williamson, A. B. Wilty, John A. Wood, Julius J. Wosilait, Edward L. Wratten.

Burlington—Joseph T. Groff, John T. Gittings, H. W. Halbach, T. Parker Hilborne, R. H. Fitch, Mattie E. Karcher, Fred W. Kemper, G. F. Meredith, Herbert A. Moussa, Henry Plucker, William Sanders, F. H. Schwaller, George E. Stickney, George W. Waller, Howard A. Wood, E. J. Wehmhoff, K. A. Stimpson, Louis H. Zimmerman.

Waterford—Charles E. Apple, Fred Cooper, Max T. Huber, Richard K. Manaton, Raymond McCrory, A. J. Smith.

Union Grove—John T. Asby, Henry Barnes, Anthony N. Erz, W. E. Stone.

In Racine there were from fifteen to twenty-five of these men on hand at the court house, and as many at the city hall, all day and until 10 o'clock every evening. The courts adjourned for weeks at a time so attorneys would be free to perform these tasks and so that court rooms could be used for headquarters. At times one or two hundred men would be lined up awaiting advice from the hard working board members and numbered cards were given out to them so they would be sure to keep their proper place in line. Some members of the

board devoted almost all of their time to this work, without any reward.

Offices were established for the board members in most of the large factories so the employes could get the necessary assistance without going down town. With every questionnaire mailed to a registrant went a letter of instructions showing where he could get free counsel in regard to the manner of filling it out.

The board fulfilled an arduous duty well, and its labors went far toward making the successful administration of the draft law possible. Perhaps no single factor outside of the draft boards themselves was as important.

The Medical Advisory Board was created in each community to examine physically those registrants whose claims for exemption had been appealed by the registrant, a government appeal agent or the local board. The boards were made up of specialists in various branches of medicine and surgery, and to them were referred doubtful cases of registrants who had, or claimed to have, obscure physical defects. The members served without compensation at considerable sacrifice to themselves. Naturally, their work was of incalculable value to the draft boards. The Racine county Medical Advisory Board consisted of Dr. J. S. Keech, W. P. Collins, W. S. Haven, Emil L. Tompach, L. E. Fazen, G. W. Nott, T. J. McCrory, J. G. Meachem, P. T. Van Ornum and F. C. Christensen.

Four Minute Men

The Four Minute Men were speakers who volunteered their services to lecture on the war, on drives for funds or such other topics as the Committee on Public Information at Washington desired to have put before the people. Wherever there was an assemblage of people (as, for instance, at theaters, clubs, political meetings, etc.) a Four Minute man made his appearance to discuss in forceful language some issue which the government desired to have elucidated. In this way it was practicable to reach those men and women who did not read the daily newspapers thoroughly.

A. J. Lunt was in charge of the local organization of Four Minute Men. He arranged to fill all requests for speakers, and also saw that invitations for speakers were forthcoming from such meetings as might prove fertile ground for the seeds of thought the orators were prepared to scatter.

The following men enlisted for this unique service: Rev. Charles S. Nickerson, Jerome J. Foley, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, Elmer E. Gittins, Milton J. Knoblock, R. G. Harvey, Rev. B. Tal-



QUOTA FROM BOARD NO. 2 LEAVING RACINE OCTOBER 21, 1918

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Soren J. Sorensen, Henry Edward Carls, Alfred E. Nelson, Benjamin F. Brooder, Lawrence R. Larsen, Hubert Gregor, Clarence C. Dahlen, Jalmer R. Lund, Paul Zierk, Walter John Herst, Joseph A. Kowalsky, Conrad J. Linden, Clarence S. Petersen, Fred C. Klingemeyer, Wm. J. Berris, Walter G. Weiss, Jerome Harvey Olle, Calvin Raymond Young, Albert James Roberts, Nels A. Beck, George Peter Olsen, Millard Herman Domm, Walter Erick Kooplin, Paul Patrick, William Otto Gabber, James Joseph Bonnar, Julius Roy, Rudolph Herman Baker, John P. Pedersen, Melvin O. Christensen, Clifford Perce, Jas. L. Johnson, Oscar W. Michaels.



QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 22, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank Jadny, Winfield W. Fleker, Goolbank Levonlan, Harry P. Rick, Arthur Schatz, Haehar Meakillan, Roy Hoffert, Moses Toroslan, Charles Hauser, Frank C. Gevers, S. G. Egtvedt, Frank O'Laughlin.

bot Rogers, Peter J. Myers, William D. Thompson, William H. Armstrong, Elbert B. Hand, L. J. Quinn, Mortimer E. Walker, Guy A. Benson, Max W. Heck, William Smieding, Jr., Thomas Kearney, Jr., Thorwald Beck, the Rev. Arthur MacDavitt, the Rev. J. W. Carter and Vilas Whaley.

The speakers visited churches, schools, and public halls to deliver their four minute messages. One-minute community singing was finally added to the plan, and this feature was developed under the direction of Miss Lillian Watts.

To assure the official character of the brief speeches they were prepared at National Headquarters in continued consultations with the proper officials of each Government department responsible for them and were published in the form of bulletins from which the speakers were required to select the material for their speeches during each campaign designated.

With the exception of the first two or three which were put on before the organization was formed in Racine, Racine Four Minute men put on the campaign for every bulletin furnished by the National organization in Washington and the following table will serve to indicate just what the Racine Four Minute men talked about in 1917 and 1918 until their discharge in December 1918.

"Onward to Victory."
 "Second Liberty Loan."
 "Food Pledge."
 "Maintaining Morals and Morale."
 "Carrying the Message."
 "War Savings Stamps."
 "The Shipbuilder."
 "Eyes for the Navy."
 "The Danger of Democracy."
 "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address."
 "The Income Tax."
 "Farm and Garden."
 "President Wilson's Letter to Theaters."
 "Third Liberty Loan."
 "Organization."
 "Second Red Cross Campaign."
 "The Meaning of America."
 "Mobilizing America's Man Power."
 "Where Did You Get Your Facts?"
 "Certificates to Theater Members."
 "Register."
 "Four Minute Singing."
 "Fourth Liberty Loan."
 "Food Program for 1919."
 "Fire Prevention."
 "United War Work Campaign."
 "Red Cross Home Service."

"What Have We Won."

"Red Cross Christmas Roll Call."

"A Tribute to the Allies."

It is impossible to set an adequate value on the good accomplished in this patriotic service. Heavy calls were made upon their time but they responded willingly and cheerfully and the high standard of their work was reflected in the great aid given to the various drives.

Another organization which did good work during the war was the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion. This was a state society founded primarily to stamp out sedition by patriotic propaganda and, where deemed necessary, to take part in political campaigns to insure the election of loyal men to office. The main thing done was the distribution of literature from the Bureau of Public Information. Some 4,000,000 documents were thus distributed. The newspapers of the state were supplied with matter for publication, and the league offered to provide speakers for large gatherings in any part of the state. Walter S. Goodland of Racine was a vice-president of the legion.

Solving the Labor Problem

Wisconsin was first in carrying out the government's war labor program and received much praise from national authorities. George P. Hambrecht was State Director as well as chairman of the State Industrial commission. An agent of the United States Public Service Reserve was named in each county to assist in recruiting labor for essential industries. A community war labor board was named in each industrial center to handle labor questions and see that there was "a man for every necessary job." The position of the government was expressed thus: "If we can have enough shells in France we can blast our way to Berlin. To the extent that we fall behind in the supply of material, we shall have to make up the deficit from the living bodies of our young men. This is not rhetoric. It is cold, precise, military calculation. As soon as Americans realize it they will cease to carry on 'business as usual' and swarm into war work."

In every community hundreds of men were recruited for essential industries and placed in suitable positions. Toward the end of the war the hiring of common labor through other channels than these agencies was prohibited. The Racine employment office was in charge of Arthur P. Kuning, W. R. Levy, H. G. Presser, examiners, and Miss Anna Behrmann, superintendent of women's division.

The Community Labor board consisted of Arthur P. Kuning, chairman, Angus R. Callender and Miss Sarah Jelliffe, employers; William



PINAL CONTINGENT, FIRST QUOTA, MARCH 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1
 There were listed for entrainment the following:—Valentine Dittman, Leo M. Pfeiffer, Edward Miller, Gutragos Hurshestian, Galbenk Nalbantian, Earnest Aul, Milan Fedarian, Carl Erik, Rosario Devese, Mike Kalagian, Peter Fenger, Alex Azranu, Enrico Lucarelli, Frank Amanian, William A. Huoffner, Samuel M. Tabakman, Otto W. Tilly, Marjias Jensen, Edward J. Robey, Arsen Kalagian, Lester J. Clancy, Peter Zukowski, Albert Davis, Arthur E. Stephens, David Bratt, Hans P. Clausen, Alfred P. Pierce, Edwin Baker, Lambert Butterfield, Edward Jersiad, Frank Thos. Huelter.



QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 19, 1918 FROM BOARD NO 2
 There were listed for entrainment the following:—Henry D. Oleson, Carl Markwick, Marvin Nelson, Fred Jordan, William J. Pail, Fred Reinholz, Frank Gooding, Alfred I. Skovland, William Henneman, Joseph B. Zabozvaki, John Kurianowicz, Michael Skubowski, Stanislas Kowalek, Gerhard Injasonian, Bronslaw Demborvski, Adolph Palevski, Peter A. Michelson, Matthew J. Weber, Michael Pavlik, Nicholas J. Kieda, Edward Hargb, Price Charles Lundblad, Otto A. Mannfeldt, George H. Larson, Permas Shadrin, Maurice I. Plank, William Gedenert, Casper Weber, Charles Waelmister, Harry W. Ebert, Peter Plankowski, Peter Louwer, John Blunk, Albert J. Jensen, Phillip A. Theissen, Ashaji Bangs, Joseph Hoers, Harold Jansson, Constant Knuts, John Joseph Bieck, Jr., Reinhold Forwast, Peter James Hartman, Matthew F. Gilson, Irwin A. Bergman.

H. Sommers and Miss Sadie Devine, employes.

The local branch of the United States Public Service Reserve consisted of Warren H. Walker, G. A. Kanters, John Konnack, Russell S. Olson, Walter H. Reed, Frank Starbuck and D. E. Callender.

E. A. Polley of Rochester was the county labor agent.

Isabel Swantz of Union Grove was county director of the Boys' Working Reserve, designed to aid farmers during vacation periods.

With the first approach of cold weather in October, 1917, the government asked a survey of the fuel situation in all parts of the country. While it was desired to provide enough fuel to keep American homes comfortable, it was essential that necessary industries be supplied with all the coal they needed, that trains and ships be kept moving and, if necessary, that provision be made to export fuel to our Allies.

The County Council of Defense appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Mehder, M. J. Pettit and William Horlick, Jr., to investigate local conditions. It seemed probable that Racine had sufficient coal in sight for the winter, but the question had to be viewed from a national standpoint and every possible energy exerted to conserve the supply. The winter proved to be the most severe in many years.

The Council of Defense finally created a County Fuel Administration consisting of F. Lee Norton, Herbert F. Johnson and James V. Rohan. The state sent a commissioner to Washington to represent the governor in an effort to secure shipment of coal to lake ports. By vigorous action, the county administration was able to procure through that channel enough fuel to obviate the danger of a fuel famine, but citizens resorted almost entirely to use of soft coal for furnaces. Wood also became popular as fuel during the war and people who had not swung an axe in forty years were glad to obtain a wagon load of chunks for use in furnace or stove. The Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company was a big fac-

tor in preventing a fuel famine, for it manufactured hundreds of tons of coke weekly as a by-product of its gas plant. Wagons were often lined up all night near the plant waiting for the opening of the yards in the morning, when the night's output would be ready to distribute. The company sold the coke as fast as it was made, reserving only the right to give priority to the needs of hospitals, public institutions and homes where there were sick persons or little children. It also limited deliveries to one ton at a time.

Fortunately the winter of 1918-1919 was very mild and the supply of coal received here up to the time of the armistice agreement was ample to carry the city through until spring.

To conserve fuel the public everywhere resorted to such methods as "lightless nights," "lightless streets" during the greater part of the night, and the elimination of electric signs, lights in show windows, etc. When this tended to cause people to seek substitutes for lights obtained from the use of coal, the government actually prevented a shortage of gasoline for warships, motor transport and aeroplanes by decreeing that no gasoline should be used on Sundays by civilians. It was not a law—only a request—yet no law was ever more strictly observed or enforced. A man riding in an automobile on Sunday was hooted, scoffed at and perhaps assaulted. A few had forgotten the edict on the first gasolineless Sabbath, but they never forgot it again. One experience with a stern public sentiment was enough.

The patriotic people operated furnaces in their homes only when absolutely necessary during the war. There were certain days upon which no stores were to be heated. Small things, these seem, yet in the aggregate amounting to huge sums for the whole country. And it was these small things, earnestly and enthusiastically carried into effect by all the people, which enabled America to go through the war with a minimum of suffering and without ruining her normal industrial structure and upsetting her habits of life for all time.

CHAPTER XIV

RACINE'S FINANCIAL OFFERING

THERE were many remarkable features connected with the financing of the war by the sale of government bonds to the people of the country. Racine county's experience in finance is like that of other places, excepting that it was a pioneer in some respects and conducted its campaigns more efficiently than most communities.

In previous wars it had been customary to sell war bonds to banking houses, which undertook to dispose of them, for a premium, to wealthy investors. Taking a hint from the methods used in Europe, the United States started out to make as many people as possible owners of the bonds. This would give every family a new sort of personal interest in the conflict and in the welfare of government. It offered additional opportunity for spreading government propaganda. Immense amounts must be paid in interest on the bonds, and it was felt that this should go to as many people as possible, inasmuch as everyone would have to assist in redeeming the paper later on. Instead of paying fiscal agents to sell them, the interest rate could be made more attractive to the prospective purchaser, at no greater cost to the government. Finally, it was believed that everyone was anxious to help as best he could, and the people would welcome this method of aiding the forces in the field.

The first big problem was that of educating the masses to the character and purpose of bonds. Probably not one in five hundred men had ever owned one. This universal ignorance of long term investments made the progress of the first loan slow. The difficulty decreased with each succeeding loan until by the time the Victory loan was floated in the spring of 1919 there was no one who did not know all about the advantages of government bonds.

The first loan demonstrated, however, that merely offering the bonds for sale at banks and other places would not answer the pur-

pose. Volunteer salesmen must go into the offices and homes, explaining the project and appealing to the patriotism of the individuals. There were few who could raise the objection of poverty, for the bonds were in denominations as low as \$50 and \$100, and were to be sold on the installment plan. By the practice of economy, which the nation demanded of everyone anyway, a bond was within the reach of all who were earning money or obtaining any sort of an income. To overcome the last possible obstacle, the banks were willing to loan money to those temporarily unable to buy, but who wanted to do so.

When the loans began to be floated, there was one question which was in the mind of thinking men: What effect will it have upon our banks to draw out these millions of dollars in deposits and have the vast sums sent away to be used for government purposes? It did seem as though it might decrease the deposits to almost nothing. However, the banks saw their duty, and from the start of the war asked for no quarter in this respect. They knew the government must have the money, and if it closed them up in the process they would take their medicine. Incidentally, they proposed to handle the bookkeeping for the installment payments, and subscribe to large amounts of bonds themselves.

Without waiting to put the details in their proper chronological order, a summary of the effect of the bond sales upon the banks of the county will show the unexpected climax:

Deposits in Racine city banks	
Oct. 31, 1914	\$ 7,296,794.44
Deposits in same banks June	
30, 1919	13,498,450.79
Deposits in country banks Oct.	
31, 1914	2,539,517.50
Deposits in same banks June	
30, 1919	4,028,937.40

A total gain in deposits of \$ 7,691,076.26

But during that same period the people had bought Liberty Bonds of the value of \$16,201,000.00.

These figures indicate that the people of the county gained in actual money wealth something like \$23,892,000 during the war, for the bonds they bought were as good as gold when the victory came to the banners of the American army. Of course there should be subtracted from that amount the unknown sums previously hoarded in homes.

The people had more money than ever, the banks had prospered beyond all precedent, wages were high (and prices also) and all this in spite of the fact that the nation was turning its energies to the manufacture of things meant only for destruction, and 4,000,000 of the most efficient men of the nation had been engaged in unproductive employment in army and navy.

Before the war started in Europe, statesmen said it could not begin because the financial condition of the countries involved was too poor to permit of a titanic struggle such as was forecast.

After the war opened, many financiers said it could not continue many weeks, because every belligerent nation would be bankrupt and unable to supply their armies and navies with necessities.

They were wrong. No belligerent did without a single gun, a single ship or a single round of ammunition because of lack of money. Germany, surrounded as she was by the encircling ring of her enemies, had millions and millions in gold ready to buy everything she needed if the means could only be found to import them. Great Britain and France were able to purchase every item they wanted in America and in other neutral countries. Their only limitation was in the number of vessels in which to carry the goods across the seas. They could have paid for any number of ships if there were any to be bought. The credit of every nation remained ample. All that was necessary was to mortgage the future for as many generations as was deemed sufficient. Lack of money did not bother them as much as it did the Confederate States, which fought for three years after they were bankrupt in 1862.

America had profited immensely from the war up to the time of her entry into it. Foreign gold and paper came in great quantities to pay for war supplies, and there was nothing the belligerent nations had to offer us in exchange for the goods, excepting money.

Our imports almost ceased. As a result our own money stayed at home. Millions of dollars annually remained here which in normal times would have been expended in foreign travel and for the purchase of such luxuries and souvenirs as travellers are accustomed to purchase.

The people of this country, watching the struggle abroad, were more cautious of expenditures. Factories were inclined to save their profits instead of expanding during such unsettled times. Individuals cut down expenses.

When we entered the war the habits of economy became more pronounced among the masses. The government needed supplies promptly and spent money lavishly to get quick results. Protected by government contracts, many manufacturing concerns expanded their plants and hired all the men they could get. Farmers raised more, and were paid higher rates than ever under government guarantee of prices. Everyone who worked prospered. Only the soldier, the sailor and the people living on small fixed incomes suffered financially from the war. As so often happens, some people made fortunes through favorable war contracts, and many, indeed, earned them by their services, sorely needed. Many wealthy men gave their services to the government at a salary of \$1 a year.

In Racine, people who had been in the habit of spending their money in larger cities remained at home. Travelling was discouraged. Economy was urged. Money earned here was either spent here or banked. Factories making war supplies drew back to Racine much of the money which had been sent away for Liberty bonds. Other plants manufacturing lines outside of war supplies were busy supplying customers with tractors, farm machinery, motors, and hundreds of other products which were necessary to carrying on the nation's business.

They brought added millions of money to town. Even those concerns whose output was limited by government order appeared to prosper because of increased prices.

A veritable "wheel of fortune" resulted; a circular chain of finance. The people saved money and bought bonds, which enabled the government to buy supplies here and elsewhere, which gave local factories lots of work, which brought money to the city, which was paid out in wages and dividends, which were again invested in bonds, and so on. Just as the banks of Germany were overflowing with



There were listed for entrainment the following:—Raymond M. Zinnen, Oscar C. Hedding, Edward B. Held, Edward J. Ritter, Carl Svanlingsson, Hector D. Paton, Geo. D. Miller, Samuel Pausor, Reinhold Ager, Martin Warynkiewicz, Albert C. Sittig, John Gentile, Abner F. Quick, Anton Wisniewski, Frank Naswlat, Carl Howard Land.

QUOTA FOR FORT RILEY JUNE 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2



There were listed for entrainment the following:—Holt Byron, John J. Kinnorup, James H. Doherty, Oscar Volk, Stanley Krusinski, Conrad A. Larson, Christ E. Nelson, Chas. E. Miller, John Remmert, Kasimer Krossen, Samuel R. Harrison, Mark Jerome Mielchinsky, Nels C. Holtzard, Felix Kemnura, Henry A. Mandersfeld, Christian F. Larson, Carl N. Probst, Walter Gill, Stanley L. Stolberich, Herman C. Jensen, Rudolph Peltier, Isador Salomon, Albert J. Held, Nick Zanko, Denny Edward Nelson, Robert Kowalsky, Thomas E. Foxwell, Anton Glincke, Joe Klise, George C. Dae, Ole C. Nelson, Harry H. Beth, Hurbe O'Malley, Nektar Nechudian, Joseph Zambczyk, William Pieper, Charles J. Judd, Hans Nielson, James H. Graham, Joseph Curry, Frederick Zerk.

QUOTA FOR COLUMBUS BARRACKS JULY 6, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

money after four years of devastating warfare, so the banks of Racine found themselves expanded beyond their wildest dreams by the very process which had seemed more likely to reduce them to the proportions of a village counting house.

Of course, some one has to pay for the expense of the war. Future generations of Americans will do it in part. The present generation is doing it now. But the customary post-war decrease in the value of money already has tended to make the burden much easier than might have been expected. It is not hard to pay a debt of \$1 with a \$1 which is worth only half in labor or goods what it was when the debt was contracted. In 1914 a dollar was a third of a day's pay for skilled mechanics in many lines. It was the equivalent of a bushel of wheat. In 1919 the dollar used to pay off the debt, was but a sixth of the same mechanic's daily wage. It took less than half a bushel of the farmer's wheat to pay off his dollar of indebtedness.

The United States financed the war largely by bonds. The five issues amounted to \$18,500,000,000. The amount was huge, but every issue was over-subscribed. In the case of the last two or three, it required only a couple of weeks to sell them all.

For the entire country, the per capita sales averaged \$162.54. In Racine county, the average sale per capita was \$192.40, or 147 per cent of the amount of bonds allotted to the county. Of the total, the banks of the city of Racine themselves subscribed to \$1,696,100. The other banks of the county took bonds worth \$262,350. The city banks took rather more than their share according to the percentage of deposits, while those outside of the city took less. All together, they absorbed 11½ per cent of the county's total of bonds.

Following is a tabulation showing the dates of the various bond issues during the war, the amount of them allotted to this county, the number of individual purchasers, and the value of the bonds bought:

Date	Quota	Buyers	Amount
May, 1917.....	\$ 941,000	6,663	\$ 1,815,350
Oct., 1917.....	2,646,000	9,418	3,384,350
Apr., 1918.....	1,641,000	20,394	3,360,200
Oct., 1918.....	3,601,800	23,224	4,427,050
Apr., 1919.....	2,776,400	18,330	3,214,050
Total	\$11,606,200	78,029	\$16,201,000

Every loan saw Racine county "go over the top" with a large margin to spare. In the third loan, floated just as the American army

was preparing to take a major part in the operations in France and the first large casualty lists were beginning to appear, the county subscribed to bonds amounting to 221 per cent of the quota assigned. There were 20,394 individual subscribers. This percentage was never equalled, but the total sales and number of subscribers was exceeded on the fourth loan, floated just at the time that Germany was being crushed beneath the weight of the American armies this money was helping to equip and supply.

The Council of Defense was appealed to by the government to handle the first loan, in May, 1917. No instructions were given or advice offered. The county was asked to take \$941,000, which seemed a pretty big sum at the time. A committee consisting of F. Lee Norton, W. H. Armstrong, H. N. Bacon, Warren J. Davis, W. C. Hood, A. F. Erickson, William Horlick, Jr., O. W. Johnson, F. J. Osius, L. J. Quinn, H. J. Rogers and John Weichers was appointed to plan the sales.

It was decided to try selling the bonds over the counter at the banks. To assist in this, advertising space was used in newspapers and the banks themselves urged their customers to invest. In three weeks a third of the issue was sold, but as the campaign was to close June 15, it was realized that something must be done to speed matters up, and it was also appreciated that what was needed was the education of the people to both the necessity and the wisdom of buying the Liberty bonds.

It was to assist in the advertising of this loan that the huge Loyalty parade was held on May 29, 1917. Business was suspended and practically the entire city participated in this parade, despite a drizzling rain. On June 7 the loan committee called a meeting of a number of business men and it was decided to finish up the campaign with a week's drive similar to those organized in years past to raise large sums of money for local institutions. In substance, this involved the appointment of a central executive board which would appeal to wealthy people and factories, and a large number of "teams" of five workers each, headed by a "major," who would by dint of numbers be able to make a rapid canvass of houses, stores and factories. This sort of organization was formed roughly and the members of the teams were carefully coached in the educational talks which must be given to the people, if the bonds were to be sold.

Although the plan was hastily adopted, it sent Racine county "over the top" within the



QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT MAY 27, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Tony Girardin, Ernest F. Bohrend, Robert W. Prater, Kasanler Bazylewicz, Bill Budnoy, Frank Wojciechowski, Stanislas Mochlewicz, Ernest A. Peterson, Clifford C. Bucknham, Alfred Johnson, Kemben Mayer, Peter Laska, Hans L. N. Sertling, Henry C. Struck, Aloysius W. Pfeiffer, Harrie E. Stollberg, William P. Olson, Ben A. Misch, William Elchik, Frank P. Tuttle, Alex Zvonicky, Elmer A. Knudson, Joseph Zabelsky, Michael Mawelock, Alex Hritzky, Stryaid Rasmussen, Dominik Cerqua, Frank Vanchevyk, Sidney Clarence Wells, Walter Gill, John Albert Erickson, John Kleibel, Carl A. Hansen, Wadlock Goretzki, Wilhelm Dahke, John Mikolaczuk, Tony Warriz, Christ Christensen, Jerome George Melshke, Peter Friant, Edward Andrew Butzine, Frank Waldemar Swanson, Edward Peter Karodevnaik, Ernest F. Orjlsch, Walter Gedeisen, John Baumloch, George Fohalt, Richard Samuel Blackburn, John Bankasaska, Mark Hurn, John Bandholtz, Henry C. Bredtke, Henry Adam Small, Gasarow Hagopian, Isaac Carason, James A. Thompson, William Whowell, Andrew C. Thoresen, Sam Hiles Armstrong, Charles Anderson, Kerewcus Karahalew, George Cramer, Otto Lee, Donald Bain Harcus, Otto Kautz, Ignatius Jaskowski, Joseph Raddik, John Lamb, Peter Wm. Jacobs, August Peterson, James A. Perhins, Frank Nowatny, James Jos. Ryan, Robt. Wm. Olson, Arthur A. Pieper, Frank Leo Laskowski, John C. Lange, Anton Klemm, Viktor Bongard, Arthur H. Kramer, Peter A. Johnson, Felix John Zaris, Mathias Manderfeldt, Apker Markarian, Joseph B. Nelson, Mieczyslaw Antoniewicz, John Postarner, Loyel F. Dinnauer, Antony Phnutz, Clarence D. Fritchie, Alfred W. Kahm, Lawrence Nelson.

week, and not only that but the subscriptions were almost double the allotment. These pioneer workers had answered the question of how to do it, and thereafter the subscription of Liberty loans was never a matter for worry in Racine county.

Other problems than the mere amount of money to be gotten did arise, however. It was desired that everyone should become a partner of the government in this war enterprise, and as time went on the faithful solicitors not only tried to over-subscribe their quota, but they "hitched their wagon to a star" and proposed to devote their utmost efforts to see that everyone in the whole county owned at least one bond.

While this was not accomplished literally, perhaps, the total sales to 78,029 subscribers in five drives indicate that they did not fall far short of their goal. In the first loan little attempt was made to sell bonds outside of the city.

When announcement was made regarding the second loan, the people of this and every other community received a jolt. They had decided that by hard work they could duplicate the result of the first campaign, in spite of the fact that many had subscribed to an amount which they felt was their limit. But they drew a deep breath when they were informed that Racine county's quota this time would be three times as great as before, or \$2,646,000. The solicitation of such an amount of money was by all odds the biggest thing ever attempted in the county. However, there was no faltering. It had to be done, and it was deemed wise to take another leaf from the book of peace-time solicitors and do it quickly. It was resolved to finish it in one week.

On Oct. 3, 1917, a meeting was held at the Commercial club to perfect an organization for selling the bonds. J. V. Rohan, John Dwight, Otis W. Johnson, F. Lee Norton and Herbert F. Johnson formed the executive board. O. W. Johnson was chosen as general chairman. J. V. Rohan was given charge of the work in the city, and Peter J. Myers of the work in the rest of the county. John Weichers was to have charge of solicitation in factories. Mrs. John W. Owen, chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense agreed to organize the women to assist. At another meeting on Oct. 13 it was decided to incorporate the Boy Scout troops into the Liberty Loan organization, and they did fine work in all subsequent drives.

The second campaign began Oct. 15, and at

noon that day the captains of the various teams reported about \$800,000, or very nearly a third of the quota, subscribed. By Thursday, Oct. 18, only \$100,000 was needed. On the following day the quota was \$125,000 over-subscribed, and the workers decided to keep on so as to overcome a possible shortage elsewhere. By Saturday night sales of \$3,384,350 were recorded.

It was six months later when the third loan was floated, and Racine surpassed all its previous records. The drive was fixed for the week beginning April 13. It opened with a half holiday. All places of business were closed in the afternoon, and at 2:30 o'clock there was a huge civic parade, headed by a naval band from Great Lakes naval station, and including nearly 16,000 men and women. More than 1,500 marched under the banner of the Red Cross society. Business institutions were represented by floats. Two features were a huge replica of a howitzer, and a "life-sized" tank, bristling with guns. These were made at the plant of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. After the parade a great mass meeting was held at Lakeside auditorium, where W. S. Goodland of Racine, Clarence Darrow of Chicago and others delivered patriotic addresses.

The first meeting and luncheon for workers was held the following day, Tuesday, and it was reported that sales of \$1,000,000 worth of bonds had been made. Before the end of the week the whole quota was taken, and it was agreed to double it. The workers went at the job with a whoop, and continued the campaign for another five days until the total had reached \$3,360,200, or 221 per cent of the allotment. Hardly a family could be found which had not invested in one or more bonds, and those who did fail to buy were marked from that time forth.

Just as the families who had boys in the army would not give aid and sympathy to "slackers" desiring to evade service, so those who had "given until it hurt" would accept no excuses from those who were unwilling to loan their money to the government in time of need. Refusing to purchase a bond, or trying to sell it after it was purchased, was looked upon as a despicable act, and mere excuses did not serve to clear the name of the offender. The selling of the bonds was discouraged because it was thus passed on to a person who might otherwise have purchased from the government, and was now unable to do so.

One man was subjected to very severe criticism. He bought a considerable quantity of bonds—perhaps \$10,000—later sold \$9,000 of



QUOTA SENT OUT SEPTEMBER 6, 1917 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Marius E. J. Wisby, Erwin H. Sorenson, Cornelius Rooney, William R. Raney, Olaf J. A. Furrenes.



QUOTA FOR CAMP SHERMAN AUGUST 26, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank J. Kaiser, Edward Kunz, Charles L. Erickson, James Aceto, Jim Sabo, Herbert H. Stoffen, Nasar Dadian, Renzo Cogliardo.



QUOTA FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

The following were listed for entrainment:—Edward Jos. Ruetz, Herbert C. Heffert, John M. Albino, Louis L. Nielsen, Gerald O. Bernard, Floyd P. Shephard, George W. Bartlett, George B. Gates, George R. Spangenberg, Joseph Fucilla, John Andersen, Walter C. Schubert, Romain Lonage, Wallace E. Beumann, Aaron C. Matson, Stanley Beguszewicz, Nicholas Baddaker. Those shown in the picture are:—Byron A. Gere, Fred Wm. Schacht, Franklin A. Schacht, Harold V. Brown, Edward J. Cashman.

them for \$8,700. He felt willing to stand the loss of the \$300 and thought his action all right. The public felt differently, however. They pointed out that he had received praise for making a generous purchase of bonds. Therefore he should keep them. The men who bought of him would have then been able to buy \$8,700 worth of bonds from the regular salesmen and thus increase the county's showing. In other words, the original buyer had obtained considerable advertising for the sum of \$300 and had sidestepped his obligation. He was bitterly spoken of by all who heard the story.

Bonds were supposed to be purchased to the very limit of one's ability, and then were to be kept. That was the unwritten rule. To do otherwise would be like a soldier hiring a substitute, and this was prohibited absolutely by law.

The government desired that the bonds be held by as many persons as possible. It would have prohibited traffic in them were it not that they had to be negotiable to be a desirable investment for the future. So public sentiment was depended upon to do what could not be done by law.

The county was presented with a service flag bearing a bar for each time the county went "over the top" on a drive. For doubling the quota in the third loan, it received a star on its flag.

The fourth loan was floated in October, 1918. The end of the war was in sight if America continued to exert every ounce of effort. It was believed that the way the people responded to this new demand for loans would have an appreciable effect upon our Allies as well as our enemies. By this time the people knew all about bonds. The need for education had passed. All were prepared to give and give again to the very end of their resources.

The campaign opened on October 8 with practically the same organization as before. Nearly two-thirds of the quota was subscribed the first day. Enthusiasm ran high at the meeting of workers. Following an address by Mr. Rohan, he was authorized by unanimous vote to send a telegram to President Wilson declaring: "We are unanimous in demanding unconditional surrender as the only terms to be considered."

On Friday the quota of \$3,601,000 had been surpassed by \$300,000. On the following day another half million dollars was reported. Of all the campaigns, this was the easiest from the standpoint of the solicitors. Former sub-

scriptions were duplicated, then doubled and tripled without argument or urging.

Prior to the opening of the campaign, cards had been prepared showing what each person had bought before. No one could make any false claims about his former record on bonds, if he wanted to. Various devices invented elsewhere to humiliate "slackers," such as "yellow tickets," painting a house yellow, visits by "night riders," etc., were not needed in this county to obtain the desired total of sales. In a few instances some rather harsh language was used to men who still maintained that their interest in the war did not warrant them investing money in Liberty bonds. But not even people of pro-German tendencies cared to be brought to public attention through their failure to do this much for their country.

Five months after war ended, the fifth, or Victory Loan, was floated by the government. It was required to close up the war, bring the troops back home, and pay for many of the things used in bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion.

Now that the fighting and the shouting had become things of the past it was suspected that it might be rather difficult to sell the county's quota of \$2,776,400. The fears were not realized. The same workers as before assumed the task on April 25, 1919. Within two days the county had almost subscribed its full share, and by the end of the week all localities were able to report the task completed. The subscriptions totaled \$3,214,050. Considering the conditions, this result was perhaps the most remarkable of any in the history of the five drives for funds.

The men who devoted their time and best efforts to the accomplishment of the Liberty Loan work are deserving of great praise. Their task was hard, often disagreeable and had no reward beyond the knowledge of a duty well done.

It is impossible to give the names of all who participated in every Loan campaign. There were some who were appointed to teams, and then dropped because they failed to give the necessary time to it. Some worked diligently in some campaigns, and were prevented from doing so in others, by reason of illness, absence from the city or pressure of other affairs.

In the main, however, the organization remained the same throughout the year and the list of Victory Loan workers presented herewith is also fairly representative of all the other drives:

O. W. Johnson, Racine County Chairman.
J. V. Rohan, City of Racine Chairman.



QUOTA FOR KANSAS CITY, BELOIT AND MADISON AUGUST 14, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Thomas E. Benjamin, Elmer Bergereit, Norman Andersen, Gust Newman, Raymond J. Matterer, Stephen Daffey, Irving Johnson, Hugh E. Kavan, Curtis O. Hall, John C. Knutson, Maurice J. Cronin, Richard Kruppstadt, Joseph H. Winkle, Otto Jaakulsky, Roy Peterson, Elmer Christensen, Hugh M. Costello, Raymond Thiesen, Raymond Kasanen, Andrew Simonsen, Tom Ralabanka, Carl Bowen, William G. Zacharias, George Knoll, Christ Nelson, Alvin Thompson, Michael Lavstorf, George Robery, Walter Butzine, Alfred H. Sorensen, Howard Peterson, Edwin E. Wood, Erick C. Haened, Keuben G. Duda, John Neumann, George B. Bluff.



QUOTA FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS AUGUST 9, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Oreon Samllan, Leahl H. Schoening, Arthur E. Paulke, William LaMore, Fred Kraeger, Sam Strai, Calaspepe Marjore, Hartan Kasmulan, Leonard Behndichs, John Riob, Charles S. Lawrence, Frank Brusha, John Halvorsen, Eserfal Anttradan.

P. J. Myers, Chairman Outside of Racine City.

Horace Sims, Chairman Speakers' Bureau.

Arthur Simonson, Publicity Chairman.

Executive Committee—F. Lee Norton, chairman; M. H. Pettit, A. J. Lunt, Arthur Simonson, O. W. Johnson, J. V. Rohan, H. F. Johnson, Warren J. Davis, F. J. Osius, J. H. Dwight, George Murphy, W. H. Loomis, Horace Sims.

First Ward—David Winters, major; William Pultz, J. R. Powers, Edward Zahn, Edward Schowalter, Fred Hermans.

First and Eighth Wards—A. F. Erickson, major; M. N. Gales, E. E. Gittins, W. E. French, F. J. Hermes, J. A. Christensen.

Second Ward—E. E. Russell, A. A. Steel, O. J. Thomas, L. P. Munroe, Elmer Durgin.

Third Ward—R. E. Browne, major; G. G. Jones, P. Walter Peterson, T. J. Dickinson, Oscar Hoppe.

Fourth Ward—Thomas A. Fagan, major; George L. Buck, Sol Haas, Fred Greene, E. B. Funston, Fred Bauman, F. A. Morey, Robert Sieber, George Caystile, Edward Freeman, P. T. Stoffel, V. Joseph Jandl.

Fifth Ward—C. R. Nevin, major; John Carls, Leslie Fowler, A. G. Hermes, Frank R. Starbuck, N. Rice.

Sixth Ward—E. B. Hand, major; P. H. Batten, W. J. McElroy, Elmer C. Green, J. H. Brannum, W. F. McGregor, Jerome I. Case, John Reid, Arthur Ehrlich, Fred Laper, D. B. Eisendrath, George B. Wilson.

Seventh Ward—John A. Brown, major; John Peterson, Frank Weiss, Ernest Mrkvicka, Joseph Dollister, Peter Nelson, R. M. Harbridge.

Ninth Ward—W. T. Dooley, major; George Due, N. C. Christensen, Dan Casterton, Robert Hindley, Mathew Keefe, C. C. Mortenson, C. E. Pollard, L. W. Smith, W. R. Gittings, Edward Acklam, Josiah Hocking.

Tenth Ward—Boyd Adams, major; J. F. Bickel, A. A. Bishop, W. E. Loomis, Frank Rogers.

Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards—Warren H. Walker, major; R. P. Howell, A. H. Harris, M. L. Blodgett, A. H. Black, C. W. Chapin, Otto Hueffner, Arthur Schroeder, W. A. Walker, C. B. Cook, Thomas Lloyd, James Pritchard, Fulton Thompson, N. C. Nelson, Jerome Ritter, W. F. Kisow, Fred Haumerson, Will Rohan, William Richardson, W. F. Sawyer, A. H. Barnes, James Bennett, D. Eugene Callender, Caleb Olson, James Collier, Horace Sims, John Pugh, Matt Cooper, William Osborne, A. A. Guilbert, Louis Horvath.

Thirteenth Ward—W. H. Carpenter, major;

J. S. Hart, J. M. Jones, John Sieb, E. McAvoy, Fred Foster, N. Christensen, Edward Cahoon, E. J. Harvey, Henry Wiegand, J. D. Rowland.

Fifteenth Ward—Harold Smith, major; A. J. Kroupa, B. J. Rohan, Joseph Kaiser, J. E. Bright, George Schmitz, J. H. Asdahl, E. H. Wadewitz, M. E. Erskine, L. J. Quinn.

Lakeside—I. Friedman, major; William Smieding, Jr., W. C. Davis, Charles Van Ornum, W. F. Walker, W. S. Goodland.

County Employees—W. C. Palmer, major; John J. Barry, Martin Christensen, George Kehl.

City Employees—George Jorgenson, major; P. H. Connolley, August Eisenhut, Charles Ryba, James Cape, H. C. Baker, C. E. Longenecker.

Factory Team—M. H. Pettit, major; Warren Walker, F. J. Kidd, Harold Freeman, A. R. Calendar, R. C. Rueschaw, P. H. Batten, W. E. Loomis, George Wherry, D. B. Eisendrath, R. P. Howell, C. A. Armstrong, A. H. Barnes, F. R. Pettit, B. M. Pettit.

Women's Committee Chairman—Mrs. John W. Owen.

First Ward—Mrs. Joseph Mrkvicka, major; Mrs. W. P. Pultz, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, Mrs. Fred Laper, Mrs. A. A. Mack, Mrs. L. V. Hinds.

Second Ward—Mrs. T. F. Powers, major; Mrs. W. B. Robinson, Mrs. J. Lawton, Mrs. William H. Armstrong, Mrs. E. R. Wagoner.

Third Ward—Mrs. W. J. Payne, major; Mrs. Harry Campbell, Miss Rose Tears, Miss Clara Driver, Mrs. Harry Mann.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. Joseph Prostednik, major; Mrs. John Konnak, Mrs. Jacob Baumstark, Mrs. Rose Jensen, Mrs. Sidney Mikulecky, Mrs. John Burkert.

Fifth Ward—Mrs. Jens Jensen, major; Miss Louise Jensen, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Chynoweth, Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Mrs. Holger Bing.

Sixth Ward—Mrs. W. C. Dow, major; Mrs. Charles Van Ornum, Mrs. Marshal Moses, Miss Camille Bennett, Mrs. Charles Nelson, Mrs. Charles Killian.

Seventh Ward—Mrs. W. S. Dooley, major; Mrs. John Lutz, Mrs. F. W. Archer, Mrs. George Herzog.

Eighth Ward—Mrs. Matt Wilke, major; Mrs. George E. Peterson, Mrs. E. F. Hilker, Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. Alva Foster, Mrs. G. E. Gustafson, Mrs. Gruetzmacher.

Ninth Ward—Mrs. M. J. Goepfert, major; Mrs. George Goepfert, Miss Olga Rasmussen, Mrs. Louis Nelson, Mrs. Charles Kammerer.

Tenth Ward—Mrs. Joseph D. Williams, major; Mrs. H. C. Lawton, Mrs. Fred Fair,



QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 3, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Robert J. Chappell, Louis Wesa, John H. Rulle, Frederick C. Nielsen, Leo E. Draves, Siglfrido Governatori, Percy S. DeBrier, Lorin W. Clark, Ray W. Blatz, George Miller, Geo. Halbarstadt, G. B. Rierson, David Wright, Harry F. Krupp, Joseph Summers, C. Ploczek, J. J. Schwartz, Ed. Amundson, M. Catapana.



QUOTA FOR SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUGUST 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—John A. Thorgensen, Adolph H. Knolle, Lars K. Meyer, Joseph J. Mastlaus, Edwin Schuk, William H. Sheok, Elner Hansen, William H. Kwapil.



QUOTA FOR CAMP TAYLOR AUGUST 2, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—A. C. Wasilewski, Camelo Minutte, Arthur A. Pahl, Howard L. Machia, George B. Sleigh, Henry Cipar, John Halverson, Esgeial Antrastian, Walter E. Anderson, Gaetone Presta, Frank Bahdatz, Bernard Loemer, Hans Frina, Adolph P. Zimprich, Pater Rasmussen, Austin Jannes Craney, James Gibbs, John Bohrmann, Harry Alpersen, Joe Tappy, Hugus Melkesian, Pietro Carraro, Peter N. Boye, Frank Lia, Reinhold Hepte, Carl B. Thompson, Arthur Francis, Ben Silvermann, Frank J. Schlicsmann, Paul F. Wolff Jr., Nick J. Jerger, Sahag Kaiserlian, Raffaele Nicotera, Herbert Falk, Irving F. James, George Jensen, Adolph Hoppe, Henry Quastheim, Chas. Lamar, Howard Layton, Joseph Zabac, Charles W. Arndt, Frederick E. Coles, Harry Maidena.

Mrs. W. C. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Van Ornum, Mrs. John R. Powers, Miss Tessie Mooney.

Eleventh Ward—Mrs. S. Sklute, major; Mrs. Frank Miller, Mrs. L. F. Miller, Miss Bessie Spence.

Twelfth Ward—Miss Ada Johnson, major; Miss Amanda Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. P. Vreeland, Mrs. Charles Personette, Mrs. E. E. Bailey.

Thirteenth Ward—Mrs. R. L. Soule, major; Mrs. W. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Andrew Dietrich, Mrs. A. T. Kerr, Mrs. Louis Swenson, Mrs. William Pauli, Mrs. Menzo Wait.

Fourteenth Ward—Mrs. C. W. Carter, major; Mrs. Boyd Adams, Mrs. Mary Rohan, Mrs. Raymond Weins.

Fifteenth Ward—Mrs. E. A. Taylor, major; Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. John Pugh, Jr., Miss Josephine Carroll, Mrs. E. C. Billings, Miss Frances Herzog, Miss Margaret Eaton.

Burlington—H. A. Runkel, Eda Meinhardt, Albert Meinhardt, Herbert A. Moussa, George A. Uebele, John T. Prash, G. C. Rasch, Fred Itzen, C. Roy McCanna, Walter Keebler, H. E. Zimmermann, L. H. Zimmermann, W. R. Dever, F. N. Brehm, Mrs. G. A. Harper, Mrs. J. W. Powers, Miss Minnie Schwaller, Mrs. J. M. Christenson, Rev. P. H. Dreis, Rev. T. P. Hilbourne, Mrs. John T. Prash, Ralph Storey, William Rosenberg, Fred L. Wilson, Robert Southey, John C. Yonk, Dr. W. A. Prouty, I. G. Wheeler, George W. Waller.

Caledonia—Frank McCullough, John D. Danek, Arthur Kittinger, George L. Smith, Joseph Smerchek, Q. P. Sand, W. C. Robotka, Joseph Stephan, Philip Siegel, N. H. Fuhrman, Leonard Thelen, Herman Erbe, Joseph Peterka, John Kovar, Mat Matson, Joseph W. Mikulecky, John Spang, John Smerchek, Alex Sand, G. J. Ellis, Patrick Williams, Vincent Novak, Sr., A. L. Thomas, Hub Sebastian, William Ulrich, Frank Morris, W. G. Lorence, Arthur Peklo, Edward Robotka, Paul Smerchek, Ruebin Klofanda, George Bouska, Frank Kwapil, Ernest Frudenwald, Erwin Halter, Albert H. Braun, Frank Peterka, Edward Schelling.

Burlington Township—William Beck, Leo Albright, William K. Bushnell, George J. Bieneman, Mrs. Louise A. Gunningham, Jacob Kramer, D. A. Warren, William Bauman, Frank Boschert, Newton Bottemley, Nettie E. Karcher.

Norway Township—H. F. Johnson, Robert Smiley, Albert Smiley, Albert Andersen, Martin Anderson, H. J. Ellertson, Albert Malchin, Jul. Christenson, J. E. Jacobson, J. A. Jacobson, Thomas Overson, J. L. English, J. A. Anderson, Thos. Hanson, Abe Storley, Harvey

Britton, H. P. Olson, Theodore Bauer, O. M. Johnson, J. J. Buckstorf, Albert Hanson.

Corliss—A. G. Cady, Charles Nystrom, E. H. Christensen, J. E. Christensen, M. H. Lee, J. T. Lee, J. L. Holm, Joseph Weber, H. M. Lingsweiler, Elmer Acklam, Chris Jacobsen, William Osborne, J. C. Burns, J. W. Simmons, Louis Kradwell, Harry Sorenson, Louis Rasmussen, A. O. Spear, John Hanson, M. H. Herzog.

Waterford Village—Charles E. Frost, George Sopham, Arthur Smith, Walter Jones, William Sanders, G. W. Schenkenberg, Edward Leakee, Ernest Miller, J. D. Roberts, Walter Belt, Jr., A. S. Titus.

Waterford Township—R. E. Bennett, Charles Meyer, H. C. Greeley, Arthur Peacock, George Peacock, H. O. Bayley, Mrs. Bert Brown, Bert Brown, Herbert Weltzine, James McDonald, William Herbert, H. M. Bendickson, Mrs. E. Beardsley, Elaine Beardsley, James Greeley, Henry Krueger, John Alasson, Ira Earushaw, Morris Healy, Le Roy Morrow, Walter Morton, Elisha Lewis, Jr., Fred Mochu, Ernest Rauke, John Peters, Mrs. John Bennett, Henry Caley, Fremont Utter, O. H. Bayley, Mrs. Elaine Butties, Elaine Butties, G. H. Caley.

Raymond—Mrs. Thomas Morgensen, Miss Viola Lindeman, David Ketvis, Stephen Jonas, Jacob Stephenson, Charles Hindel, Thomas Morgensen, Michael Posansky, Elmer W. Moyle, Allen J. Hay, Hans E. Kastinson, Walter Shimmway, Sherman Brice, L. C. Christensen.

Mount Pleasant—John D. Jones, Charles Ybema, Arthur Schacht, Emmert Emmertsen, Walter Pearce, W. R. Rowley, P. E. Kimpel, Clarence Smith, Walter Buhler, C. C. Christopherson, Christ Matson, C. P. Nielson, Roy Freeman, De Grove Bull, A. Bell, J. Kedke, Frank Kaiser, Robert Wherry, Jr., N. S. Drummond, Henry Halter, Thomas Piper, E. L. King, A. M. Seidell, H. W. Lewis, W. J. Hansche, Tony Olson, Irving Gillette, L. A. Hansche, Henry Lange, Sam Walker, Henry Harmann, Louis Sorenson, B. O. Tradwell, W. J. Davis, George Smith, Joseph P. Weber, Leslie Herzog, Martin Larson, B. F. Kimpel, N. P. Larsen, Louis Lamp, N. M. Christensen, F. E. Anderson, George Gillette, George Burgess, James Torpegaard, T. C. Roberts, W. C. Fancher, Louis Foster, Fred Bose, Walter Christenson, Nels Nielsen, E. E. Gittins, F. F. Sewell, A. B. Steele.

Union Grove—J. Z. Collier, Joseph Alby, Merrit Anderson, Henry Barnes, W. D. Bixby, R. T. Bosustow, Thomas Bufton, W. J. Cal-



QUOTA FOR FORT RILEY JUNE 29, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following, with seven men who were transferred from other boards:—George B. Rosenberg, John Matranga, August C. Sauer, Peter Kapelos, Antonio Aceto, Adolph Talcher, Jacob M. Hansen, Edward Boehlman, Irving W. Walch, Joseph Stegner, Peter Rasmussen, Roy McCarthy, Jesse C. Blount, Raffalo Derosa.



QUOTA FOR CAMP DODGE AUGUST 30, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Richard Aul, William H. Jenks, George E. Davies, Seggar M. Reed, Clarence Howe, John Saras, Alfred E. Paulsen, Henry C. Roest, Edward Block, Arthur G. Anderson.



QUOTA FOR LEWIS INSTITUTE AND VALPARIASO, JULY 15, 1918 FROM BOARD No. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Arthur J. Jacobsen, Charles W. Tiede, Edgar R. Lehman, Oscar Christensen, Sterling W. Albright, Lester McLennan, Christian Andersen, Albert H. L. Bartz, Edward F. Studer, John M. Giszinski, Jerome P. Danhauser, Louis Schrader.

lender, J. C. Colby, F. A. Dixon, Peter Englerup, J. T. Jacobson, Frank Jones, John Jones, F. W. Callender, C. A. Martin, Mrs. R. W. McCracken, Mrs. W. H. Morgan, C. W. Price, W. G. Roberts, George Rodhe, Rev. William Rowlands, A. F. Ruzicka, Richard Salm, A. J. Smith, William Smith, W. E. Stone, E. H. Swantz, Henry Swantz, Miss Isabel Swantz, W. D. White, A. M. Wilson, Henry Vyvyan.

Yorkville—Martin George, Bert Rosendale, Charles De Groot, Alex Sumpter, Don Martin, Edgar Bertke, George Vyvyan, Edward Shephard, Thos. Skewes, Wendle Birchell, Harry Dale, William Tucker, Arthur Scutt, Roland Lee, Frank Bullis, Henry W. Frichen, R. R. Nugent.

Rochester—A. A. Burgess, George Wallis, Frank Patten, Rev. J. W. Jordan, W. J. Edwards, Clarence Beaumont, J. B. Willmer, Samuel Prent, Henry Miller, Roy Vaughan, J. W. Summers, Charles Reesman, Mrs. Jessie Burkett, John Penpenny, Harry Bauman, George Ela, Ferdinand Paulson, Theodore Alby, Leslie Willey.

Dover—Edward Edwards, Edward Rowntree, Gilbert Ballock, George Beaumont, M. A. Loomis, J. W. Gomann, J. H. Smith, Stephen Cox, John Hardie, Charles Mealey, Thomas Finan, H. Spriggs, Al. Noble, Andrew Hinchcliff, Dennis Callahan, Fred Schroeder, Gus Bratz, Lee Cunningham, Robert Wilson.

War Savings Stamps

In addition to the Liberty bonds, the government floated another form of security known as the War Savings stamp. It was designed to encourage people to save small sums and invest them in such a way as to assist in carrying on the war. The War Savings stamps had a face value of \$5, but could be purchased for less, as the face value represented the purchase price plus interest for five years, at the end of which period they would be redeemed.

As a part of the plan the Thrift stamp was devised. This could be bought for 25 cents. When a card was filled with sixteen of these, it represented the value of a War Savings stamp at the beginning of the current period. It could be exchanged for a "W.S.S." although after the first week there would be a little accrued interest to pay—varying from one cent to twenty cents according to the date of payment.

Despite the sale of more than \$16,000,000 in Liberty bonds here, the county purchased Thrift and Savings stamps for which they paid \$1,143,308.65. A large part of this came from children. The contents of most toy sav-

ings banks were spent for these unique securities.

The campaign for the sale of the War and Thrift stamps, was inaugurated in the spring of 1918 and it was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Warren J. Davis, president of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., Postmaster George H. Herzog and Mrs. John W. Owen, who had been very active in previous campaigns for funds.

It was decided that the Racine postoffice should act as the central office for the distribution of these stamps for the entire county, excepting the City of Burlington, the sales there to be in charge of Postmaster Henry Zimmermann.

A plan of campaign was mapped out and with the assistance of the committees in charge of Liberty Loan drives, became interesting and was most successful.

School children played an active part in the great campaign by making a house to house canvass in their respective districts. Celebrating of the Fourth of July was dispensed with and the work of selling stamps was substituted for the usual fireworks.

In factories, schools, business houses, offices and other places the campaign was waged. Pledge cards were passed about, each signer agreeing to purchase a number of War Savings stamps, during a period from June to December, 1918.

The people, especially children, were urged to purchase Thrift Stamps and later to exchange them for War Savings Stamps. Pennies were saved and they soon resulted in purchases, at 25 cents each, of Thrift stamps, and later these were exchanged for War Savings Stamps of a valuation of \$5 each.

When the campaign closed, early in the winter, the committee found that the War and Thrift Stamps of a cash value, not face value, of \$1,037,104.04 had been distributed from the Racine post office and through the Burlington office War and Thrift Stamps of a value of \$106,704.61 had been distributed, making a total value of stamps sold of \$1,143,808.65. The total number of War Stamps sold through the Racine post office was 229,800 and of Thrift Stamps 299,332.

The letter carriers of the city delivered and sold 73,377 War Stamps, each of a value of \$5 and over 100,000 Thrift Stamps.

The remainder of the stamps sold in the district outside of Burlington, were sold through banks.

The Burlington postoffice distributed \$103,-



OFFICIALS OF THE DISTRICT APPEAL BOARD LOCATED AT RACINE

The Appeal Board had jurisdiction over appeals made from seventeen Local Boards in Waukesha, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Green, Marquette, Dodge, Washington and Racine counties. The members were (above) Geo. Harrington, Elkhorn; A. J. Hortlick, Racine; Stephen Benish, Racine (below) Chester D. Barnes, Kenosha; Harry W. Boleas, Port Washington; Dr. Grove Harkness, Waukesha.



LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD OF THE COUNTY

The board consisted of (left to right in picture)—Fulton Thompson, Peter J. Myers and Geo. W. Waller.

387.61 of War Savings and \$3,317 in Thrift Stamps, the latter having been purchased by children. Pledges which were made to the campaign workers were fulfilled to a very high percentage, the committees reported, thus again proving the loyalty of the residents of Racine county.

It is regretted that the names of all who served in various capacities in the Liberty Loan and other war fund work do not appear in the official lists made during the final weeks, but the explanation of the omission of many names appears in another place. As example of such instances may be cited two typical ones. Mrs. Harry Mann was the major of a women's team in the first four Liberty Loan drives and did most excellent work, but as she was unable to participate in the fifth drive, her name does not appear in the list in this chapter. She was also chairman of the Girls' Service Units. Ed Makovsky was recognized as one of the most active workers for the Liberty Loans and War Relief funds in the town of Calendonía, in the team captained by Frank Renak, but by some oversight his name was not in the official record at all. Probably there are other cases of the same sort.

County War Relief Fund

One of the most ingenious plans growing out of war conditions was the Racine County War Relief Fund. It was designed to enable people to contribute money to war relief work of various kinds, with the assurance that it would be expended intelligently. Besides this, and equally as important, it did away with any obligation, moral or otherwise, to give money to any other project excepting for the purchase of government securities.

In brief, the scheme provided for a central council of fifteen men who would act as trustees for this fund. They would receive applications for money from the various welfare and relief organizations, consider their merits, and appropriate from the treasury such proportion of the money on hand as they felt was reasonable and wise. If a request was not approved, the citizens in general were justified in feeling that the cause was not worthy of their individual support.

The money was raised by voluntary, but very general, contributions in amounts based upon the earnings of the donor. All employes were expected to give the equivalent of one-half hour's work per week to the fund. The pay clerks were to deduct this from the employes' pay. The employer would add an equal sum and give the total to the committee. Indi-

viduals who could not be classed as either employers or employes were put upon their honor to give a proportionate sum, and send their check to headquarters once a month.

The factories and stores co-operated with such good effect that they were represented by 100 per cent contributions in almost every plant and store.

A thorough canvass was made of all persons in the city and county not thus reached. In cases where they had bank accounts, they signed a card which was kept by the committee and which, when presented to their banks after the first day of each month, authorized the bank to pay out the specified amount from their accounts to the fund. In other instances the people merely signed a pledge card promising to pay a certain sum each month.

The secretary of the committee kept track of all the individual pledges and saw that the money was forthcoming. The employers did the accounting insofar as it affected their employes, and sent a check for the total at regular intervals.

The proposition was so entirely fair, and at the same time so necessary, that it became almost compulsory. A man seeking a job was frequently required to show that he gave to the War Relief Fund and had bought Liberty Bonds, before he could obtain a position.

The idea of the fund above described originated in Kenosha. Secretary Walter H. Reed of the Commercial Club learned that it was being discussed there and made inquiries. On Dec. 17, 1917, he brought up the subject at a meeting of the Commercial Club and strongly urged its adoption. His suggestions received instant support, because there were dozens of patriotic organizations planning campaigns to raise huge sums, and the average citizen felt helpless to refuse them or to decide intelligently between them if forced, for financial reasons, to make a choice.

The president of the Commercial club, P. T. Stoffel, appointed F. Lee Norton, J. H. Brannum, Walter H. Reed, Fulton Thompson and Herbert F. Johnson to arrange for the proposed organization.

The committee was authorized to increase its membership if it desired, and it decided upon a total membership of fifteen. The additional ones appointed were William Horlick, Jr., L. P. Christensen, John H. Dwight, George Jorgenson, John D. Jones, Jr., C. Roy McCanna, F. J. Osius, M. H. Pettit, J. V. Rohan and Stuart Webster. Mr. Webster resigned in September, 1918, and W. T. Harvey succeeded



QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 5, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Fred Wm. Storm, William Riefer, Edward Nelson, Martin Nelson, Walter Johnson, Louis Philip, Oscar Brunson, John Collins, William Wald, August L. Hanson, George Dvorak, John Haller, Walter Faltsen, Richard Kasitz, William Salsworchle, Jacob C. Jacobsen, August Wald, George A. Burt.



QUOTA FOR LEWIS INSTITUTE, CHICAGO, AND VALPARAISO, IND., JULY 16, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Vilge P. A. Hansen, Harry B. LaMeer, Eugene Tittle, Martin L. Poulson, Roy O. Moore, Archie F. Jayne, Bernard Stelberg, John Theodore Corombo, William King, John Joseph Kropp, Walter C. Mallock, Arthur Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Fred Thoenes, Anton Nichols, Wm. James Andersen. With the group are evidently others from other dates, making a larger contingent than the quota.

him. Mr. Norton was chairman, Mr. Johnson vice-chairman, Mr. Horlick treasurer, and Horace P. Edmands was secured as an executive secretary. The outline of the plan was put into writing and approved by the Council of Defense, Commercial club and business men in general. On Dec. 20, 1917, a meeting of manufacturers was called to arrange the details of methods of handling factory subscriptions.

On March 18, 1918, a ten-day campaign was put on to get everyone to sign the pledge cards and the remarkable number of 27,207 people in the county subscribed. This was fully a third of all the men, women and children in the county. It was understood that the pledges were to remain in effect until the termination of the war and that any funds then left on hand could be used in the discretion of the committee for some public charitable purpose.

All of the soldiers' and sailors' welfare organizations were beneficiaries of the fund. It was customary in national drives for money for the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service, American Library Bureau, Jewish Welfare Board, etc., to allot a certain amount to be raised in each county throughout the nation, and through the local relief fund here these assessments could be met without further solicitation or trouble.

The Racine County War Relief fund was variously known as the War Chest, Patriots' Fund, and other titles, most of which had been applied to similar organizations in other cities.

A total of \$500,880.06 was paid into the fund, and about \$200,000 had been expended when the armistice was signed. A balance of \$130,000 remained on Nov. 11, 1919, and the committee of fifteen were still trying to decide what to do with it.

The subscribers to the fund included:

One hundred and thirteen factories, 12,318 factory employes, 221 merchants, 755 employes of merchants, 3,568 personal pledges from the city of Racine and 4,232 subscribers of all classes in the county outside of Racine. The country subscribers were divided as follows:

Towns of Burlington, 278; Caledonia, 482; Dover, 230; Mount Pleasant, 420; Norway, 211; Raymond, 344; Rochester, 53; Waterford, 252; Yorkville, 283; City of Burlington, 975; Villages of Corliss, 137; Rochester, 91; Union Grove, 244; Waterford, 231.

The factories and merchants and their employes gave \$364,870. The personal pledges

in the city netted \$88,246. The other portions of the county gave as follows:

Town of Burlington.....	\$ 2,534.70
Town of Caledonia.....	5,557.51
Town of Dover.....	2,994.60
Town of Mount Pleasant.....	5,259.79
Town of Norway.....	1,688.00
Town of Raymond.....	2,302.27
Town of Rochester.....	510.00
Town of Waterford.....	2,342.30
Town of Yorkville.....	2,739.45
City of Burlington.....	16,000.00
Village of Corliss.....	1,440.47
Village of Rochester.....	704.37
Village of Union Grove.....	1,969.00
Village of Waterford.....	1,720.66
Total	\$47,763.12

At the meeting held May 13, 1918, it was agreed that in order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the various organizations doing war relief work, who had already or who might in the future ask for appropriations from this fund, it would be necessary to formulate a questionnaire that would meet the requirements of the Committee of Fifteen.

A committee consisting of M. H. Pettit, J. H. Brannum, and Fulton Thompson was appointed to meet with the Secretary and draft a form of questionnaire, with the result that the following form was presented and approved by the full committee:

"The Racine County War Relief Fund Committee of Racine County, Wisconsin, being the custodians of a Public Fund raised for War Relief purposes only, can make no disbursements for any purpose unless full information is given them regarding the objects for which the money is used, and the conditions surrounding its expenditure. Applicants for contributions are, therefore, requested to fill out the following questionnaire, to be filed with the records of the Committee:

1. Is your committee or organization incorporated? (Yes or no).....
2. (a) Have you a national organization? (Yes or no).....
(b) Give the names and addresses of officers of your National Organization.
3. (a) What is the total amount of fund now to be raised throughout the country?
\$.....
(b) For how long a period?
4. What amount was raised and disbursed by your committee in 19...?
\$.....
5. (a) Have you a Wisconsin State Organization? (Yes or no).....



LOCAL BOARD FOR RACINE COUNTY LOCATED AT BURLINGTON

The members were (at the top) George Els, A. J. Topp, secretary; John J. Wisnau, (below) Dr. F. A. Malone and L. H. Rehr, chairman.



PRICE COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. FOOD COMMISSION AT RACINE

At the rear are Jens Jensen, Wm. Erick, J. E. Evans and J. J. Otravec. Seated at the table are Fred Radewan, Frank Luxem, Lester Bowman, W. T. Harvey, S. W. Chamberlin, Charles Christensen, Sidney Mikulecky.

- (b) Give the names and addresses of officers of your State Organization.
6. What amount, derived from any source, was paid out in salaries or commissions in 19___?
\$-----
Furnish the number of people working on salaries or commissions and cite representative salaries or commissions paid, including the highest.
7. What is the salary or commission expense contemplated for 19___ in national or local organization.
8. Is this application a part of a general campaign throughout the United States for funds? (Yes or no)

9. State ratio of expense to relief in such a way that our committee can ascertain what proportion of money contributed by Racine County War Relief Fund will go to actual relief.
10. State how you believe the Racine County Relief Fund should contribute to this campaign, together with your reasons for this and any computation upon which they are based.
(The population of Racine County is 65,000.)
11. On what basis was the quota of Racine County determined?
12. Is the above pro rata set up as Racine's "Fair share" in line with an equally suitable call upon all other communities of approximately the same size?
13. Are equal monthly payments satisfactory? (Yes or no)-----
14. If not, state reason.
15. State specifically how money is to be spent by giving budget, or listing large items.
16. (a) Is this work in any way a duplica-

tion of the American Red Cross?
(Yes or no)-----

- (b) Or any other national organization now in existence? (Yes or no)-----
17. Why is this not a duplication of the Red Cross work?
18. Does not the Home Service Department of the Red Cross do this work?
19. Explain as fully as possible why there should be a special organization for this work.
20. What various kinds of work will your funds be used for?
21. Give the names and amounts other war chest fund committees are appropriating to your fund.
22. What other similar committees or organization are collecting for or duplicating your work?
23. Under whose authority or by whose approval or sanction is your fund being raised?
24. Make any further statements you think will assist the committee in making a just decision as to your application.
"The foregoing questionnaire has been filled out accurately for the-----
at-----this----- by
their duly authorized agent.
Signed-----

By-----

"Without the satisfactory filling out of this questionnaire no war relief organization seeking money for their work will receive an appropriation."

Each questionnaire, as well as all other available information was scrutinized carefully and if thought necessary the organizations seeking appropriations were requested to give further information.

A summary of the organizations to which appropriations have been made, together with the amounts appropriated, is shown on the opposite page.

REPORT OF WAR RELIEF FUND, JANUARY 1, 1920

Organization	Date	Amount
National Surgical Dressings Committee.....	Apr. 9, 1918.....	\$ 21.76
Armenian-Syrian Relief	May 6, 1918.....	5,000.00
Salvation Army	May 6, 1918.....	6,000.00
Woman's Committee (Soldiers and Sailors' Canteen)—		
\$1,000.00	May 6, 1918	
500.00	Jan. 27, 1919	
116.57	Jan. 27, 1919	
1,000.00	Apr. 14, 1919.....	2,616.57
Franco-American Corrective Surgical Appliance Committee....	May 15, 1918.....	250.00
American National Red Cross.....	\$50,000.00 May 13, 1918	
Memberships	26,755.00 Dec. 9, 1918.....	76,755.00
Racine Chapter Red Cross.....	5,000.00 May 15, 1918	
	10,000.00 Sept. 9, 1918.....	15,000.00
Boy Scouts of America.....	July 8, 1918.....	2,500.00
Comforts Forwarding Committee (Christian Science).....	July 8, 1918.....	1,200.00
Fatherless Children of France—		
\$3,650.00	July 8, 1918	
3,650.00	Mar. 10, 1919.....	7,300.00
American Chocolate Fund.....	Aug. 16, 1918.....	200.00
Methodist War Relief Fund.....	Aug. 12, 1918.....	1,200.00
American Jewish Relief Committee.....	Sept. 9, 1918.....	10,000.00
Nurses' Fund	Sept. 9, 1918.....	180.71
Medical Advisory Board.....	Sept. 9, 1918	
(Reclamation work on men to fit them for the service)		
St. Luke's Hospital.....	\$ 93.90	
St. Mary's Hospital.....	779.75	
Burlington Hospital	86.43	960.08
National Allied Relief Committee.....	Oct. 14, 1918.....	500.00
French Heroes' Lafayette Mem. Fund.....	Oct. 14, 1918.....	1,000.00
**United War Work Fund.....	Nov. 11, 1918.....	185,000.00
Y. M. C. A.	58.65 per cent	
Y. W. C. A.	8.80 per cent	
K. of C.	17.60 per cent	
Jewish Welfare Bd.	2.05 per cent	
War Camp Service.....	8.80 per cent	
American Liberty Association.....	2.05 per cent	
Salvation Army	2.05 per cent	
Children of the Frontier.....	Nov. 25, 1918.....	500.00
Permanent Blind Relief Fund.....	Nov. 25, 1918.....	1,500.00
Polish Victims' Relief Fund.....	Nov. 25, 1918.....	6,000.00
Committee for Relief in the Near East.....	Jan. 15, 1919.....	18,000.00
Roumanian Relief Committee.....	Jan. 27, 1919.....	325.00
American Fund for French Wounded.....	Jan. 27, 1919.....	1,000.00
National Lutheran Council.....	Feb. 10, 1919.....	3,500.00
Serbian Aid Fund.....	Nov. 25, 1918.....	200.00
	Apr. 14, 1919.....	500.00
American Jugo-Slav Relief.....	Mar. 10, 1919.....	650.00
Italian War Relief Fund of America.....	Mar. 10, 1919.....	1,000.00
Permanent Blind Relief Fund.....	July 21, 1919.....	1,500.00
Near East Relief Committee.....	Dec. 16, 1919.....	12,000.00
Total		\$362,359.12
**Balance unpaid Jan. 1, 1920.....		60,000.00

CHAPTER XV

RACINE CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE American Red Cross is the greatest relief organization in the world. Maintained in peace time to render prompt service in emergencies due to fire, famine, wrecks, storms, epidemics and other disasters, it also is constantly prepared to meet such demands as may be made upon it in time of war.

When the World War began the American Red Cross sent hospital units and supplies for civilian sufferers to all the belligerent countries impartially, but it never lost sight of the fact that America might be drawn into the conflict and the government would need all the co-operation which the Red Cross could give. Plans were made early in 1914 for expanding the membership, raising funds, listing available nurses and physicians and outlining the policies to be followed if a declaration of war should come.

As a result of the foresight of the society's officers, the activities of this splendid organization during our participation in the war can not but afford gratification to the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who supported it so generously throughout the period.

When the armistice was signed, the American Red Cross was operating twenty-two military hospitals, had treated 89,539 men in these institutions and had extended assistance in one form or another to 2,800 French hospitals as well as maintaining welfare workers in all American army hospitals. Its paid workers manufactured all the splints used by army surgeons, manufactured the nitrous oxide gas used as an anaesthetic, supervised emergency hospitals, diet kitchens, dispensaries and convalescent homes.

More significant than those figures, however, are the records of the labor performed at home by the army of women who saw in the Red Cross a suitable agency through which to do those things for the men in service which every patriotic woman wanted to do—to provide comforts for the men aboard ship, in

camp, on the battlefields, and, above all, in the hospitals. The government authorized the Red Cross to perform many of those acts which made the lot of the soldier and sailor much more bearable, but which the authorities themselves felt they were unable to do properly. The grim nature of a Department of War during hostilities did not lend itself readily to such tasks as writing letters for bed-ridden victims of battle, furnishing music and even flowers for homesick wounded men, informing parents of the whereabouts and health of their boys, buying games and books for convalescent patients or supplying wounded men with pajamas. Yet the sternest-visaged army commanders realized that such things had actual value, as aids to recovery and maintaining the good spirits of men whose services might be needed again in the field.

To obtain the material necessary for Red Cross work, the women at home devoted every available moment. Without reward or even hope of official recognition of any sort, American women prepared and delivered more than 22,000,000 surgical dressings in the last nine months of 1918; made thousands of quilts and comforters; provided enough pajamas and socks to furnish all that were needed to all of the wounded in base hospitals, and in addition to these great tasks met every demand for garments for civilian sufferers in France and Belgium, and for numerous smaller requirements in the way of aprons, mittens, knit helmets and sleeveless sweaters for various branches of the army and navy.

The Red Cross was also able to supply the army with 77,000 surgical instruments, 3,000 cots and vast quantities of drugs from its reserve stores.

Racine county was one of the banner counties in the country from the standpoint of proportionate production of supplies for the Red Cross. The chapter here was efficiently organized and more than met every requisition made upon it. It had an actual membership



MEMBERS OF RACINE COUNTY'S COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Those shown in the group are as follows:

- Top Row—Henry Caley, John D. Jones, Jr., Jacob Helm, S. B. Walker.
 - Second—Matt Layth, N. C. Nelson, W. T. Harvey, M. H. Herzog, Robert Nugent.
 - Third—J. Z. Collier, L. Christensen, W. J. Hansche, A. C. Mehder, George W. Waller, Frank H. Miller.
 - Bottom—Peter T. Stoffel, William Horlick, Jr., Minnie I. Queckenstedt, F. Lee Norton, Mrs. W. G. Raach, M. H. Pettit, Peter J. Myers.
- There are missing:—A. S. Tlue, W. B. Armstrong, J. H. Dwight, H. S. Preble, F. B. Renck, A. B. Steele, Albert Handson and Geo. Elm, whose pictures appear elsewhere in this work.

of 32,000 men and women who paid \$1 a year for the privilege, and as the county had a total population of barely 70,000 the membership figures show the almost unanimous cooperation given the Red Cross.

The policy of the Racine chapter was, in brief, to furnish everything asked by the national organization, and as much more as possible. The men of the county, particularly, were asked to provide all funds necessary for buying yarn, cloth and other material, and the women were to transform this into the articles required. The program was carried out with an enthusiasm and success which is a cause for real pride to every citizen of the community.

The Racine Chapter of the Red Cross was organized Sept. 20, 1915, with twelve charter members. The meeting had been called owing to the patriotic foresight of Mrs. William Howard Crosby; working hand in hand with her and ably seconding every effort were Mrs. James G. Chandler and Mrs. Otis W. Johnson. At this first meeting, the following officers were chosen:

Chairman—Mrs. James G. Chandler.
 Vice-Chairman—A. J. Horlick.
 Secretary—Mrs. William H. Crosby.
 Treasurer—Malcolm Erskine.

Work was begun immediately to enlarge the membership, and gratifying results were attained: In January, 1917, at the request of J. J. O'Connor, manager of the central division of the Red Cross at Chicago, the constitution of the chapter was extended so as to include the entire county.

In April, 1917, Herbert F. Johnson was elected chairman of the finance committee and largely as a result of his energetic management, the citizens of the county donated \$118,000 to the Red Cross in the first War Fund campaign. The quota assigned to Racine county was only \$60,000, and the procuring of nearly twice this amount shows plainly enough how the people felt toward the society which had been termed "the greatest mother in the world." Later, on the resignation of A. J. Horlick, Mr. Johnson was made vice-chairman.

At the first annual meeting of the Racine Chapter Mrs. Frank J. Miller was elected secretary to succeed Mrs. Crosby, who resigned on account of ill health. Special recognition is due to Mrs. Miller for her service. The secretarial work had assumed enormous proportions, but no high salaried executive could have been more faithful or efficient. Assisting Mrs. Miller every day up to the time of her departure from the city was Mrs. Ralph Wilson.

The following directors have served on the governing board of the Racine Chapter since its organization:

1916—J. G. Meachem, Mrs. F. J. Pope, elected for one year; Mrs. E. C. Beyer, Mrs. Jas. E. Bush, Mrs. W. R. Kirkby, F. A. Morey and W. H. Reed, elected for two years; Mrs. Jas. G. Chandler, Mrs. W. H. Crosby, A. J. Horlick, Malcolm Erskine, and the Mesdames J. D. Hallowell, O. W. Johnson, W. T. Lewis, G. F. McNitt and A. O. Simpkins, elected for three years.

1917—H. C. Baker, J. S. Blakey, A. F. Erickson, M. J. Gillen, A. T. Titus, George A. Waller, Miss Bertha Kelley and the Mesdames John F. Clancy, Warren J. Davis, John Dickson, P. S. Fuller, A. R. Huguenin, J. S. Keech, J. P. Pearce, J. S. Sidley and Stuart Webster.

1918—H. F. Johnson and Mrs. Frank J. Miller, elected for two years; Jerome J. Foley, O. P. Graham, John D. Jones, Jr., Walter C. Palmer, A. C. Mehder and Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, elected for three years.

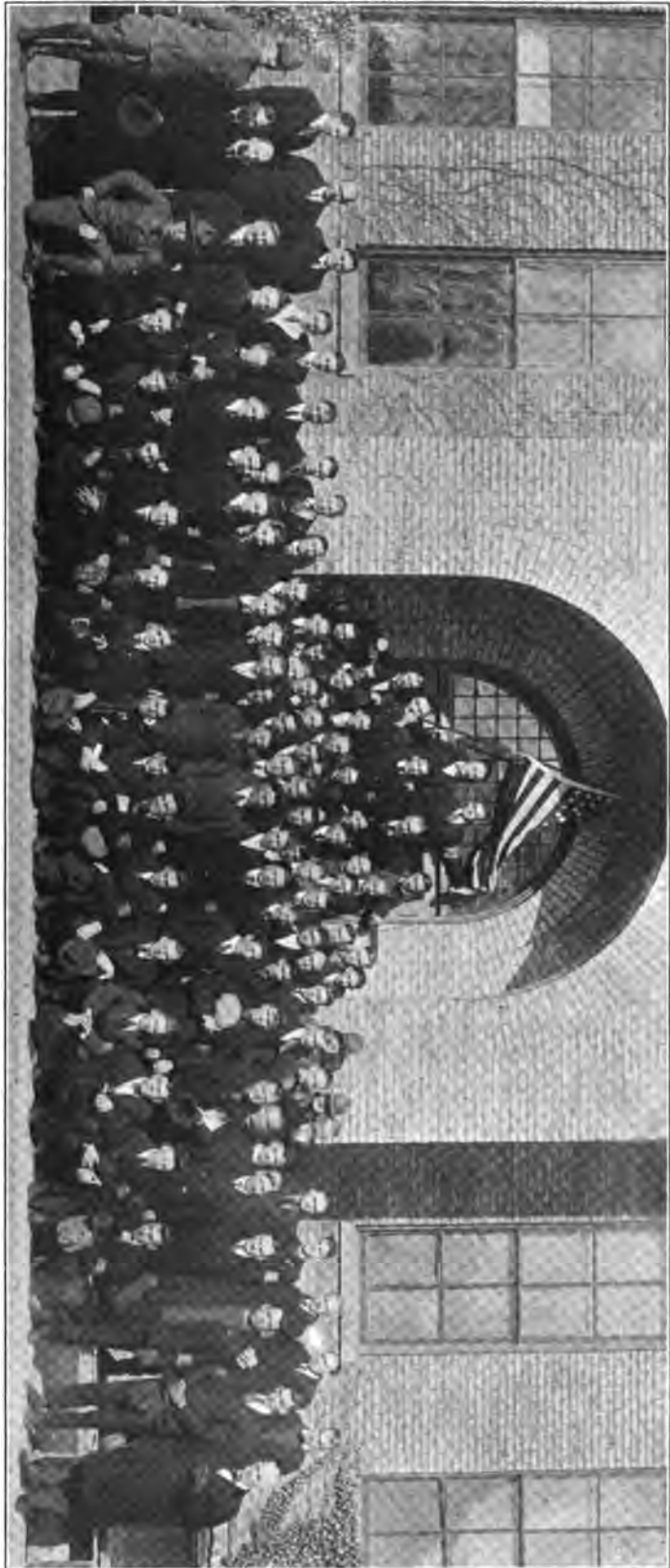
Prior to our entry into the war, the Racine women had been doing a considerable amount of knitting and sewing, and sending the finished garments to the Red Cross headquarters at Milwaukee or Chicago. As the demand for more work increased, paralleling the growth of our army and navy, Mrs. Chandler quickly saw the necessity of having more and more volunteer workers and providing means for them to do what was wanted. For this purpose, she adopted the excellent plan of forming Red Cross auxiliaries from the membership of the various women's clubs, churches and societies of all kinds, and also community auxiliaries in rural towns. Owing to its size and importance, Burlington was authorized to form a "branch" of the Red Cross, with the customary subsidiary departments. In other cases, the local "auxiliaries" performed only assignments of specific types of work requested by the Racine County Chapter with headquarters in Racine. Mrs. George A. Harper was chairman of the Burlington branch and they had eight auxiliaries there.

Union Grove had the distinction of forming the first auxiliary, with Mrs. O. P. Graham as chairman.

Following is a list of the town, village, church and society auxiliaries, with their chairmen:

Caldwell Auxiliary, Mrs. A. H. Peacock, Chairman.

Caledonia Auxiliary, Mrs. George Smith, Chairman.



DRAFT CONTINGENT FOR CUSTER, WHICH LEFT RACINE NOVEMBER 11, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2. THEY GOT ONLY PART WAY ON THEIR JOURNEY.

There were listed for entrainment the following:—John Foster, Jack Waselowski, Ralph Gehring, Louis Owen Clares, William Leigh Clunk, Gordon Auburg Pierce, Walter Nelson, Harold Woodner, Chris Christianson, Antonono Pavy, Carl Frenn, Michael Joe Wislawski, Ben Edward Nelson, William Bryan Curitas, Emile Neghins, Joseph Ugrinkas, Stanley D. Smith, John Elserth Asplund, John Hawden, Joseph Swickaki, Eugene Soley Hand, Jr., John J. Seehalski, Howard Burdick, Norman A. Raston, Robert Szczepocki, Frank Roy Christensen, Joseph Nicholas Poul, Nicholas Daquiste, Bert William Johnson, Lloyd Elmer Owen, Peter Nela Peterson, Charles Patrick, John Huebler, Fred Hudson, William Parrish, Bernard J. Stanlawski, Martin Christian Larson, Edward E. Fick, John Morris Nilson, Benante J. Tycholaki, Bartholomew C. Cremer, Henry E. Jenkin, W. D. Warner, Albert J. Van Fyck, Harold C. Johnson, Slava Gillhamel, Louis Peter Jensen, Alex Zait, William C. Young, John Nelson, Howard C. Johnson, Raymond Byf, Lars C. Larsen, Albert Grazer, Lee John Poul, Adam Wisb, Edwin Davitt Beebe, William Choctak, Harry Edwin Anderson, John Thomas Dixon, LeRoy Elbert Williamson, Harold Anderson, Clyde W. Davis, Edmund A. Braham, Arthur F. Jerenson, Walter Harold Hansen, Walter Peterson, Daniel M. Bobin, Jr., Stanley Pinaalkowski, Samuel A. Lillier, Louis Hansen, John Ludwig Friedrich, Albert A. Gehlen, Frederick Carl Storing, George Herbert Allen, H. S. Schirrer, Irving C. Kappel, B. A. Bernstein, A. Latich, H. P. Eshardt.

Corliss Auxiliary, Mrs. William Osborne, Chairman.

Franksville Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Lower, Chairman.

Honey Creek Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Page, Chairman.

Hood's Creek Auxiliary, Mrs. Phillip Olley, Chairman.

Ives Grove Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Beach, Chairman.

Kneeland Auxiliary, Mrs. Isaac P. Kotvis, Chairman.

Mt. Pleasant Auxiliary, Mrs. W. R. Rowley, Chairman.

North Cape Auxiliary, Miss Anna Apple, Chairman.

Raymond Auxiliary, Mrs. Thomas Morgensen, Chairman.

Rochester Auxiliary, Mrs. F. Patten, Chairman.

South Lake Shore Auxiliary, Mrs. W. F. Hansche, Chairman.

St. Mary's Dover Auxiliary, Mrs. F. W. McManus, Chairman.

Union Grove Auxiliary, Mrs. J. H. Youngs, Chairman.

Waterford Auxiliary, Mrs. Fred Cooper, Chairman.

Yorkville Auxiliary, Mrs. Clinton Skewes, Chairman.

Bethesda Auxiliary, Mrs. Ann Seager, Chairman.

Catholic Woman's Club Auxiliary, Mrs. J. F. Clancy, Chairman.

Church of Atonement Auxiliary, Mrs. Louis Jensen, Chairman.

Czech Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Prostrednik, Chairman.

Dania Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. S. Sorenson, Chairman.

Danish Bethania Auxiliary, Mrs. Knud Hanson, Chairman.

Danish Immanuel Auxiliary, Mrs. Louis Christensen, Chairman.

Danish Sisterhood Auxiliary, Mrs. C. S. Rasmussen, Chairman.

Daughters of Israel Auxiliary, Mrs. Gluck, Chairman.

Eagles Auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Amundsen, Chairman.

Emaus Auxiliary, Mrs. Nels Hansen, Chairman.

First Baptist Auxiliary, Mrs. J. E. Pritchard, Chairman.

First Congregational Auxiliary, Miss Louise Jensen, Chairman.

First Evangelical Auxiliary, Mrs. H. O. Frank, Chairman.

First Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. H. Dahlenburg, Chairman.

Junior Relief Auxiliary, Miss Jeanette Hilker, Chairman.

Gethsemane Auxiliary, Mrs. Jorgensen, Chairman.

Good Shepherd Auxiliary, Mrs. F. W. Logan, Chairman.

Grange Avenue Auxiliary, Mrs. W. L. Garrett, Chairman.

Harvey School Auxiliary, Mrs. Chas. J. Root.

Holy Communion Auxiliary, Mrs. John P. Hansen, Chairman.

Holy Innocents Auxiliary, Mrs. Anne McCaughey, Chairman.

Immanuel Episcopal Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Osborne, Chairman.

Italian Baptist Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Raffone, Chairman.

Joan Club Auxiliary, Mrs. Catherine B. Irons, Chairman.

Lakeview Auxiliary, Mrs. C. Kristerius, Chairman.

First Methodist Auxiliary, Mrs. Mable Saxton, Chairman.

National Woman's Relief Auxiliary, Mrs. Dora Underwood, Chairman.

North Side M. E. Auxiliary, Mrs. J. E. Hayman, Chairman.

Our Savior's Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. Due, Chairman.

Plymouth Auxiliary, Mrs. S. M. Harbridge, Chairman.

First Presbyterian Auxiliary, Mrs. L. L. Cahoon, Chairman.

Pythian Sisters Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. E. Rodgers, Chairman.

Sacred Heart Auxiliary, Mrs. Geo. Sideski, Chairman.

Salvation Army Auxiliary, Mrs. Annie A. Knudson, Chairman.

Soldiers' Relief of the Polish Auxiliary, Mrs. A. Rademacher, Chairman.

St. Hedwig's Auxiliary, Mrs. Frank Fachko, Chairman.

St. John's Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Peter Stoffel, Chairman.

St. John's Nep. Auxiliary, Mrs. Jos. Chadek, Chairman.

St. Joseph's Auxiliary, Mrs. Peter Prudent, Chairman.

St. Luke's Auxiliary, Mrs. G. A. Gallagher, Chairman.

St. Paul's Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Harvey Nelson, Chairman.

Stephen Bull School Auxiliary, Mrs. Henry Wiegand, Chairman.



LIEUT.-COL. WM. MITCHELL LEWIS

107th Field Signal Bn. Col. Lewis was the Ranking Officer in the U. S. Army From Racine County

Swedish Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. Einar Beck, Chairman.

Swedish M. E. Auxiliary, Mrs. Emil Bloom, Chairman.

Tabernacle Auxiliary, Mrs. R. G. Roberts, Chairman.

Tabor Czech Auxiliary, Mrs. Anna Swanda, Chairman.

Trinity Lutheran Auxiliary, Mrs. J. Makovsky, Chairman.

Woman's Club Auxiliary, Mrs. John Dickson, Chairman.

Local workers for the Red Cross were not expected to purchase and contribute manufactured goods; what was desired was the mobilization of the nation's womanhood to perform work of manufacture at home in order that increased production would be obtained. The purchase of machine and factory made goods was made by the national Red Cross where needed, but they were not supposed to be accepted from local chapters. The output of the auxiliaries, therefore, was an absolute net gain in estimating the productive power of the nation.

With perhaps 20,000 workers at her service, the local chairman, Mrs. Chandler, realized that it would be impossible for her to continue to give personal supervision to all the details of work and she proceeded to complete an organization which would function as efficiently as any great industrial corporation. With the president as the executive and supervising head of all departments, she divided the central body into sections conforming with the organization of the national society of the Red Cross. Each section had its chairman and executive committee. Each of these chairmen received instructions as to the work to be done, and then worked out her own plan for accomplishing it. At the service of these departments, were placed the total membership of the numerous auxiliaries, which received their instructions through their chairmen from the department heads of the Red Cross with the approval of the president.

Yarn, cloth and other materials were furnished the auxiliaries by the central organization. Rooms were provided where the workers could sew and knit, if desired. As these were occupied every hour of the day by some group, quick action could be obtained on any requisition for completed work.

For the efficiency of the organization as a whole in Racine county, Mrs. Chandler certainly is entitled to unstinted praise. The management of the business problems; the coordinating of the effort of thousands of women;

the maintenance of enthusiasm of toiling heads of departments; the smoothing out of occasional differences between women from every class and station of life; the responsibility for the financial policy of the chapter; the constant demand for her services in organizing new auxiliaries, answering questions and soliciting support—certainly these duties required tact and managerial ability of the highest order, and their possession by Mrs. Chandler was amply shown by the remarkable results accomplished here.

The direct responsibility for results naturally fell upon the department heads, and they are every one deserving of the credit and encomiums given them, not only by the chapter chairman but by those whose efforts they supervised. In many instances, these patriotic women devoted their entire time to the work to the utter disregard of their personal and household affairs.

Following are the departments and their chairmen:

- Hospital Garments—Miss Bertha C. Kelley.
- Surgical Dressings—Mrs. John S. Sidley (1917) and Mrs. Herbert F. Johnson (1918).
- Knitting—Mrs. Otis W. Johnson.
- Comforts for Fighting Men—Mrs. Warren J. Davis.
- Civilian Relief—Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker.
- Finance—Herbert F. Johnson.
- Instruction for Women—Mrs. Arthur Huguenin.
- Motor Corps—Mrs. W. H. Reed (captain).
- Foreign Refugee Relief—Mrs. John Barr.
- Canteen—E. L. Wratten.
- Conservation—Mrs. Ralph Rugh.
- Junior auxiliaries—F. M. Longanecker.

Three of these departments had almost unlimited tasks in view from the very start. They were the ones devoted to the supplying of surgical dressings, hospital garments and knitting. The others had tremendous demands upon them part of the time, and less urgent work at other periods.

Of course, the accomplishment of their labors would have been impossible but for the unselfish and whole hearted response to every demand of the nation by the men, women and children of the county—particularly the women. Each was ever ready to perform her share, and more, of the humanitarian work required by the great war. Each one did her part in making the Red Cross the strongest and best organization in the world for the relief of suffering humanity.

The Hospital Garments department was given the arduous task of keeping all the auxili-



AT LEFT
Maj. Jas. W. Gilson
Lt.-Col. Eugene Houghton
Maj. C. L. Nelson

AT RIGHT
Maj. Wm. Hanson
Maj. Arthur H. Williams
Maj. W. W. Johnston

CENTER
Maj. George W. Rickeman
Lt.-Col. Frank R. Hunter

aries supplied with work and assembling the output for inspection and shipment to the central division in Chicago. Material was cut out to pattern a hundred or more at a time by an electrical cutting machine and then sent to the various auxiliaries for completion.

Miss Kelley had as her assistants: Mmes. Bernice Sherman, Clara Copeland, W. H. Fancher, Evan Catteral, A. H. Barnes, M. C. Barrington, J. C. NeCollins, Louis Christiansen, Owen McKivitt, and Miss Mary Roberts. These women worked most faithfully in the basement of the Badger building. During the war about 75,000 garments were inspected and shipped by this committee. Especial mention should be given Mrs. Bernice Sherman, who with Miss Kelley did this volunteer work for the Red Cross every single day from the time America entered the war until the armistice was signed.

Following is a list of articles shipped by this committee during 1918 and a portion of 1919 for hospital use and the relief of refugees in France and Belgium:

7 Knit Afghans, 500 Women's Aprons, 60 Bedside Bags, 420 Hospital Bags, 2,500 Waterproof Bags, 335 Chemise, 1,070 Drawers, 35 Children's Dresses, 23,226 Hospital Garments, 3,479 Refugee Garments, 2,565 Handkerchiefs, 815 Jackets, 20 Layette, 1,500 Masks, 1 Muffler, 425 Night Gowns, 1,345 pairs Pajamas, 165 Petticoats, 65 Pinafores, 190 Bath Robes, 72 Scrap Books, 315 Shirts, 190 shirts for men, 5 skirts for women, 25 suits, 1,336 Undershirts, 185 Boys' Underwear, 200 Vests, 180 Boys' Blouses; Waists, 11,000 Gun Wipes, Total 53,461.

When the demand for more and still more work became evident, the surgical dressings' section became a department of its own. Mrs. John Streeter Sidley, daughter of Wm. Horlick, was made the first Chairman.

Preparations for the establishment of this department were really made in the spring of 1917. Mrs. Sidley, who was a graduate Red Cross instructor, opened her home, "The Oaks" for the purpose of conducting a class. A second class was formed by Mrs. Arthur Huguenin, chairman of the department of instruction classes for women, and Miss Bessie Greene of Milwaukee was engaged as its instructor. Mrs. Percival Fuller opened her home to classes soon after, and Mrs. Huguenin's class and other volunteers made dressings there and became known as the South Side auxiliary.

Under Mrs. Sidley, the following were graduated as instructors: Mesdames W. V. Adams, E. W. Bartley, John Dwight, James W. Gilson,

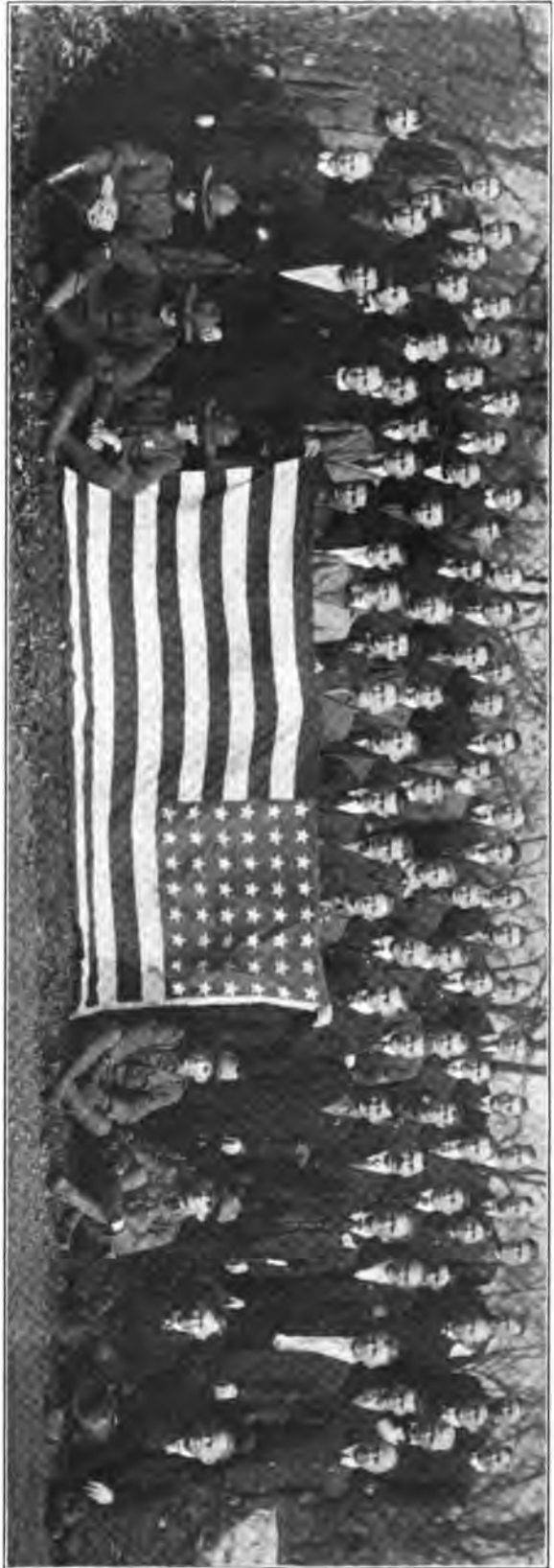
A. J. Horlick, H. F. Johnson, John Reid, Jr., E. Von Buddenbrock, Mortimer E. Walker, and Misses Arnold, Gertrude Davis and Edna Williams. From Mrs. Sidley's classes were also graduated the following supervisors: Mesdames Walter H. Reed, Maxwell, A. F. Erickson, Walter Karll, Willard Walker, F. R. Washburn, C. F. Johnson, Witmer, J. V. Rohan, E. F. Freeman, Leo Miller, Joseph Miller and Warren Walker, and the Misses Virginia Gordon, Mabel Judd and Elizabeth Cahoon.

Under Miss Greene, the following instructors were graduated: The Misses Edna Billings, Edith Chandler, Mildred Dickson, Bertha C. Kelley, Helen Kelley, Nellie Mae Olson, and the Mesdames Richard G. Bryant, William Fish, Percival Fuller, Arthur Huguenin, F. W. Pope, Jr., Henry D. Robinson, Stuart Webster and Henry G. Mitchell.

The following supervisors were graduated under Mrs. M. E. Walker: The Misses Louise Clarke, May Nelson, Estelle Keech, Anna Weeks, Fidelas Rawson, Mabel Walker, Rademacher and the Mesdames Lutz, Edith Gardner, William Sawyer, Goldsworthy, Andrew Simonson, Arthur Simonson, and P. L'Heureux.

Mrs. Herbert F. Johnson succeeded Mrs. Sidley in January, 1918, and the department was recognized and ably carried on as one of the most important activities of the Chapter. The Wisconsin Telephone company at this time donated its former office building as headquarters for the committee, with heat and light furnished, for the duration of the war. Miss Mary Colville was assistant to Mrs. Johnson, followed by Mrs. Grace Fish, who was also made chairman of inspection and packing. She was assisted in this work by Miss Clarke, Miss Nelson and Miss Mabel Walker. Mrs. J. S. Keech was chairman of the cutting work, assisted by the Mesdames L'Heureux, Simonson, Merrell, Maxwell, Belden, Rohan, Gorton, Botsford and Thorby and Miss Cahoon. Messrs. Tom Jones and Andrew Raymond donated their services as experts to supervise the cutting of the dressings.

The committee more than met all demands for supplies, and upon occasions turned out as many as 6,000 dressings a day. The heaviest quota asked was for 10,000 dressings to be completed in two weeks, and the department delivered double this number within seven days. All kinds of dressings were made, including triangle bandages, pneumonia jackets, rolls, pads, tempons, compresses and abdominal bandages. More than 800 women gave their time to the work. Often during the working hours, songs were sung, letters from "over



QUOTA FOR CAMP WADSWORTH ON NOVEMBER 12, THE DAY AFTER ARMISTICE. FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment (but who did not entrain because of orders) the following:—Robert Overille Evans, Herman Edward Reiter, Warren Einer Jensen, Philipp Wm. Carsten, Phil Arnel Martens, Louis Fred Lechow, Hans Peter Olaf Olson, John Joseph Tilton, Percy Fisher, Joseph Matthias Kohlmann, Michael Wondarski, Victor Arnel Johnson, Peter Max Pfister, Frank J. Jeszka, Jr., John J. Gramer, Mads Chris Olson, Mossegard, Claude Morris Washburn, Irving G. Moe, Clement G. Kovel, John Lukawski, Joseph Wilks, Alvin M. Waters, John Raphael Cairn, Joseph Schauder, Thomas Zacharias, William Clinton Higgins, Lucian Wesley Christell, Robert Dale Dunnean, Edward Wilson, Anton Nielsen, Hugo E. Kofarski, Henry Schmah, Milton Spurr Tremper, George D. Cowart, Elliott M. Eury, Alex Zarowski, Fred W. Lampe, Nustahouse Myzajewski, William G. Bentley, Henry A. Voss, Alfred Michalsen, Leo V. Tierney, Lloyd L. Sloan, John O. Evans, Walter F. Cook, Harley Trolle, Wallace H. Maxson, Carl J. Huger, William John Meyer, John D. Andrianos, Roy Harold Nordstrom, Frank Habuda, Norbert Michael Zinnen, George William Senter, John J. Laurent, Leo Millen, James Edward Kirby, Alex Serhinski, Julius Bolcher, Felix Szklamnick, Stefan Troelsen, Louis Carl Martin, Andrew P. McClinty, Ernest C. Herman, Julius Propper, Frank Martin, Alfons Korzeniewski, Bryon Chas. McDonald, Victor Jensen, Joseph Kreismont, Louis J. Vincent, Dewey Peterson, John A. Burant, Kenneth S. Underwood, Peter M. Hansen, Rodney H. Roberts, Donald M. Sanford.



QUOTA WHICH LEFT RACINE JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Benjamin Franklin Hoffman, Waslaw Borzach, Elmer W. Roberts, Joseph Hilgers, Wincenty Leckewicz, Alex Mactrowicki, John W. Larson, Charles F. Friedrich, Leo Herman Lynn, John Louis Slesger, Carl Pfeifer, Knute G. Anderson, John Chackadance, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin, James F. Middleten, George Wlozist, Sakessar Bokacholan, Kapran Mannandan, Anten J. Pisaner.

there" were read, or Miss Hannan of the public library would read books and articles of interest to the women as they cut and stitched.

During Mrs. Sidley's chairmanship of the section, 58,806 surgical dressings were made, and during Mrs. Johnson's regime there were added to this, 164,788 dressings. Eight hundred women assisted in the work.

Mrs. Otis W. Johnson, chairman of the knitting department, had as members of her committee Mmes. Walter H. Stearns, John B. Simmons, Jerome I. Case, Miss Emma Sage, Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. H. M. Wallis, Mrs. F. J. Osius, Mrs. L. P. Monroe, Mrs. W. V. Osborne, Mrs. Ralph N. Soule, Mrs. J. S. Keech, Miss Nellie Gorton, Mrs. Lizzie Merrell, Mrs. Belle Galloway and Mrs. Louisa Smader.

This department assumed the responsibility of providing yarn to the various auxiliaries and individual workers and inspecting and collecting the completed articles.

As much of this work was done in the homes and could not be completed under the personal supervision of the volunteer inspectors, criticism and rejection of garments was often a most embarrassing duty devolving upon the committee. It was made necessary by the strict regulations of the central division. Knitting was the universal war work of all women, including aged women, invalids and little girls. There was no mother or housewife so busy but that she was able to devote some hours every day to the task. It became a custom for women to never let their hands be idle. Their knitting was carried on wherever they went, in the street cars, trains, public meetings, and even during church services. Even some men with idle time at their disposal acquired the habit. Many women who were expert at this art volunteered their services as instructors. For example, Mrs. F. J. Osius offered to devote her whole time to this work and hundreds of women came to her home at all hours of the day and evening to receive instruction in purling, and the intricate rules for making the Kitchener toe and the heel: "Slip 1, Knit 9, Slip 1, Knit 1, pass slipped stitch over knitted stitch; Knit 1, Turn."

From June, 1918, to the end of the war, the knitting department provided the following articles for men in service:

Four Ear Muffs, 5 Refugee Garments, 387 Knit Helmets, 35 Mufflers, 393 Children's Mufflers, 5,933 pairs Socks, 66 Stump Socks, 918 Children's Stockings, 1,639 Sweaters, 739 Children's Sweaters, and 430 Wristlets.

Four Thousand articles had also been sent during the three months ending Feb. 1, 1918.

The Comforts Department of the Red Cross had the duty of supplying as many comforts as possible for the fighting men—both at home and overseas.

Each man who left Racine was presented with a perfectly equipped comfort kit, and hundreds of letters received from the boys testify to their appreciation of this gift.

This Department also supplied aviators' jackets, mess bags, Christmas boxes, and took entire charge of inspecting, wrapping and shipping all Christmas parcels which were sent to soldiers overseas in 1918.

The following is a brief summary of the work of the Department:

2,587 Comfort Kits made and sent to Central Division, Chicago.

3,238 Comfort Kits packed and distributed to Racine men in Army and Navy.

1,500 Christmas parcels packed and shipped to soldiers in United States Camps, Christmas of 1917.

50 Aviators' Jackets made and shipped to Central Division, Chicago.

320 Mess Bags made and shipped to Camp Logan.

1,368 Christmas parcels inspected, packed and mailed to soldiers overseas, Christmas of 1918.

The Committee in charge of this department was: Mrs. Warren J. Davis, Chairman; Mrs. Frank K. Bull, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Andrew Simonson, Mrs. A. F. Erickson, Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Mrs. Fannie Botsford, Mrs. J. S. Keech, Mrs. A. J. Eaton, Mrs. George Gallagher, Mrs. Donald McClure, Miss Estelle Keech, Miss Margaret Eaton, Miss Nellie Gorton, Miss Anna Gorton, Miss Helen Clancy.

The Junior League gave very valuable assistance in the making of comfort kits, as well as in other branches of the work, and a great many women gave freely of their time to assist the Committee in sewing garments, packing and shipping of supplies, etc.

It seems appropriate to embody in this report a letter received from the Local Board, Division No. 1:

November 25, 1918.

"We are returning today about one hundred comfort kits for which we expect to have no use because of the cancellation of calls for the men for whom they were intended.

"Will you permit us to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the very practical service your society has rendered the select men in furnishing these 'kits,' and to assure

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR



QUOTA FOR MADISON, WIS., AUGUST 15, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Charles E. O'Connor, Charles M. Creuziger, Soren Christ Clausen, Floyd E. Bassindale, Elmer Ross Hermes, Wm. LeRoy Petersen, John Curico.



QUOTA FOR VALPARIASO, IND., JULY 15, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Sterling W. Albright, Lester McLennan, Christian Andersen, A. H. L. Bartz, Edward F. Studey, John M. Glzinski, Jerome P. Danhauser, Louis Schrader, John Theodore Corombo, William King, John J. Kropp, Walter C. Maibohm, Arthur Johnson, Charles Tiede.



QUOTA LEAVING FOR CAMP SHELBY, AUGUST 8, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Peter Sukulawsky, Andrew Poulson, Arthur Haley, Harry H. Lempke, Orville B. Newcomb, Alex Kennedy.



QUOTA FOR SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUGUST 1, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Harold Avard, Fred M. Williams, Swend B. Nelson Victor Matoskio, Wm. H. Lahiff.

you that the men themselves have given abundant evidence of their appreciation.

"Not a single man has declined to accept one, and sometimes when it appeared that he might be overlooked, the soldier has inquired about the 'Red Cross Kit.' It is worth remarking also that not a single man has gone out for whom a comfort kit has not been ready.

Very respectfully,

E. W. LEACH,
Secretary."

The comfort kits were in the shape of leatherette folders, about 10 inches by 8 inches, with pockets and holders containing useful articles such as soap, shaving material, needles and thread, extra buttons, tooth brush, mirror, etc.

Mrs. John Barr was in charge of the collection, sorting and marking of old clothes which were shipped overseas for the use of civilian refugees of the Allied countries. She devoted a great deal of time to this arduous work. During 1918, this committee sent 8,657 pounds of garments, in addition to 486 garments and 14 large boxes of clothing which were not weighed.

The Salvage Bureau of the ways and means committee also collected old rubber tires and books, which were sold for \$796, the money being turned into the treasury of the chapter. Mrs. Sarah Edmonds was in charge of this work. Mrs. R. E. Rugh was chairman of a committee to collect peach pits and nut shells for use in making gas masks. More than a ton of these were gathered and shipped.

The Racine Chapter of the American Red Cross Motor Corps came into existence Oct. 1, 1918, to meet the demand for training women for overseas service in the Motor Ambulance Corps and to supply efficient transportation wherever needed by the local Red Cross Chapter.

Mrs. Walter H. Reed was selected as Captain. Volunteer service was offered to hospitals, charitable institutions, home service bureau and local health department. The other officers were: 1st Lieuts., Clara Driver and Mrs. H. C. Severance; Adjt., Carrie K. Rapps.

The influenza epidemic swept over the city about this time and the motor corps gave invaluable service to the city nurses, responding to 277 calls and giving 790 hours of service during the month of October.

Each day the need for workers brought new recruits and shortly the records showed an active membership of 44 and 17 reserves, with 45 cars ready for use.

October 30th the Red Cross society purchased a regulation Ford Ambulance which

proved to be most useful during the epidemic, conveying a large number of patients to the local hospitals. The Motor Corps served as Ambulance Corps.

A class in automobile mechanics was organized with an enrollment of sixty-three women. Dean W. Payne of the U. S. Ordnance Department was instructor and gave a course of sixteen lessons at the Stephen Bull Garage and Case South Works. At the close of these classes the Motor Corps was instructed in military drill and discipline by Lieut. McGregor.

From the time of its organization during the remaining period of the war, the Motor Corps, through volunteer service, rendered great aid to chapter officials and home service workers, to the Health Department for civilian relief and ambulance work, to Central Association and Public School nurses, and to the local hospitals, responding to 793 calls and giving 2,077 hours of service. The members of Red Cross Motor Corps were: Camilla Bennett, Mrs. Mabel Brandeis, Mrs. Amanda C. Crooks, Clara Driver, Margaret Cosgrove, Elizabeth R. Fratt, Gertrude Fratt, Mrs. Stuart M. Harbridge, Nina Huie, Carrie Rapps, Sarah Jelliffe, Florence Jelliffe, Georgie A. Malone, Mrs. Margaret L. Nelson, Mrs. Leone P. Miller, Olga Piper, Mrs. H. C. Severance, Amelia Smieding, Mrs. Walter H. Reed, Tillie E. Thorkelson, Elinor Parker, Mrs. Willard Walker, Mrs. Warren H. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Brannum, Mrs. E. F. Freeman, Mrs. Blanche Secor Rixton, Mrs. Frank Alshuler, Mrs. E. E. Bailey, Louise E. Bolton, Edith Schulz, Mrs. Walter Brown, Mrs. Opal J. Gist, Jeannette Hilker, Mrs. Taylor Jelliffe, Louise M. Jensen, Vera E. Johnson, Katherine L. Kearney, Mrs. Fred E. Koehler, Mrs. Henry C. Miller, Nellie K. Mohr, Mrs. Milo Griffith, Esther Holmn, Lilly H. Peterson, Mrs. Dick Kennedy, Mrs. Helen Lewis Wilson, Dessie Wishau, Mrs. William V. Osborne, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Grace Laursen, Margaret S. Fergus, Ethel E. Olle, Erabelle M. Ingersoll, Abbie I. Munn.

The Red Cross chapter as a whole did some remarkable work in connection with the "flu" epidemic, referred to above. The necessity for an emergency hospital was seen at once, and the only available empty house of sufficient size was that belonging to Richard Robinson at Eleventh and Main streets. Mr. Robinson was in Florida, but a telegram was sent to him explaining the situation and asking for the use of the palatial residence. He answered immediately granting the request and offering any other assistance he could give. Newspaper notices were published asking the donation of



QUOTA FOR CAMP SHERMAN AUGUST 26, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Paul Struck, Hubert Stuart Stanton, John Yeates, Henry Johnson, Louis Orval Davis, Emilian Alban, John Joseph Heinisch, Harry Wright Lewis, David E. Davis, Edward J. Bowers.



QUOTA FOR CAMP GREENLEAF JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 1

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Knut G. Anderson, John Chickadaunce, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin, James F. Middleton, George Wholust, Bakdasar Bekaholian, Vaghan Keroghlian, Rapan Manandjian, A. J. Pluhar, H. Macallin.



QUOTA FOR CAMP GRANT SEPTEMBER 7, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Edward Joseph Tecktonius, David D. Stone, Einer H. Jacobsen, Edmund R. Jayne, Arthur Hay, Thomas Allen, Chris M. Sorenson, Fred Levinson, Walter Malonowski.



QUOTA FOR CAMP DODGE AUGUST 30, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Joseph Zaborowicz, Peter A. Johnson, Jos. Petak, Benny Ryaklewicz, George Earl Gatfield, Ludwig Nissen, Harold T. Rosenquist.

beds, rugs and other furniture and plenty were forthcoming immediately. The house was renovated from top to bottom, the furniture installed, and within four days the place was opened as a hospital with 40 beds. Thirty-eight patients were installed at once. Three died there. Nursing service was also provided at twenty-five homes where no one remained untouched by the disease to care for others who were sick.

The Civilian Relief department had its beginnings through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Arthur Huguenin, who urged that preparations be made to assist in maintaining the morale of the army by assuring the men that in case of emergency their families would be cared for, and at the same time aid in keeping up the spirits of the folks at home by serving as a channel of communication between families and absent men. The first task could not be conducted as a public charity, but must be performed in a way to make the recipients of the service feel that they were in the care of friends. The second feature of the work was possible because the various branches and agents of the Red Cross throughout the world, in co-operation with government officials, assumed the job on a wide scale and local branches were given the benefit of the entire organization's operations.

The importance of having some sort of information bureau to which worried parents could go for advice can be realized only by those who remember the censored letters, the aggravating delays in mails, the "losing" of men due to transfers from one organization to another in France and the weeks and months of waiting before the government forwarded any definite news in regard to the whereabouts or fate of men reported sick, wounded or killed. In every hospital representatives of the Red Cross were furnished lists of the patients, and from the American headquarters at Washington they received lists of men regarding whom information was wanted at home. In this way trace was often found of men whose mail, sent to old addresses, had been returned unopened, or who had failed to write for one reason or another.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Baker was chairman of this local section during the war. The advisory committee consisted of E. B. Hand, Dr. A. J. Williams, Miss Kate Mehder and Miss Rose Webers. After the war Mr. Baker resigned and J. H. Brannum acted as chairman. Warren Walker was also added to the committee. Headquarters of the department were in the Postoffice building until the spring of 1919,

when they were moved to a suite of rooms in the Baker block.

With the return of the men from the army and navy, the nature of the work changed but it did not decrease. The department, re-named the Home Service section, accepted the responsibility of acting as adviser for returned soldiers in solving problems relating to errors in pay, allotments, insurance and compensation for disability. The department was given instructions as to the proper method of getting desired information, and by its efforts was able to relieve the government of much correspondence and confusion in settlement of claims.

Mrs. C. A. Hamilton acted as secretary of the Home Service section from March, 1918, through the rest of the war and then during the period of demobilization. Owing to the amount of work in the office, she was authorized to employ several assistants.

There is no possible way in which well deserved credit can ever be given to the thousands of women who devoted their time to the Red Cross work. Many who served for an hour or two a day did so at a great sacrifice because this time was in addition to a long day's work in homes, factories or offices. Some whose sacrifice of time meant little in respect to other occupations, were gladly giving up pleasures and more congenial occupations which might have been theirs had they preferred. Still others left remunerative positions to as great an extent as they possibly could in order to knit and sew for soldiers, and thereby sacrificed their own financial welfare. Many assumed labors which were distasteful to them, and trained themselves in unaccustomed work, because they felt that they must help where their help was most needed, regardless of personal preferences.

It was taken for granted that everyone was willing to do all that could reasonably be expected, and then more, and this faith in our women by the government and the Red Cross organization was justified beyond all precedent.

It was planned that some sort of record be kept of the time spent in Red Cross work by the various individuals, but it was soon agreed that time spent in keeping such records might be more profitably used in productive employment. Also, it was realized, as previously stated, that to lots of women the giving up of a few hours each day or each week might be more of a sacrifice than the donating of all the waking hours of another.

However, in order to give some official recog-



GROUP OF MEMBERS OF RACINE COUNTY AUXILIARY LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

The men who composed the auxiliary to the Legal Advisory Board had an arduous and trying task. They spent many hours each week, usually in the evenings, explaining all features of the draft law to registered men, and assisted them in preparing their questionnaires for filing with the local board. Offices for this purpose were opened at Racine, Burlington, Watertown, Dodgeville and elsewhere, and were manned almost continuously for months by these volunteers. Only a part of the personnel is shown here, but the names of other auxiliary board members appear elsewhere in this volume.

Top Row—Knaute Holland, Edward Lewis, Otto Ahrens, C. V. Carter, W. F. Hood, Frank Haven, Curtis Washburn, W. C. Davis, Mr. Bohn, E. S. Cralt, John Heed, (Unidentified), J. F. Bickle, E. J. Harrington, (Unidentified), A. R. Laabe, H. Goldsworthy, Jens Christensen, Elmer Gittins, Arthur Ehrlich.

Second—W. C. Palmer, Peter J. Myers, George Casyle, Fred W. Kooper, Richard Harvey, Harry Berner, Max Heck, A. B. Walty, George Dana, Nels C. Nelson, Harold Mann, Louis Rogerson, A. R. Leigh, F. J. Herms, C. J. Dickenson, Taylor Jelliffe, Guy A. Benson, Joseph Patrick, David Lewis, John Gemmill.

Third—Ernest F. Kallmeyer, Arthur Jarsted, Harry Nehoda, Fred Parr, Len Rowlands, B. J. Smollen, Charles Beach, George Case, A. J. Ricks, T. S. Hazard, H. M. Jones, W. F. Klaw, Millard S. Edmonds, J. C. Brees, Martin Christensen, L. H. Fuhrer, A. E. Black, Ben Nield, Theorald Beck, Adolph Jannecky, O. R. Moyle.

Bottom—Gophus Nelson, Nels Christensen, Arthur Haas, A. D. Herms, James Spence, J. C. McCallan, H. G. Cowles, Wallace Leomin, Emil Kroft, Milton Harbes, Fred Ahlstrom, Thomas Kearney, Jr., E. B. Hand, Jerome Foley, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, Dr. C. F. Browne, Paulon Thompson, William Smelting, E. B. Belden.

nition of service rendered it was decided that badges be given all who had 800 hours' service for the Red Cross, and a decorative bar be added for each additional 800 hours. Workers were asked to keep an account of their own time for this purpose. Those awarded the badges were:

Mrs. E. B. Adams, Mrs. Stanley Anderson, Mrs. John Barr, Maria A. Burns, Mrs. Louis L. Cahoon, Annie Catterall, Edith C. Chandler, Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. E. E. Cheesman, Mrs. L. C. Christensen, Mrs. Floyd Coling, Clara Copeland, Mrs. Wm. H. Crosby, Mrs. C. Ehlers, Mrs. R. Jones Evans, Grace S. Fish, Mrs. Christ Gabrielson, Mrs. Geo. Gallagher, Mrs. Wm. Garrett, Mrs. Theo. Godske, Jane B. Goldsworthy, Nellie L. Gorton, Mrs. O. P. Graham, Mrs. Florence Grant, Mrs. Clara F. Griffith, Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, Mrs. Anna M. Hansen, Mrs. Kirsten, Mrs. C. W. H'Doubler, Mrs. Chas. Horner, Mrs. Petrea Jensen, Miss Anna Johnson, Mrs. Marie Johnson, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. Walter E. Jones, Bertha C. Kelley, Mrs. E. L. King, Mrs. Mamie Laper, Mrs. W. La Venture, Mrs. Ollie Leichtweihs, Alta J. Lewis, Mrs. H. W. Lewis, Jessie Stage L'Heureux, Mrs. F. W. Logan, Mrs. J. H. Lutz, Mrs. Cathryn McKivett, Mrs. John G. Meachem, Mrs. L. K. Merell, Minnie W. Miller, Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. Louis P. Munroe, Mrs. J. N. NeCollins, May E. Nelson, Mrs. Thos. Olle, Mrs. Wm. Osborne, Mrs. John V. Pearce, Mrs. F. G. Peehn, Mrs. Charles J. Pfost, Mrs. J. Prostrednik, Mrs. Ada Pultz, Miss Mayme Rademacher, Mrs. Wm. Rimhardt, Mrs. Annie E. Roberts, Miss Mary C. Roberts, Mrs. Henry D. Robinson, Mrs. Geo. E. Rodgers, Mrs. W. R. Rowley, Mrs. R. Salm, Helen Sargent, Alma M. Schaefer, Bertha Schroeder, Mrs. A. M. Sewell, Mrs. Bernice Sherman, Mrs. S. Sorenson, Mrs. A. P. Speer, Mrs. Walter H. Stearns, Caroline B. Stebbins, Mrs. Geo. Van Wie, Sarah Vetter, Mrs. D. M. Walker, Mrs. Sam Walker, Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. A. Darlington, Mrs. S. F. Marcus, Mrs. W. F. Hansche.

Miss Bertha C. Kelley had the remarkable record of having donated 5,652 hours to the Red Cross. Others who gave more than 2,000 hours were Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Miss Edith Chandler, Mrs. Grace S. Fish, Mrs. Charles Horner, Alma M. Schaeffer, Mrs. Bertha Schroeder, Mrs. S. B. Walker and Mrs. Stuart Webster.

Like all other wartime organizations which were suddenly called upon to assume tremendous responsibilities without time for adequate preparations or selection of personnel, the

American Red Cross was occasionally subjected to criticism for certain minor policies, but this criticism was never directed against its local organizations in Racine county.

One of the aggravating features of all war work was the occasional necessity of deciding between two or more conflicting orders, or of interpreting orders which were not entirely clear.

There are few women who worked for the Red Cross who do not remember the piles of neatly finished pajamas, or socks or surgical dressings which were returned as "disapproved" by some overly conscientious inspector at Chicago or Washington. Probably every article passed by the local inspectors was entirely suitable for the purpose intended, but very frequently some "higher up" would decide that a seam was turned the wrong way, or a surgical dressing was not an exact rectangle, or a sock was possessed of a casting which would not allow it to stretch easily to a 14 inch circumference at the top. Protests and arguments were useless; everyone was under voluntary discipline in war time and was not supposed to question any order or ask the reasons why. Then it became the sad duty of the local inspectors and advisors to explain to the proud and willing donors of work and supplies that their efforts had been of no use, and the garments must be reduced to their original elements and then reconstructed in accordance with the exact rules laid down.

The difficulty arose from the fact that general rules at national headquarters to guide the workers were interpreted too literally by divisional inspectors who did not understand the uses to which the articles were to be put finally. For instance, there was a general impression that the socks knit at home were to go to the men in the trenches to keep them warm in winter, and that therefore the least irregularity in knitting might chafe the feet of marching men or cause a blister on a man standing at his post. In actual practice, combat troops in the American army received socks of the regular issue of heavy, machine-made type, and the home knitted articles went to men in hospitals. Often they were merely bed garments. In the course of hasty issuing and haphazard laundering there, no patient ever received the same pair of socks twice and was fortunate if he drew two socks of the same size.

In the case of surgical dressings, women workers were urged to prepare these in exact sizes, some of the inspectors going to such lengths as to require the pulling of a thread



SMALL DRAFT CONTINGENT READY FOR DEPARTURE

In the rush of sending men away some of the photo groups were not properly identified. The above was one of them.



A PLEASANT DIVERSION FOR A WINTER EVENING

Identifying members of the draft group, which the Local Board and photographer failed to enumerate on the copy, will be easy for those who are part of it, but rather difficult for persons who are not familiar with the faces.



LAST OF THE UNIDENTIFIED GROUPS

Neither the names of the members of the quota nor the destination of the group could be obtained from the photo-print. Those shown in the picture will recognize, no doubt, names and dates.



SOME OF THE SAME MEN AFTER REACHING FRANCE

The passion for running away from food was characteristic of the A. E. F. Here are a number of men in the act of breaking out through the windows of the mess hall in the barracks at (it is believed) Is-Sur-Tille, France.

to make them perfect, or sewing the edges over again to make them the proper shape. In the hospitals they were cut and slashed to make them some convenient size to cover wounds, regardless of any exact measurements. Had the facts been understood the surgical dressing classes could have made many times the number of dressings they actually turned out.

The same is true of pajamas and similar articles. Stress was placed upon the importance of making the garments with a certain shaped collar band, and a misplaced pocket was deemed cause for rejection at Chicago. The chapters were not allowed to use their odds and ends of cloth to make pajamas which had a coat of one color and pants of another. In hospitals, such garments did not return from the laundry to the men who had sent them, but were issued promiscuously as needed. Often a patient would have a blue striped coat made for a man twice his size and a pink lower garment which barely reached his ankles. This was no cause for worry to men who had been sleeping in their uniforms in mud for weeks at a time, and who asked only for fairly clean clothing at the hospitals without regard for appearances.

It undoubtedly was the original intent of the national directors of this work to ask careful workmanship, and nothing more, but at times the regulations were carried to extremes.

In this connection it may prove interesting to record a copy of rules issued to knitters by a chapter of the Red Cross in connection with directions for knitting the various garments wanted:

"Don't Cast on Tightly—In setting up a sock the casting on should never be done tightly. An otherwise well knitted sock may become useless by a tight cord at the top. The top of a sock should be large enough to stretch over a cardboard seven inches long. .

"Don't Knot Your Wool—Join the ends by running one end into the other with a darning needle for about six inches. Finish off threads on wrong side by running thread with darning needle through a bias run of stitches in two or more opposite directions.

"Don't Make a Heel With a Seam on the Sole—Remember, a man may not have a chance to change his socks for many days, and a lump or knot brings a blister. If the blister breaks blood poisoning may set in and result in the loss of a foot or even a life. We cannot afford to lose our men through negligence or ignorance.

"Don't Fail to Make the Kitchener Toe—

This has been proved to be the best toe for men in service.

"Don't Use Needles too Fine for Wool—The knitting should be elastic and loose, but not too loose; if too tightly knitted the sock becomes hard and felt-like from bad washing and sterilizing.

"Don't Make Double Heels—Bad washing and sterilizing shrink them in a hard, felt-like lump.

"Don't Make a Foot Less Than Eleven Inches Long—The average sizes of 11 to 11½ are best. Use judgment in making proportions of sock correct—a leg suitable for size of foot, and vice versa. People do not seem to realize that making a foot size 12 with a leg and ankle suitable for a size 9 shows lack of judgment.

"Don't Knit Bands of Color into Top of Sock without first boiling the wool for ten minutes in salted water and rinsing. This is to set the color and prevent blood poisoning from color running. One can save much wool by using up odd bits of contrasting color in this way. The men love it, as it helps them to match up their socks when washing, and they have a superstition that it is lucky and keeps them from being wounded.

"Cast on loosely and count rows so that socks will mate when finished.

"Wash socks before turning them in. This should be done in warm water, and the rinsing should be in a light suds. Ironing is not necessary. Lay them on a flat radiator top and pat into shape, and you will be surprised to find your sock looks 50 per cent better and feels softer.

"Darn sock lightly at point of gusset, if there is a hole there caused by needles not being held tightly together while narrowing. Also darn lightly any other place that the sock is thin or stitches separate.

"A soldier who had been unable to change his socks for several days felt that a blister was coming on one of his toes. On removing the sock he found a little roll of paper which had been rubbing his toe. On it was written, 'God bless your poor tired feet!'

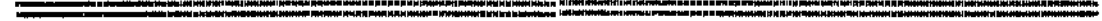
"All garments made from yarn purchased or given out at Red Cross Knitting Headquarters must be returned there."

Mrs. Arthur Huguenin was appointed chairman of the department of instruction for women in the autumn of 1916, and in the following January several First Aid classes were formed. These were followed by classes in home nursing, diabetics and surgical dressings. Mrs. L. A. Schnetz was appointed secretary



OFFICIALS OF DRAFT BOARD NO. 2

Reading from left to right they are:—Ward Gittings, I. O. Mann, George Porter, W. W. Storms (chairman), W. S. McCaughey (secretary), Dr. E. A. Taylor, C. H. Krogh, James Peterson.



OFFICIALS OF DRAFT BOARD NO 1

Reading from left to right they are:—Upper Row—E. B. Burgess, F. H. Schulz, Dr. Thackeray, J. C. Hamta. Lower Row—J. B. Simmons, H. J. Smith, (Chairman), E. W. Leach, (Secretary).

of classes, and Mrs. Fanny Botsford and Mrs. F. H. Pope were added to the committee. Rooms were given the committee in the Racine public library. About 200 students took lessons in First Aid.

The following physicians patriotically donated their services as instructors: Drs. E. Von Buddenbrock, W. W. Johnston, J. H. Hogan, C. F. Browne, F. C. Christensen and S. Sorenson. Dr. Susan Jones gave her services as examiner for all the classes.

About 85 women attended the classes in home nursing which began in May, 1917. Red Cross nurses who directed these classes were the Misses Edna McGovern of Milwaukee; Amanda Schmidt, E. Fees and Gertrude Davis of Racine. All of these nurses were later in service.

The Misses Bessie C. Nevin, Elizabeth Hood, Verna Gillen and Mabel Wilton were made Red Cross dietitians and instructed seventy-five high school girls. During the vacation period the school board donated the use of the domestic science kitchen in the high school and Miss Gillen donated her services as instructor there.

Miss Elizabeth Greene of Milwaukee instructed several classes in surgical dressings and later a number of her graduates were made instructors in this work. Mrs. Percival Fuller opened her home and fitted out several rooms in the required manner. Here several thousand dressings were made by volunteer workers.

In October, 1918, under the chairmanship of Mrs. LaVenture, the department conducted several classes in home nursing and first aid work.

The junior auxiliaries of the Red Cross were organized in the public and parochial schools in 1918. Children were asked to take memberships at 25 cents each, or else the school must qualify as an auxiliary by subscribing an amount which would average 25 cents per pupil, even though each individual did not contribute. St. Patrick's Catholic school on Douglas avenue was the first one to qualify with a 100 per cent subscription.

All Red Cross supplies sent from Racine were carried to Chicago by the Goodrich Transit Company without charge, and all shipments reached their destinations safely.



CHAPTER XVI

SAVING FOOD TO WIN THE WAR

THERE was no more interesting feature of civilian war work than the almost unanimous efforts of American citizens to conserve the food supply of the nation, so our army abroad and the inhabitants of Allied nations could be fed. "Saving Food Will Win the War," was one of the earliest of war-time slogans, and while it could not be termed the sole cause of winning the war it unquestionably proved one of the important factors in the ultimate victory. Soldiers can and often do fight without adequate arms and ammunition; patriots will "carry on" while clad in rags and tatters, but no army can fight and no nation can support its armed forces if starvation stalks in its midst.

France was nearly self-supporting as to food. Italy needed to import a great deal of wheat. England depended almost entirely upon the outside world for her sustenance, and the submarine campaign had cut off her maritime connections with her colonies. The vast wheat fields of Russia were of no use to the rest of the world with Turkey holding the Dardanelles. An unexpectedly large proportion of the world's tonnage was being used for naval and transport purposes, and to carry munitions of war. In addition to the needs of the Allied peoples, America was sending hundreds of thousands of men overseas who must depend upon their own country for their food. To make conditions more serious, the United States and Canada both suffered from very short crops in 1917.

To meet this situation, the co-operation of every man, woman and child was asked, and government representatives were appointed in every county to advise them what was expected of them. Few laws were passed, and the arbitrary powers given the Food Administrators of nation, state and county were seldom needed. As in other matters affecting the war, public sentiment proved more efficient in obtaining results than all the laws that could have been placed upon the statute books.

William T. Harvey was County Food Administrator for Racine county. He gave his services voluntarily and for more than a year devoted practically all of his time, without remuneration, to the task. He was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Jane B. Harvey, who transacted most of the correspondence and devoted many hours each day to planning organization and detail work.

When the drastic regulations were first published, there was more or less good-natured grumbling. It took some time to get used to such things as coming into a town after a long auto ride and stepping into a restaurant with the intention of devouring a huge steak and a generous dessert, only to be informed that it was a meatless day, and that desserts were taboo, and each customer could have but one spoonful of sugar. But like everything else, it soon became a matter of course and "food slackers" who sought to evade the government rules were scorned by their more patriotic neighbors.

One of the problems arising was that of the right of a farmer to use all the white flour he wanted, inasmuch as he himself had raised wheat. The Food Administration ruled that the person producing food should not be exempted from the rules which others were expected to obey. One of the farmers protested to Mr. Harvey one day, and said that inasmuch as he had raised a large crop of wheat he should not be required to sell any more of it than he wished, and he should be allowed to have it made into any kind of flour he wanted for himself and family.

"See here," answered Mr. Harvey, "your next door neighbor raised a boy, and the government took him into the army. Isn't it fair that the government should also take as much of your wheat as it deems necessary in order to feed that boy? Especially when you are being paid a good price and are not asked to starve yourself?"

The agriculturist saw the point, and grinned.

"You are right," he said. "I never thought of it that way before. You will never hear another kick from me on any rule the government makes." And he became one of the active workers in spreading the "Save Food" propaganda.

A Racine physician was inclined to assist people who asked permission to use more wheat flour than the government allowance, by declaring that it was necessary for their health. Mr. Harvey obtained written opinions from half a dozen leading doctors to the effect that oat meal bread, corn meal and even the detested barley bread was more healthful than bread made of fine patent flour. This fact was published, and people were warned not to try to circumvent the law by such subterfuges. The trick was never tried again and the abashed physician retired into his shell for the period of the war.

From the very start of hostilities, the serving of a fourth meal in the afternoon or late at night was discontinued. If banquets were to be held, they were limited to plain food and were served at such a time as to replace a regular meal. Cakes and pastry became rare sights, and fancy frostings requiring considerable sugar almost disappeared entirely for many months.

The Food Administration's work was notable because it proved so entirely successful; it was the first time that anything of a similar nature had been attempted in America, and because more than any other one thing it touched the lives of every individual in the United States.

Eligible young men might escape army service; women might neglect to do their part for the Red Cross or other organizations; wealthy people could "get by" without buying Liberty bonds, under certain conditions, but there was no one who could fail to feel the strong hand of a free and democratic government upon them when every meal contained some reminder of the work of the Food Administration, and when gold itself could not give them any advantage over their neighbors when they tried to obtain a better quality or a greater quantity of certain staple food products.

There was never any attempt to get the American people to cut down their food to the point where there was any real discomfort. It was felt that the greater part of the people actually were in the habit of over-eating and serving food wastefully. All that was asked was that waste be eliminated, that meals be prepared in a simple and inexpensive manner and that substitutes be used for those

forms of food products which could most easily be transported to Europe or used in the army camps at home.

Oatmeal, potatoes, cabbage and hash became a symbol of American patriotism.

Congress passed the Food Act on August 10, 1917. In this law, the President was given autocratic power over the food supply of the whole country. Herbert Hoover was made Federal Food Administrator on August 17. His experience in Belgium made him the logical man for this great responsibility. It was evident that the available food resources of the world were going to be less than the requirement: that America must provide not only for her own people, but also for much of Europe.

Further, it was foreseen that as the demand became greater than the supply, prices would advance to a point where the laboring people would be unable to obtain sufficient food without tremendous advance in wages. Prior to the passage of the food act, flour was selling at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per barrel retail. Congress fixed the price of the 1918 wheat crop at \$2.20 per bushel and limited the profit of the millers, wholesalers and retailers of flour. Under this arrangement, flour sold at \$12.00 to \$14.00 a barrel. This plan was later extended to the 1919 wheat crop and the price of flour was in this way stabilized for the period of the war and a year or more thereafter.

The Food Act contained three major provisions.

1. To encourage production.
2. To control distribution.
3. To conserve supply.

To encourage production, the farmers were urged to do everything possible to produce more wheat and corn, oats, sugar beets, beef, pork, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

The city and village inhabitants with back lots, were urged to plant war gardens.

The response to these appeals was so great that 1918 crops were record breakers. The wheat crop of the United States for 1918 was 918,000,000 bushels, or nearly fifty per cent greater than 1917.

Racine County had raised very little wheat for many years, but the spring of 1918 saw at least a few acres of wheat on every farm. Many fields averaged over 40 bushels per acre and the total production for the country was estimated at forty thousand bushels. Back yards and vacant lots were converted into vegetable gardens which furnished a large amount of food and enabled every family to save on the wheat, meat, fats and sugar which were needed for the armies in the field.



QUOTA STARTED FOR CAMP CUSTER NOVEMBER 11, 1918, WHICH WAS TURNED BACK WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. BOARD NO. 1

These were listed for entrapment the following:—Walter J. Kluge, Fred E. Paserstrom, Herman Nerrenberg, C. M. Daniels, Frank Fehlbeg, Munroe Greider, Arthur Mendon, William A. Schmitt, Alvin Kubjarr, Reinhold Liedick, Harold A. Frandsen, Alex J. Schaff, Roy Velky, August Hepar, Lyman B. Nelson, Otto G. Anclam, Mike Fortiz, Raymond M. Zirbes, Arthur A. Schmoll, Otto H. Hubn, Roy H. Buenting, August E. Groenke, Charles J. Jaeger, Ernest J. Powers, Edward Joy, Francis Mura, John Bennett, Chas. A. Barr, Reginald Quadraci, Harry Gordon, Roy O. Seeger, Max Stoll, Victor C. Nelson, George G. Krue, Charles Krupstad, Louis H. Johnson, Charles Lautner, Edgar E. Hoppe, Nels P. Sorenson, Jacob Post, Carl P. Peterson, Otto A. Dewitz, Fritz V. Clauson, Andrew P. Jacobsen, Earl S. Halberstadt, William F. Murphy, Walter W. Gatzke, Russell Jensen, Carl F. Larsen, George P. Pederson, Elnore T. Kurkowski, Roy J. Johnson, Stefano Cappadona, Leonard N. Pier, Jas. E. Dunlaery, Wm. C. Kister, Allen F. Christensen, Herbert C. Madsen, George Wisley, William Max Moritz, John P. Soens, William Corbett, Wm. P. Stoffel, Sophus Henningsen, Tony H. Persak, Hepeln Hagerhan, Carl L. Blahberg, Dennis Donovan, Peter Johnson, Harry H. Phillip, Fred F. Creutbeerg, Martin O. Jensen, Louis J. Lattsch, Elmer E. Schoenitz, Irving Hansen, L. C. Andersen, Leo S. Williams, Adam Helman, Clarence E. Lemke, Ernest William Elliott, William P. Behman, Harry A. Thorson.

While the people of the country at large are entitled to great credit for the unanimous response to the appeal of the food administration for the large production of food, we must also give credit to Providence for favorable weather conditions throughout the season.

In assuming control of the distribution of food, the Food Administration issued licenses to all manufacturers of food and to all wholesale dealers in food. No manufacturer or dealer was permitted to charge more than a reasonable profit over the cost price of food products. This was done to prevent them from taking advantage of the food shortage and did much to steady the market.

These concerns were required to make monthly reports showing the cost of their goods and also their selling prices. In addition to this, inspectors were sent out by the Food Administration to check them up.

The retail dealers were not licensed but in cases where they did not comply with the rules of the Food Administration, the wholesalers were notified to sell them no more goods and in this way it was possible to control them.

Racine County food dealers, with few exceptions, showed a fine spirit all through the war period. In only two cases were dealers asked to contribute \$25.00 to the Red Cross, as a penalty for overcharging for flour in one case and for selling canning sugar without a permit in another case.

In order to control prices of all food stuffs, dealers both wholesale and retail, were permitted to charge only a reasonable percentage of profit over their cost prices. The profits on such staples as flour, sugar and coffee are always much less than on luxuries. The pre-war basis of profit on any item of food was acceptable to the Food Administration. If a grocer had a big stock of canned salmon bought at a low price he had to give his customers the benefit of his purchase. Racine County, like all other counties, had a "Fair Price Committee," composed of the following: W. T. Harvey, Chairman, John Wiechers, Fred Radewan, Jens Jensen, Clarence R. Nevin, Chas. Christensen, Chris Sorenson, Frank Luxem, Jos. Otradovec, Lester Bowman, George Black, Sidney Mikulecky, J. K. Evans, Stewart Chamberlain, Wm. Eric and Percy Conroe. These men met faithfully once or twice a week for the entire year of 1918 and adopted a price list for the more staple lines of food. These prices were published in the local papers and served as a guide to prevent profiteering.

In the great work of conservation of food, Mr. Hoover had to make the choice between

voluntary conservation or rationing the people. He saw that rationing would be a tremendous task, requiring a large force of inspectors and decided that he would appeal to the patriotism of the people to conserve the essential foods.

To accomplish this, a great publicity campaign was necessary and the first great effort was the distribution of twenty million home pledge cards.

These cards appealed to the housewives of the country to conserve food in every possible way. They provided for wheatless and meatless days in each week and also one wheatless and meatless meal each day. Every housewife, boarding house, restaurant and hotel proprietor was asked to sign a pledge card to help save the food that was necessary to win the war.

The co-operation of the people of the country was so hearty that in a few months it was possible to release some of the meat restrictions, as the farmers and packers complained that meat was not being consumed as fast as it was being produced and transportation facilities were not adequate to carry the surplus to Europe.

Our wheat crop of 1917 was only 625,000,000 bushels; barely enough for our own requirements and for seed. In spite of this fact we sent large quantities to Europe and our people used the wheat substitutes, viz.—corn, barley, rice, oats, etc., during the first half of 1918.

In December, 1917, the Food Administration decided upon what was known as the "substitute rule" requiring that, for every pound of wheat flour purchased, the dealer must sell and the buyer must take one round of substitute consisting of corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, oatmeal, rice, etc. This was done to compel everyone to share alike, in the use of wheat and of the substitutes. This rule was kept in force until the 1918 wheat crop was ready for the market. Had it not been for the wide use of these substitutes, the wheat supply of the country would have been entirely exhausted early in 1918.

This substitute rule probably aroused more complaint on the part of the selfish and unpatriotic than any other restriction. They complained that their stomachs were weak and that white bread was the only bread they could eat. Nothing short of a doctor's certificate was sufficient to enable them to get wheat flour without a substitute. One woman living in a fine home just outside the city was reported to have a considerable amount of white flour stored away. When asked to report, she admitted that she had about 100 lbs., while



Photos by Malm-Pavek-Grant

Top Row—Edward A. Christensen, Herman Kugel, Edward Bohlmán, Frank Luedke, Albert G. Gerber, August Luedke.
 Second—Michael Howolek, R. C. Evans, Theodore Meyer, Perry Ostergaard, Orville C. Anderson, Einer Christensen.
 Third—David Jacobson, Caprial Keshikian, John Iverson, William Dymacek, Stephen Tieser, Joseph Mazurkiewicz.
 Fourth—Miram Chordig, Theo. W. Held, Herbert H. Held, Edward Dudek, LeRoy Butler, August Rudat.
 Bottom—Lawrence Markisen, Allie Markisen, John Stallman, John P. Greene, Hans Nygaard, Stanley W. Bergstrom.

25 lbs. was the maximum any one could have at that time. As an excuse she claimed that her hired man didn't eat anything but white bread. She had 10 lbs. of cornmeal and was asked to donate all but 10 lbs. of her white flour to the hospitals and then get herself and servants on the half wheat, half substitute ration.

All the best hotels and dining cars pledged themselves voluntarily, to use no wheat during the period of the shortage. Rye bread, corn muffins and Johnny cakes were used in place of wheat bread.

Flour was milled in one grade and the mills had to make 74 lbs. of flour for every 100 lbs. of wheat—the other 26 lbs. being middlings and bran for cattle.

Fine patent white flour of which only 49 lbs. could be made from 100 lbs. of wheat was not permitted during the war.

The bakers were required to make bread out of 75 per cent wheat flour and 25 per cent substitutes. In order to compel a uniform observance of this rule the bakers organized in every county and elected one of their number "captain." O. B. Schulz was captain of the Racine County bakers. Monthly meetings were held and methods of making good bread with the required amount of substitutes were developed. The most palatable substitutes were corn starch, corn flour, rice flour and oat meal. Barley flour was the most unpopular.

In the spring of 1918 we were almost at the bottom of the wheat bins. Farmers were notified to bring in all wheat left after seeding, and no one was allowed to feed wheat to stock or poultry. Fortunately the 1918 crop ripened early and an abundant supply was available from the Southern harvest fields by mid-summer.

In the early part of 1918 the supply of sugar was short of the requirements. Prior to this time, the Food Administration had urged constant conservation of sugar and had made very strong rules regarding the hoarding of sugar. The people were requested to buy not more than five pounds at one time in the city and ten pounds in the country. This method of voluntary conservation would doubtless have proved sufficient had it not been for the sudden appearance of German submarine boats on the west side of the Atlantic and the sinking of a considerable number of ships carrying sugar from the West Indies.

The canning season was at hand, calling for large quantities of sugar for preserves and jams.

The Food Administration immediately issued

orders to all dealers that they must sell only three pounds of sugar for each person per month. Later this was reduced to 2 lbs. per month. The retail merchants were compelled to file statements of the amount of sugar bought the previous year and were allowed only fifty per cent of this amount. In addition to this, they were required to keep "a sugar book" and make a record of every sale of sugar. The merchants were further required to sell only to their regular customers and inasmuch as they had a limited supply it was necessary for them to comply with this rule.

The candy factories, pop and soft drink factories were allowed only fifty per cent of their former sugar supply. Factories preserving food for future use were allowed their full requirements.

Housewives requiring sugar for canning had to obtain permits from the County Food Administrator or his deputy and they had to pledge themselves to use the sugar, so obtained, for canning or preserving purposes. At the beginning, the limit was placed at twenty-five pounds which a housewife could purchase at one time for canning purposes. This was later reduced to ten pounds, but additional ten pound lots could be obtained provided the applicant produced satisfactory evidence that she had no sugar on hand and needed more sugar for canning purposes.

In order to carry out this work, fifty women deputies were appointed throughout the County who were authorized to issue permits to buy canning sugar. The work of these sugar deputies was one of the outstanding features of the food administration work of this county.

It was a serious problem to distribute the short supply of sugar so that every family could get a reasonable supply for canning. The grocers were permitted to sell each family on their regular list of customers one-half pound for each person per week for table use and cooking. To get sugar for canning the purchaser had to obtain a signed permit from one of the sugar deputies. These permits were all returned each week to the County Food Administrator's office by the grocers. Here they were filed and anyone who tried to get more than a fair amount was notified to report and explain.

The County Food Administration had autocratic power in such cases and where it was evident that anyone had misrepresented the facts to get sugar he or she was requested to make a donation of \$10 or \$25 to the Red Cross.

Very few such penalties were inflicted be-



Photos by Pavék-Grant-Billings

Top Row—John Hansen, C. A. Hansen, C. H. Hauser, Arthur Johnson, P. J. Ebben, R. J. Gieseler, H. P. Saugman.
 Second—Peter Lange, Jens Christensen, Alex Lehti, C. J. Stork, O. A. Weepetal, Frank Bohn, F. P. Scharping.
 Third—Clar. Thompson, H. E. Hebblethwaite, C. E. Godske, C. O. Matson, A. F. Brantigan, F. C. Spychalla, C. Morganson.
 Fourth—Oscar M. Jones, F. E. Welsh, Conrad Akvick, Alb. Ruchti, Vahan Kurigian, W. J. Iselin, Olle Nystrom.
 Fifth—Tinas Christensen, G. Nalbantian, H. Durgelian, M. Mangialardo, E. Zawierucha, A. W. Nickel, H. H. Reth.
 Bottom—Ray S. Kamper, I. L. Driver, Carl Christensen, Chas. Krueger, John Mandro, R. L. Peterson, R. J. Goebel.

cause the people generally realized that we were in the midst of a terrible war, and that it was just as necessary for those at home to do their part as it was for the armies in the field to obey orders.

During all this time of sugar shortage, the price was maintained at 9 and 9½ cents per pound. Had there been no restrictions sugar would have undoubtedly sold for twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, and those who needed it most would have been unable to secure sufficient supply. In fact, after the war the price rose to 20 cents a pound within a year.

The work of the United States Food Administration was carried on entirely by voluntary service. There was a Federal Food Administrator in each State and there was also a County Administrator in each County.

The County Administrator, Mr. Harvey, had jurisdiction over all grocery stores, bakeries, meat markets and public eating houses. It was necessary to hold frequent meetings of grocers, bakers and the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses to keep them all informed of the rulings of the Food Administration. The co-operation of the people at large was hearty and it was rare that anyone resented any of the food rules. In case of objection, an explanation of what the Food Administration was doing, was usually sufficient to enlist the support of the objector.

In the spring of 1918 the National Food Administration organized a department covering all threshermen.

It was necessary for every thresherman to procure a license to operate and sign a pledge to avoid all possible waste in threshing.

A county committee consisting of County Food Administrator W. T. Harvey, County Agent E. S. Polley of Rochester, and H. M. Thomas of the Case T. M. Co. held a meeting of the threshermen in June and instructed them fully on the rules of the Food Administration. Later this committee inspected as many of the machines in operation as possible.

It was estimated that this effort saved thousands of bushels of grain in every county.

Herbert Hoover's decision to appeal to the people of the United States to do their part in the production and conservation of food and their response to this appeal will always be one of the glories of the great war. The nation produced more, prices were maintained on staples such as flour and sugar at reasonable figures; food was distributed fairly, so that no one had to go without, and the people conserved so well that they were able to spare

large quantities of food for the people of Europe who were threatened with famine.

The various women's organizations gave hearty co-operation to Mr. Harvey throughout his administration. Housewives everywhere exercised the greatest ingenuity in planning meals so as to conserve food.

The Home Economics Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense, for example, bought and canned 300 lbs. of beans when, through a shortage of labor, it was feared many beans would be wasted. The work was done by the girls and teachers of the Vocational school, supervised by Miss Elizabeth Fratt. This furnished a valuable canning lesson to over 500 girls. By the efforts of Miss Elizabeth Hood, her corps of teachers and the girls of the High School, 1000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned. Five hundred glasses of jelly and many bottles of fruit juices were made. The jelly was made with part syrup to save sugar.

The materials were furnished by the women of the community who were too busy with war work to do their own preserving. One quart from every twelve was kept by the department for the work done.

A group of twenty volunteer workers trained under Miss Helen Henderson, Home Demonstration Agent, demonstrated the use of substitute flours—the making of sugarless cakes, etc., and canning by the "cold pack" method throughout the County. Also demonstrations were held in every school in Racine, once a week.

Demonstrations were held in each of the 10-cent stores with great success.

Twenty thousand pamphlets and bulletins were distributed to interest women. This literature was obtained by Miss Helen Gorton of the Public Library, who acted as librarian for this department of the Food Administration.

Three Conservation shows were held, at which the fruits and vegetables canned by the High School and Vocational School students were sold. Demonstrations of economical dishes were given by women of various nationalities, such as how to make Bohemian breads, eighty ways of preparing Italian spaghetti, etc., as well as demonstrations of wheatless breads and sugarless cakes.

Prizes were given for best assortment of canned vegetables, fruits and juices.

Invaluable service was rendered by the Girls' Motor Corps of the Woman's Committee, carrying baskets of materials, demonstrators and bulletins to their destinations. The honorary member, Edward Stormer, 12 years



M II

Photos by Billings

Top Row—Frank Hensman, Paul Johnson, Edward Jayne, Joe Wilfer, G. M. Hixon, Lee Homan, E. Elliott.
 Second—E. O. Sorensen, Peter Krogh, Geo. Porter, C. M. Cain, Arthur Zratsky, Sidney Wright, John Christensen.
 Third—Adolph Tandrup, Roy Hewart, Harold Brown, C. Anderson, M. P. Sorenson, Anthony Marsch, Peter Skandor.
 Fourth—Peter Michelsen, John Usik, Howard Sumpter, Joe Jirush, Joe Garbo, P. W. Paulsen, Wm. K. Alcorn.
 Fifth—Fred DeBroder, I. L. Pratt, John Skriver, A. J. Rowley, W. J. Nissen, Wm. Weyres, Geo. Sorenson.
 Bottom—Walter Batsine, G. Micheloni, E. Sargen, A. E. Nielsen, S. Hughes, E. F. Schowalter, W. C. Peterson.

old, drove 5,000 miles while helping in this work.

The sugar deputies were selected by the Woman's Committee, and their names appear in the chapter devoted to that organization. Mrs. E. J. Stormer was chairman of the Home Economics division and as such had charge of the important work of planning for co-operation between the public and the Food Administration.

By July, 1918, most of the rulings of the Food Administration had become thoroughly understood by all, but there was a great amount of detail work in connection with the County Administrator's office. To take care of the many questions coming up, Mr. Harvey appointed Walter Uebele and Walter Keebler deputies for Burlington, and John Gittings and A. S. Titus for Union Grove and Waterford, respectively. Miss Louise Bolton volunteered her services in the main office, and she assisted Mr. and Mrs. Harvey for the remainder of the year. Mr. Harvey had turned one of the rooms in his residence into an office, and from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 or 10 o'clock at night there was an almost endless series of visitors and telephone requests for information and instructions. The correspondence alone occupied several hours of the day for Mrs. Harvey and Miss Bolton.

The requirement that a merchant must show his record of sugar purchases for the previous year before he could buy his supply for 1918 caused much excitement for it developed that many of the smaller storekeepers had kept no records. They were in the habit of buying a few bags as they needed them, paying cash and destroying the receipt. Mr. Harvey had to use his judgment regarding the amount required by them.

The deputies had many funny experiences. One had had to give a bit of a lecture to a woman who had declined to hang a food pledge window insignia in the window, because she thought it was not an artistic decoration. She was given one of these as well as the card of instruction to hang in the kitchen and told that the government wanted all patriotic women to display the emblem. She agreed. A few days later the deputy was standing in front of the house, which was on a corner, and noticed that both the emblem and the kitchen card were in the front window. The deputy had been waiting for a friend, and when the latter caught up they walked around the corner. To her surprise she saw the two cards in the side window. Her curiosity was aroused sufficiently so that she

went back after a few minutes, and found that the front window was empty. Apparently the lady of the house had wanted to be sure that the deputy knew she was obeying the letter of the law, if not its spirit.

The canning-sugar regulations caused a great deal of labor in the food administrator's office. Record was kept of the names of all purchasers of sugar, together with the amounts received. There were many thousands of these cards. Several school teachers donated their time in spare hours to help keep these accounts. They were the only means possible for finding "repeaters."

One housewife applied for a third 25-lb. lot of sugar. The sugar deputy thought that the number of glasses of jelly reported as made ought to be enough for the winter. The applicant appealed to Mr. Harvey, who said that he agreed with the deputy.

"You can't eat more than that amount of jelly," he said. "That should last all winter."

"All winter!" she exclaimed. "Why it's almost all gone now. We like it fresh!"

She then learned to her surprise that the sugar rationing was not for the purpose of providing tempting morsels at the time, but to aid in preserving the food supply until later.

As a rule, the poorer families and the foreign element of the population caused but little trouble and obeyed the regulations without a murmur. Most of the violations were the acts of owners of automobiles, who could go from store to store and even town to town and establish their trade sufficiently to get a few extra pounds of sugar. One family was shown to be buying sugar in three counties—Racine, Walworth and Kenosha. When the three County Food Administrators got on their trail it proved to be pretty expensive sugar.

A woman who was quite prominent in war work was found to be buying sugar from a store, although she boarded out. A letter was sent to her asking that she call at Mr. Harvey's office. She ignored it. A few days later Mrs. Harvey was surprised to see her come briskly up to the door and knock. Upon being admitted, she said she was soliciting funds for some patriotic scheme and wanted a donation for the cause. Mrs. Harvey said, "I will speak to Mr. Harvey." The visitor gasped and said, "Does Mr. Harvey live here? Oh I thought this was someone else's house." And she beat a hasty retreat. A second letter mailed that day brought her to the office again, when she reluctantly admitted that she had been getting extra sugar to carry to the



Photos by Grant-Leonard-Billings

Top Row—Wm. Juranck, Norman Anderson, Frank Speiker, Henry Vandermeier, David Stone, Jas. Clausen, E. Giordano.
 Second—John Tauskela, Harvey Mattery, G. A. Case, J. N. O'Brien, W. F. Richow, Joe Holy, Earl Harding.
 Third—G. W. Jones, Geo. Smollen, Eugene Morelle, Joseph Kubek, C. P. Nelson, Percy De Brier, Anthony Shinski.
 Fourth—C. H. Oulmette, G. A. Dase, P. Szimanski, M. Ohly, F. C. Fisher, E. Breckenfield, John Scholzen.
 Fifth—J. A. Foraman, Clar. Wagner, G. Deshais, L. J. Cusco, Martin Nelson, C. O. Schimelpfenig, Wm. Jensen.
 Bottom—A. B. Quella, C. B. Klippel, G. F. Mrotek, T. W. Harris, G. F. Erbe, Paul Palazzo, Harold Van Bree.

boarding house table, as she and her husband liked plenty of it with their meals. She later contributed the value of the sugar to the Red Cross, by request.

A baker whose report showed that he had not been using the proper amounts of substitutes for flour was asked for an explanation. He sent by mail a statement that the recipe he had would not make bread, and enclosed as evidence a loaf so hard that it could not be nicked with a butcher knife. He said he had tried to feed it to his chickens, but they could get no nourishment from that batch of bread. Mr. Harvey found a new formula for him which produced a more edible form of bread and pardoned the first offense.

The Home Economics department of the Woman's Committee gave valuable assistance to the Food Administration. Mrs. E. E. Stormer was chairman, and the advisory committee was composed of Mrs. Stormer, Mrs. John F. Clancy and Mrs. H. M. Wallis. A group of members, consisting of Mrs. Anna Prostrednik, Mrs. Raffoni, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Harry Mann, Mrs. Bullis and Mrs. Zagora volunteered to demonstrate a number of economical foreign dishes at the domestic science kitchens of the schools. They accomplished such feats as preparing macaroni in eighty different ways; serving burdock stems so that they resembled asparagus; baking Bohemian bread, etc. In October, 1917, a War Garden exhibit was held at the Commercial club rooms under direction of the Council of Defense. Mrs. Clancy had charge of the daily cooking demonstrations there. Among the exhibits at that show was a single barrel filled with earth in which nearly a bushel of potatoes had been produced.

There were numerous women volunteers who went wherever asked to demonstrate the use of wheat substitutes. Among these were Mrs. Angus R. Callender, Mrs. Edward Hoernel, Mrs. Louis Hahn, Mrs. George Kettelson, Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. F. B. Stafford, Mrs. F. A. Kamerer, Miss Angela Hegner, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell, Mrs. P. H. Connolly, Miss Margaret Rohan and Mrs. A. G. Miller.

A woman who had been watching a demonstrator in a downtown store was much interested and said she would like to do that work. She was told to get in touch with Mrs. Stormer, who told her where she could take a week's course of intensive training. She did this, and provided herself with the uniform apron used by demonstrators, and then at her request was told where to go to address a meeting the next day. At that point she asked about the amount

of salary paid. She was told that this was all volunteer work.

"Good night!" she exclaimed. "Do you think I am going to do this kind of work for nothing?" And she swept out of the place while the other volunteers looked on in astonishment. The instructors had taken it for granted that she understood the situation and were as much surprised as she was at the climax.

Women who were skillful cooks cheerfully gave their services as instructors in preparing and preserving foodstuffs. Teachers in domestic science were especially in demand and most of them devoted all their spare hours to this task. Miss Alice Brown of the staff of the County Agricultural school at Rochester was one of the most active of these, and travelled from one end of the county to the other for many weeks, demonstrating the "cold pack" method of preserving, and other devices for canning food cheaply and effectively.

Never in all history was so much canning done in any country. Every fruit and vegetable not required for table use was "put down" for the winter. If sugar was not available for making jelly, the fruit juice was kept in airtight jars until the sugar could be obtained. Sweet corn was parched. String beans and beets were canned by the bushel in most homes. Root cellars were constructed and used. Stated briefly, each household tried to put itself upon a basis which would not require the purchase of canned goods imported from other parts of the country. The wild nut crops were carefully saved. Pumpkins were not used for Hallowe'en celebrations. Home grown apples replaced fancy southern and imported fruits. Public markets were established to enable farmers to dispose quickly of their products, and housewives to obtain them while they were still in first-class condition.

Besides raising some wheat, every farmer was asked to raise some sugar beets to help reduce the sugar shortage. Every foot of tillable land was expected to be used to produce food or forage.

It was the custom of Mr. Harvey, the County Food Administrator, to provide the newspapers every day with a list of fair prices for staple products, and it was urged that all citizens refuse to pay more than these amounts. Examination of these shows that despite the shortage of food throughout the world, the prices in Racine during the war were maintained at much lower figures than in the period following the signing of the armistice. The following is the price list published on April



Photos by Billings-Leonard-Hood

Top Row—John Kerosos, Harry Johnson, C. J. Hille, W. S. Taylor, Wm. J. Clemens, Alfred Bohn.
Second—E. F. Johns, Leo Hollmaier, Rube Duda, Leo Krebs, A. D. Jepeway, Frank Davies.
Third—A. N. Johnson, Herbert Haudek, E. F. Behrend, Clarence J. Jensen, Theo. Christiansen, Curtis Hall.
Fourth—C. Bellaire, M. Selbach, John Baker, Getmer Weiter, Christopher Pugh, R. L. Fiedler.
Fifth—David Chandler, R. C. Jennings, Marius Jensen, A. Laatz, Leo Scholzen, Geo. Admatt.
Bottom—R. B. Allen, Harold Johnson, R. A. DeMint, John Proost, Fred Thomas, Hugo A. Rickeman.

23, 1918, when the situation was more grave than at almost any other time:

EGGS	
Strictly Fresh.....	37-40c per dozen
HAMS	
Whole	32-36c per lb.
Sliced	40-50c per lb.
BACON	
Whole Pieces	35-50c per lb.
Sliced	40-55c per lb.
LARD	
Best Kettle Rendered	
In cartons	31-34c per lb.
Standard Pure	
In bulk	30-32c per lb.
Substitutes	
In bulk	26-28c per lb.
BUTTER	
Creamery	44-48c per lb.
Brick	46-49c per lb.
OLEOMARGARINE	
Standard Grades	
In cartons	32-35c per lb.
In rolls	26-30c per lb.
PEANUT BUTTER	
In bulk	25-30c per lb.
MILK	
Evaporated (Unsweetened)	7- 8c per can
Condensed (Sweetened)	14-15c per can
CHEESE	
Brick	27-33c per lb.
American	30-36c per lb.
POTATOES	
No. 1 White.....	1 ½-2c per lb.
RICE	
Fancy Head	13-14c per lb.
Blue Rose	10-12c per lb.
BEANS	
Navy, Hand Picked.....	17-20c per lb.
Lima	19-20c per lb.
SUGAR	
Granulated in bulk.....	9c per lb.
FLOUR	
Wheat 1/8 bbl.	1.50-1.60
Graham	
In 5 lb. bags.....	7c per lb.
Rye	
In 5 lb. bags.....	8- 9c per lb.
Barley	
In 5 lb. bags.....	7- 8c per lb.

CORNMEAL

Bulk

8c per lb.

OATMEAL

Bulk

7- 9c per lb.

All hotels and restaurants co-operated with the Food Administration and although it was feared at first that measures might have to be adopted to force compliance with the rules, experience showed that public eating houses actually met the requirements of the government more promptly than many private citizens. The fact that they did so was of great assistance to the Food Administration and not only helped to advertise the regulations regarding food but prevented people from evading the rules meant for homes by going to restaurants to eat. It probably will prove of interest to people of future generations to read one of the summaries of general orders issued to restaurants, and carried out by them to the letter:

"For the purpose of the following general orders, public eating-places shall be defined to include all hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and steamships and all places where cooked food is sold to be consumed on the premises.

"The following general orders have been issued by the United States Food Administration governing the operations of all such public eating-places, these orders to be effective October 21, 1917. It has not been deemed advisable or necessary at the present time actually to license the operation of such public eating-places, but in cases where the patriotic co-operation of such public eating-places can not be secured by other means, the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies.

"A failure to conform to any of the following orders will be regarded as a wasteful practice forbidden by Section Four of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917.

"General Order 1—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, nor shall it serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of this bread, known as Victory Bread, or if no Victory Bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other breads (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc.). Sandwiches or bread served at boarding camps, and rye bread containing 50 per cent or more of pure rye flour, are excepted.



Photos by Leonard

Top Row—Allen F. Gere, Emil White, E. R. Fick, R. L. Fidler, Ralph Millar, Glenn DeMars, John F. Devitt.
 Second—Laurits Molbach, J. M. Compy, W. E. Christenson, A. Hay, Lowell C. Wadmond, S. Thravalos, P. L. Johnson.
 Third—Art Miller, Geo. Bronson, Natale Giardina, D. A. Vigilien, H. L. Mapes, R. R. Green, E. P. McConnell.
 Fourth—Armand Prudhomme, Lars C. Pedersen, Steve Steibel, H. W. Kranz, Walter Henry, Geo. Hansen, G. R. Ratchford.
 Fifth—Joe Adamski, Vincent Longo, C. A. Fancher, O. J. A. Furrenes, W. C. Lohse, Ernest Ludwig, Carl O. Neuman.
 Bottom—James P. Peterson, Louis Bartlett, Einer Knudsen, J. Van Eimeren, S. F. Overson, H. Christenson, H. E. Raush.

"General Order 2—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served bread or toast as a garniture or under meat.

"General Order 3—No public eating-place shall allow any bread to be brought to the table until after the first course is served.

"General Order 4—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to one patron at any one meal more than one kind of meat. For the purpose of this rule meat shall be considered as including beef, mutton, pork, poultry and by-products thereof."

Later on this rule was amended to permit the serving of liver and bacon together.

"General Order 5—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served any bacon as a garniture.

"General Order 6—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of butter.

"General Order 7—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served to any one person at any one meal more than one-half ounce of Cheddar, commonly called American, cheese.

"General Order 8—No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of a sugar bowl on the table or lunch counter. Nor shall any public eating-place serve sugar or permit it to be served unless the patron so requests and in no event shall the amount served to any one person at any one meal exceed one teaspoonful or its equivalent.

"General Order 9—No public eating-place shall use or permit the use of sugar in excess of two pounds for every ninety meals served, including all uses of sugar on the table and in cooking, excepting such sugar as may be allotted by the Federal Food Administrators to hotels holding a bakery license. No sugar allotted for this special baking purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

"General Order 10—No public eating-place shall burn any food or permit any food to be burned and all waste shall be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

"General Order 11—No public eating-place shall display or permit to be displayed food on its premises in any such manner as may cause its deterioration so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

"General Order 12—No public eating-place shall serve or permit to be served what is known as double cream or cream 'de luxe;' and in any event, no cream containing over 20 per cent of butter fat shall be served."

Of course, numerous other orders were is-

sued from time to time. For instance, people were asked to reduce the amount of coffee used so that so many ships would not be needed for importing this staple. The same was true of tropical fruits.

Everyone was asked to devise ways for using all left-overs, and the gospel of the clean dinner plate was preached everywhere. Children were taught "to help lick the Kaiser" this way. As a result of the tremendous savings effected through the co-operation of all of our people, it was seldom necessary to ask the substitution of one foodstuff for another excepting in the case of wheat flour for bread. The rule became a general one: "Save all foods." One of the minor results of the Food Administration laws was a universal saving of money due to decreased budgets for the table. Another was a more general effort on the part of housewives to learn the relative food values of various dishes and plan their meals more intelligently from this standpoint.

Families got in the old fashioned habit of having but one big meal a day. Suppers or luncheon frequently consisted of one or two dishes, such as soup, or salmon and a vegetable. Many housewives discovered the merits of a food made by boiling small pieces of meat with corn meal, and then serving this sliced when cold. Desserts became a rarity, almost extinct. Here are some of the recipes for bread issued by the government and used by almost all American families, although the methods were varied with practice:

Bran Bread

"Soak 1 cake of compressed yeast in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of warm water and add to the following batter:

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon molasses
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups cooled, scalded milk
1 cup raisins soaked and seeded
2 tablespoons shortening
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups whole wheat flour
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups bran

Barley Bread

2 cups whole wheat flour
4 cups barley meal or barley flour
1 cup water
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ yeast cake (compressed)
1 teaspoon salt

"Boil milk and water and cool. Add molasses, salt and yeast mixed with a little cold water. Stir in flour and barley meal (or barley flour) which have been sifted together. Knead to a soft dough, adding more flour if necessary. Cover and let rise until the mix-



Top Row—Alexander Salagin, T. Fredericksen, A. C. Monty, Wm. Sigwart, H. Hedvilen, H. Bagdasian, B. M. Kuehnert.
 Second—Otto F. Luedke, Mike Kachickian, Arthur Patske, Gianni Jennello, J. Schleck, C. Petrvins, H. E. Hansen.
 Third—John Theos, Giuseppe Greco, Erling J. Septon, Martin Rasmussen, Geo. F. Studey, John Riolo, Karabet Bekosian.
 Fourth—Paul F. Wolf, R. H. Eason, John Biluk, Giacinto Farno, Max Budko, Mike Gougislan, John Kuspudia.
 Fifth—Mike Shimeta, Kaapar Sabastian, Dominic Sister, Joseph Leitner, James Gielli, Archie Berlin, Antonio Caruso.
 Sixth—Jacob Jacobson, M. Simeoni, Mihren Bashirian, Henry Barsamian, David Collins, E. C. Anderson, E. H. Lelasner.
 Bottom—Wm. J. Beller, Clifford Valley, Albert Mizdorf, Felix Gliniecki, Vincent Wacker, L. W. Daniels, Wm. L. Ulrich.

ture is double its bulk. Knead a second time, form into loaves, place in well-greased pans and let rise a second time until the dough has doubled its bulk. Bake in a hot oven from one-half to one hour, the time depending on the size of the loaves.

Rye Bread

"Use any method for white bread but be careful to use 2 cups of rye flour for each cup of wheat flour mentioned in the recipe. Rye bread should be softer than white bread but well kneaded. When light, form into loaves and allow to rise to double their size. Brush over with water and egg and bake in a slower oven than for white bread.

Rolled-Oat Bread

"Scald one cup rolled oats in 1 cup boiling water and allow to stand one hour. Make a sponge of

- 1 cup water
- 1 cake compressed yeast
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons molasses
- 2 teaspoons shortening
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour

"Add rolled-oat mixture to sponge and then flour to make medium soft dough. Form into loaf and let rise to double its bulk and bake.

Cornmeal Bread

"Use either white or yellow cornmeal. Proceed as in the case of rolled-oat bread. Substitute two teaspoons of sugar for molasses and use the same method.

Rice Bread

"Follow directions for rolled-oat bread but use $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooked rice instead of the scalded oatmeal.

"All the preceding recipes may be made into rolls. When the dough has risen the first time, form into rolls of desired shape and allow to rise until very light. Bake in hot oven. If desired, the amount of sugar and shortening used may be increased.

Potato Bread

- 1 cup mashed potatoes
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup potato water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cake compressed yeast
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons melted shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour

"Make into a sponge. Keep warm. When light, add sufficient flour to make a medium-soft dough. Let rise to double its bulk and bake."

Housewives were all asked to sign a card

containing a pledge to conserve food, and these were kept on file so that in case of violation of the Food Act the culprit could be confronted with her previous promise and properly rebuked. Later on a food pledge insignia card was provided and this was displayed in the windows of homes where the pledge had been signed. Celluloid buttons were also provided which could be worn on the gown or coat lapel to signify the same thing.

In homes and hotels it was urged that the use of china, silver and table linen be limited so as to reduce labor. Rigid economy regarding ice was asked. This was especially true in the South. Ammonia, which is used for making artificial ice, was needed in the manufacture of munitions.

In all sections of the country, people were asked to eat local and seasonable foods, as these did not require abnormal use of railroads and steamships to transport them, at a time when all ships and cars were needed for war purposes. This was one of the factors in the popularity of the "war gardens" in back yards and vacant lots in all cities and villages.

In every home, the government Food Administration asked to have displayed the following rules and suggestions regarding conservation of food, and provided copies of them on printed cards for the purpose:

"Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar.

"Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods.

"Bread and cereals—Have at least one wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal rolls, muffins, and breads in place of white bread certainly for one meal and, if possible, for two. Eat less cake and pastry.

"As to the white bread, if you buy from a baker, order it a day in advance; then he will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for toast and cooking.

"Meat—Use more poultry, rabbits, and especially fish and sea food in place of beef, mutton and pork. Do not use either beef, mutton or pork more than once daily, and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use soups more freely. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat.

"Use all of the milk; waste no part of it.



Photos by Pavak-Grant

Top Row—Oscar J. Carley, Henry Stuebe, Harry Hansen, Elmer C. Petersen, Erwin A. Schroeder, Marinus Peterson.
Second—T. G. Morris, Chris Sorensen, Ray Gleason, H. R. P. Hansen, Frank J. Kaiser, Ernest R. Aul.
Third—J. J. Mohrbacher, LeRoy A. Olsen, Harry K. Hughes, Walter C. Roth, J. S. Driver, Chas. W. Frudy.
Fourth—Otto Hansen, Homas Green, Edward L. Compt, John E. Jensen, John A. Campbell, Fred C. Sondergaard.
Fifth—L. A. McDowell, Marius Jensen, Hiram James, Paul Nerenberg, Einer A. Erickson, C. A. Schneider.
Bottom—G. M. Gullbert, Edmund C. Sorenson, Jos. Youska, John I. Sieger, Jos. E. Misoraki, Otto Musiel.

The children must have whole milk, therefore, use less cream. There is a great waste of food by not using all skim and sour milk. Sour milk can be used in cooking and to make cottage cheese. Use buttermilk and cheese freely.

"Dairy butter has food values vital to children. Therefore, use it on the table as usual, especially for children. Use as little as possible in cooking. Reduce the use of fried foods to reduce the consumption of lard and other fats. Use vegetable oils, as olive and cottonseed oil. Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap; it contains fat and the glycerine for explosives. You can make scrubbing soap at home, and, in some localities, you can sell your saved fats to the soap maker, who will thus secure our needed glycerine.

"Use less candy and sweet drinks. Use less sugar in tea and coffee. Use honey, maple syrup, and dark syrups for hot cakes and waffles without butter or sugar. Do not frost or ice cakes. Do not stint the use of sugar in putting up fruits and jams. They may be used in place of butter.

"We have a superabundance of vegetables. Double the use of vegetables. They take the place of part of the wheat and meat, and, at the same time, are healthful. Use potatoes abundantly. Store potatoes and roots properly and they will keep. Use fruits generously.

"Coal comes from a distance, and our railway facilities are needed for war purposes. Burn fewer fires. If you can get wood, use it.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

"Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.

"Use local and seasonable supplies.

"Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation.

"Preach and practice the 'gospel of the clean plate.'

"We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.

"Do not limit the plain food of growing children.

"Do not eat between meals.

"Watch out for the waste in the community.

"You can yourself devise other methods of saving to the ends we wish to accomplish. Under various circumstances and with varying conditions you can vary the methods of economizing.

"Abstain from meat on Tuesdays and wheat on Wednesdays.

"The men of the Allied Nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. The production of food by these countries has therefore been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference came from America and a few other countries. Now this difference is greater than ever and, at the same time, but little food can be brought in from the outside except from America.

"Therefore, our Allies depend on America for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they have never had before. For today they are our companions in the great war for democracy and liberty. They are doing the fighting, the suffering, and dying—in our war.

"England, France, Italy, and Belgium, taken together, import in peace time forty per cent of their breadstuffs. But now, with their reduction in harvest, they must import sixty per cent. We must increase our normal export surplus of 88,000,000 bushels to 220,000,000 bushels. It can be done but in one way: by economizing and substituting. The people of the Allies can not substitute corn alone for bread, as we can. They are using other cereals added to wheat flour to make war bread, and can thus use up to twenty-five per cent of corn for wheat. We have plenty of corn to send them, but, except in Italy, whose people normally use it, our Allies have few corn mills, and corn meal is not durable enough to be shipped by us in large quantities. Moreover, the Allied peoples do not make their bread at home; it is all made in bakeries, and corn bread can not be distributed from bakeries. There is but one way: we must reduce our use of wheat. We use now an average of five pounds of wheat flour per person per week. The whole problem can be met if we will substitute one pound of corn or other cereal flour for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds a week to four pounds a week.

"The food animals of the Allies have decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war began; thus the source of their meat production is decreasing. At the same time, the needs of their soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption. Our meat exports to our Allies are now already almost three times what they were before the war. The needs of the Allies will steadily increase, because their own production of food animals will steadily decrease because of lack of feed for them. If we will save one ounce of meat



Top Row—Stewart Sloan, Frank Mertens, Herbert Geoffrey, A. J. Krumer, R. F. Wood, Gaspar Hagopian, G. S. Jensen.
 Second—F. L. Stemmer, Peter Radewald, Sam Abresch, J. G. Young, Eugene Ireland, E. C. Mensior, L. Kuchenbecker.
 Third—Earl H. Nelsen, W. A. Halbach, V. D. Gleason, I. C. Eckert, Stanley Burns, Henry E. Hansen, Joe Candido.
 Fourth—Stanley Rasinski, Wm. Harpke, Irv. Christiansen, N. Kaylegian, Jas. Kinnerup, Kai H. Stadt, I. D. Mosher.
 Fifth—T. L. Weyres, E. P. Studey, Henri Bovyn, P. Karalamas, B. V. Jensen, Edwin Bauer, Christ Olsen.
 Bottom—L. H. Thelen, Harold Kinberg, T. B. Jorgenson, Joe Petraltie, C. B. Thompson, T. M. Coryell, Melvin Christensen.

per person per day we can send our Allies what they need.

"The decreasing herds and the lack of fodder mean a steady falling off in the dairy products of our Allies. They have been asking for larger and larger exports from us. Last year we sent them three times as much butter and almost ten times as much condensed milk as we used to send them before the war. Yet we must not only keep this level up, but do still better.

"Before the war France, Italy, and Belgium produced as much sugar as they used, while England drew most of its supply from what are now enemy countries. France and Italy are producing less than they need, while England is cut off from the source of seventy per cent of her usual imports. These three Allied countries must now draw 1,500,000 tons more of sugar than they did before the war from the same sources from which we draw our supplies. We must divide with them. We can do it by economizing. The usual American consumption per person is just double that of France.

"Let us remember that every flag that flies opposite the German one is by proxy the American flag, and that the armies fighting in our defense under these flags cannot be maintained through this winter unless there is food enough for them and for their women and children at home. There can only be food enough if America provides it. And America

can only provide it by the personal service and patriotic co-operation of all of us.

"The small daily service in substitution can be done by all; the saving in waste by the majority, and the lessening of food consumed by many. This individual daily service in 20,000,000 kitchens and on 20,000,000 tables multiplied by 100,000,000, which is the sum of all of us, will make that total quantity which is the solution of the problem."

The work of the Food Administration was completed when the work of bringing the American Expeditionary Forces back from overseas had gotten well under way. In February, 1919, the office of County Food Administrator was abolished and at that time Mr. Harvey sent the following letter to the tradesmen in Racine who had co-operated so willingly in the conservation of food, often at considerable loss to themselves:

"Racine, Wis., Feb. 12, 1919.

"To the Bakers, Grocers, Hotels, Restaurants and Markets, whose business came under the jurisdiction of the United States Food Administration.

"On Aug. 10, 1918, the Congress of the United States passed the Food Act to encourage production, control distribution, and conserve supply, in order that all—rich and poor alike—might be assured a supply of the staple articles of food while we were at war.

"Such interference with business had never been attempted in this country before. Deal-

The personnel of Board No. 2's contingent which left on July 26, 1918. (See illustration on page 155).—Leo Maternowski, Oscar Rose, Martin W. Severance, Richard M. Siegmund, Thorlief Anderson, William G. Groeling, Rafai Gineit, Svend Peter Haboff, Nels C. Hansen, Dominek Swensky, John Aug. Dresen, Frank Mikel Meischke, Peter Koetting, Chas. B. Frankel, Louis Borgenson, Willard A. Bosser, Thomas Langlois, Edwin Gustave Carlson, Ralph Millar, Clarence Mauger, Casimer J. Radevich, Harold Jance, Allen W. White, Otto Albert Oertel, Edward Wm. Lensart, L. L. Cook, Andrew Chris Davidson, Reinhold Fels, Joseph J. Small, George Sorenson, Fredrick P. Scharping, Nick Venetos, John J. Pawzum, Arnold M. Anderson, Tom Kuzl, Walter Hansil Martin, Nick Schram, Jim Kozlowsky, Hilten Hansen, John G. Jensen, Chris E. Sorenson, Jr., Harold E. Olsen, Michael Hansen, Louis E. Bartlett, Stanley Shadiz, Theodore Jacobsen, John Thomas Mauger, Joseph Henry Timer, Edward J. Hodges, John Wisewaty, J. A. Dembosky, Walter Jenas, Ralph Gentile, Sote Jayejian, Shukel Hasa, Stef Swarczewicz, Albert G. Wrixton, Raymond J. Johnson, Peder B. Jensen, Carl G. Johanson, George Kenderis, Claude Conant, Bernhard J. Dreher, Charles C. Anderson, Vincent Szymobeski, W. J. Netzinger, Netzinger, Martin Nelson, Edward N. Johnson, Axel Christensen, Julian Koeakowski, Carl Poulson, Helmuth G. Sorensen, Robert J. Burns, Viggo Rasmussen, Joseph Duski, Peter F. Peterson, James L. Jensen, Jake Roeschen, Tony Slabodaninuk, Peter Bertelson, Conrad Akvik, Walter Remkus, Albert Szkopiec, Rome S. Kasproovich, B. Peter Rodewald, Fred Anderson, Axel M. Andersen, George Jensen, Jerome H. Kosterman, L. E. Hagen, Hans Madsen, Charles F. Wratten, Thomas J. Pryce, Albert J. Huck, Karl John Krug, John Spzelanin,

Felix Gliniecki, Walter Obry, John Nielsen, Joseph Mihusz, Paul Koralmus, Grover F. Grosse, Herman Pearson, William Pick, Arthur C. Amend, Joe Zuk, Stanislaus Grobowski, Harry E. Dibble, Harold Braunling, Peter Peterson, John Ambrose Budnik, Carl Jensen, Joseph Mazurkiewicz, Frank John Pfister, Morris N. Jorgenson, Jno. Wojtowitz, Joseph Kubek, Joseph H. Webster, Jno. J. Larsen, Louis Plantz, Louis John Bronenkant, Walentz Orsol, William P. Meischke, Thomas E. Flood, Peter J. Bohn, Richard D. Butler, Leo Wellnitz, Christian P. Thomassen, Penfield Kapiak, Joseph Latka, George Emil Barth, Alexander Bunka, Magus Wm. Petersen, George Klein, George L. Hughes, Stephen J. Brown, William H. Watson, Steve Krapdowski, Henry Stadther, Leonard C. Jenkins, Albert C. Iggulden, Geo. Sarkis, Mores Falwich, Robert E. Davies, George Miskinis, John W. Madden, John Petaka, Louis M. Schrader, Thomas A. Jensen, John W. Roberts, Axel Johnson, Martin Sorenson, James A. Matson, Emil Petersen, David Hdisian, Jno. Higgins, Stanley Wroblewski, Michael Wieprucas, Michael Korostick, A. J. Holmes, Charles Mattie, M. N. Jensen, Michael Peganoff, W. C. Williamsen, Geo. H. Pertwood, George Kriateulais, Patrick Cullen, Frank Karos, Abraham Silver, R. T. Smith, W. L. Toohey, Walter Holtz, Arthur F. Wernicke, Joseph Miniat, Cezimir Kudrka, Emilio L. Fellice, Jacob Sokolosnky, Thos. Johnson, Alele Safakes, Carl Prokop, Charles J. Nelson, Benny Wessualski, Frank W. Walker, Carl L. Funk, Jacob A. Foreman, Joseph Litwinowicz, John S. Sholzen, Stanley S. Schneider, C. A. Streiner, Frank J. Julka, David Collins, Anton L. Moutry, Jacob M. Beck, Marvin J. Lloyd, Viggo A. Holding, Charles F. Beyer, Hans P. Olson, Herman Henry Schaars, Harry P. Sinnen, Harry E. Schoolcraft.



LOCAL BOARD NO. 2. LARGEST DRAFT CONTINGENT, WHICH LEFT FOR CAMP TAYLOR, KENTUCKY, JULY 16, 1918. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

ers in food were confronted with rules that were difficult to understand and still more difficult to follow.

"The administration of the food laws was left to a Federal Food Administrator for each County. Some kind friend recommended me for appointment as Racine County Food Administrator and in Nov., 1917, I accepted that responsibility.

"I have now received instructions to close the office but before doing so, I wish to express to each of you my appreciation of the conscientious and patriotic effort you made at all times to carry out the rules of the Food Administration. You did this cheerfully and many times at a sacrifice of business and profits.

"During the year 1918, our stocks of wheat and sugar were inadequate to supply our armies and civilians with a normal quantity. The fighting men got their flour and sugar first;

we divided what was left among our home folks, each taking a pound of substitutes with a pound of wheat flour and each one limiting to two pounds of sugar per month.

"The patriots smiled and claimed that substitutes improved their health; the selfish grumbled and protested, but we saved the flour and sugar and we won the war. We will not say that food won the war but we can say that the war could not have been won without food.

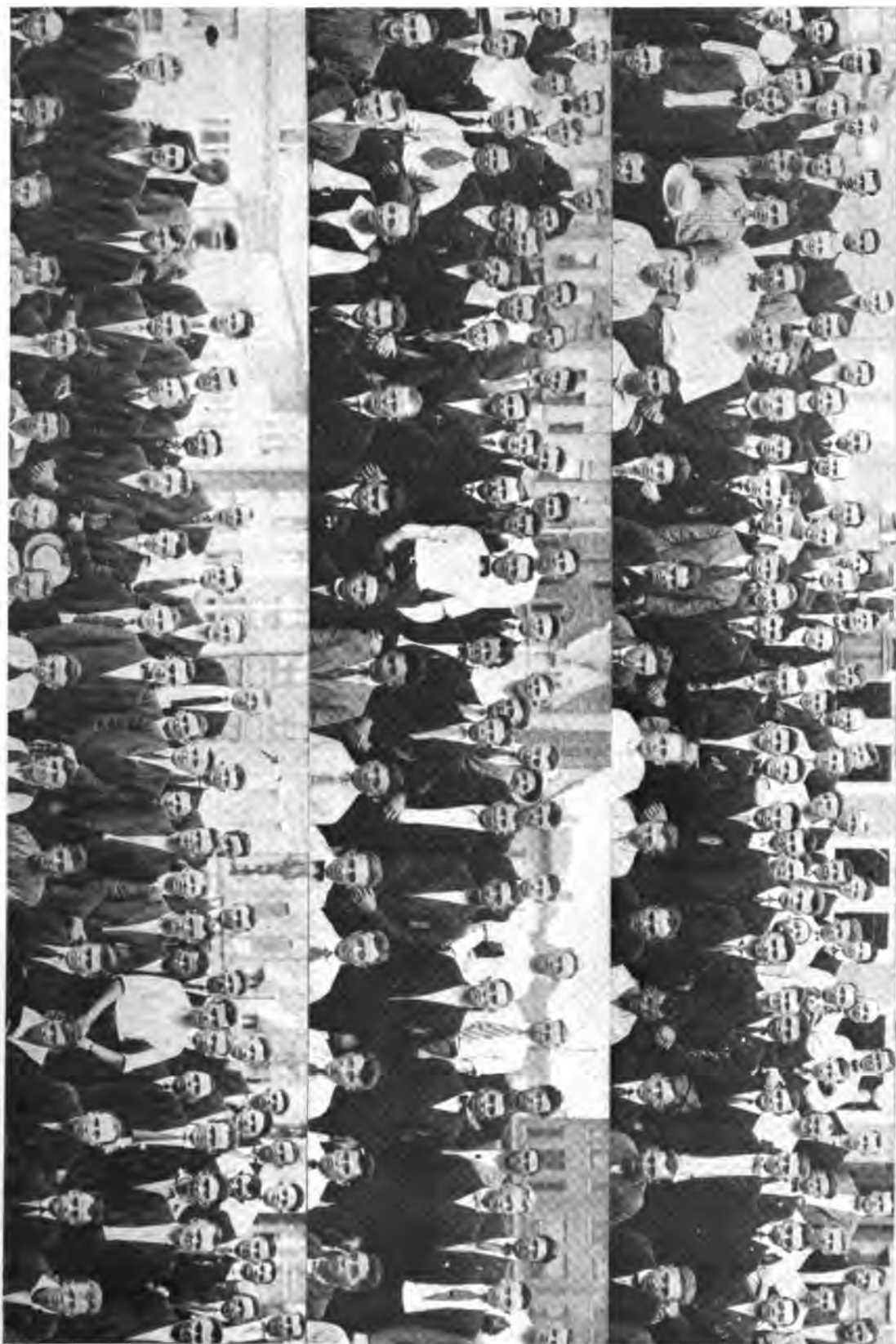
"The Food Administration taught the people to produce more food; to distribute it carefully to all alike and at much lower prices than would have prevailed without it; and to save food.

"Therefore, the Food Administration helped to win the war. My association with the Food Merchants of Racine County during the great war will be a pleasant memory. Yours sincerely,

"WILLIAM T. HARVEY."

Personnel of Board No. 1's contingent, July 26, 1918. (See illustration Page 157).—James Plunkett, Joseph F. Schliesmann, Chas. F. Prudent, Bank Maksimoniz, Harry Loff, Paulo Citrangola, John Theos, George A. Gatzke, Harabed Tamoorian, Joseph Zoborowicz, E. J. Chadek, Armen Kurkjian, John S. Walker, Bernard H. Steiner, Louis Kraft, Nels B. Johnson, Frank W. LaFave, Charles Fiebach, Alfred C. Simonsen, August Gioninni, Philip Pinckenstein, Carl Anderson, William T. Colbert, Peter Araboglous, John Mandro, Arthur Bicha, Andrew Mura, Emil B. Hansen, Viggo Peterson, Edward G. Halberstadt, John H. Weill, Jr., Lester F. Bowman, Herman P. Kugel, Edward J. Zimprich, Frank Stolpa, John Olson, David Sheppard, Marine Michele, Harry Vartasian, Edward Hueffner, August Schnik, Carl E. Anderson, Allen Pedersen, Giuseppe Chiappetta, Lawrence S. Bakken, Joseph Peshek, Frank R. Karasek, Charles Krueger, Rudolph Greer, Tom Sadowsky, John S. Langenfeld, Palolo Palazo, Frank Mauer, Edwin Emil Nelson, Elmo V. Donaldson, Thomas E. Lavin, Giovanni Scaglione, Peter Caugloli, Rafaele Maritato, Louis G. Bergholte, Edward Dvorak, William C. Krupp, Nels C. R. Beck, Walter Anderson, Carl H. Nielsen, Marderos Mekailian, Hacher Monachian, Carl E. Peterson, Elmer Breckenfeld, Henry C. Eickhorst, Peter E. Matson, Angelo Mangiavillano, Geo. C. Whitney, John Johnson, J. C. A. Boye, Arthur Gall, John Sadowski, Miran Chrodijian, Hans Bonde, Nick Dacquisto, Joseph J. Mohrbacher, Joseph Ciolina, William Ernest, Celestino Paolossi, Rudolph F. Miller, Edward C. Sage, Willard J. Iselin, F. N. Siebold, Dick Akgorbian, Orrin F. Billhorn, Louis Lee Landon, Antonio J. Ruzicka, Geo. E. Bronson, William Augustsen, H. Christensen, Antonio Giagliardo, John E. Preuss, Hoeseoph Bagdasian, Charles E. Hanson,

Rexford T. Fryer, Frank Filpi, Walter Block, Rufus E. Junck, Tatios Keochakian, Frank Hynek, Harold Wm. Duerr, William Gutzman, Frank Korsinek, John Kaplan, Francesco Abatti, Enevold Anderson, Otto P. Nitake, George Nazarr, Harry E. Carlson, Erling J. Seton, Profilio Modesti, Harry DeRocher, Evald G. Nelson, Van David Gleason, Mike Aromian, Paul A. Hansen, John Block, Irving J. Albright, Leo Chobanian, William Buending, Jacob Roedema, Thurber W. Cushing, Geo. B. Rindfleisch, Louis Theama, Charles Theama, David Jacobsen, Carl T. Olson, Charles Petavino, Charles R. Petrizilka, H. W. Rasmussen, Frank J. Svec, Alfred Sorenson, Jas. Elbing, Nels Dybrad, E. C. Peterson, Abraham Noshbin, Arvid C. Carlson, Harry Yahnian, Salvatore Migaldi, Giuseppe Greco, Sarkis Astickies, Channes Ekizian, Mihran Karguian, Tony Matranga, Charles Steger, Fred J. Weiss, John Hosp, Theo. J. Schliesman, Conrad M. Moe, Henry Keup, Joseph Denman, Jr., Griffith T. Roberts, Louis Pinnow, Edmond Collins, Folmer H. Jorgenson, Wm. A. Keup, Ed. H. Miller, Edward Kroupa, Henry Hausner, Charles J. Sohr, Theodore J. Schmitt, Carl F. J. Larson, Anton Karwely, Soren C. Christensen, Armen Meghrouni, Fred Lensert, Fred Gaulke, William F. Bindel, Amintore Silvani, Andrew G. Prestos, Frank V. Flannigan, Sahag Jansouzian, Margas Shakinian, Arthur E. Nelson, P. P. Koleske, Jos. Naveratil, Joseph Ruffalo, Minas Minasian, John Klenn, Vincent Degardio, Chris Sandergaard, J. W. Larson, Arthur Gulbrandson, Nicola DeBonis, Dominic Sesto, Ohannes Davidian, Walter R. Voss, Loritz Jorgenson, Lawrence E. Spreeberg, Hagop Manandian, Russell Burdick, Arthur A. Riek, Arthur W. Kosterman, H. L. Paulsen, Chas. O. Jandl, Mike Chobanian, F. H. Christensen, Roy Buamann, Oscar A. Beyer, John A. Wieschchel, George W. Wilkins, Vito Peccorano.



LOCAL BOARD NO. 1'S LARGEST DRAFT CONTINGENT, WHICH LEFT FOR CAMP TAYLOR, KENTUCKY, JULY 26, 1918. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

CHAPTER XVII

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON HOME LIFE

THE pomp and glory of marching hosts, the excitement and din of battle, are far removed from the quiet hearths of a nation at war. Young men find compensations even for the weariness and discomforts and dangers of campaigns against a powerful enemy. Youth provides its own panacea for ills such as these. But heavy rests the hand of the war god upon the shoulders of those who are left at home to wait and watch and endure, while their loved ones are facing unknown and terrible dangers, and they are powerless to offer aid.

It has been the lot of mothers in all ages to see their babes grow to stalwart manhood and face the hour of duty and sacrifice; to watch, sad-eyed and heavy-hearted, as their sons marched away, and yet to smile encouragement and seek to strengthen them in the patriotic purpose which might cost their lives. The father shouts a last and perhaps a jovial farewell to his boy departing for an adventure the end of which no one can foresee, and turns away to hide his unaccustomed tears.

Then, like mothers and fathers everywhere, the parents wend their way homeward to mutually pledge that none but messages of good cheer and optimism should go forth from them to their young hero, and that thenceforth every bit of energy, every ounce of strength, should be exerted to the end that their boy and other boys in khaki and in blue should have the clothing and equipment, the guns and ammunition, the food and the medicines, which are necessary to insure an early and decisive victory for American arms. No words of criticism, even though deserved, must hamper those directing the nation's destiny. No call for money or labor or supplies must be ignored if needed to aid our growing armies. No habits of life, no social customs, no individual's convenience, must be allowed to stand in the way of America's thorough mobilization of all re-

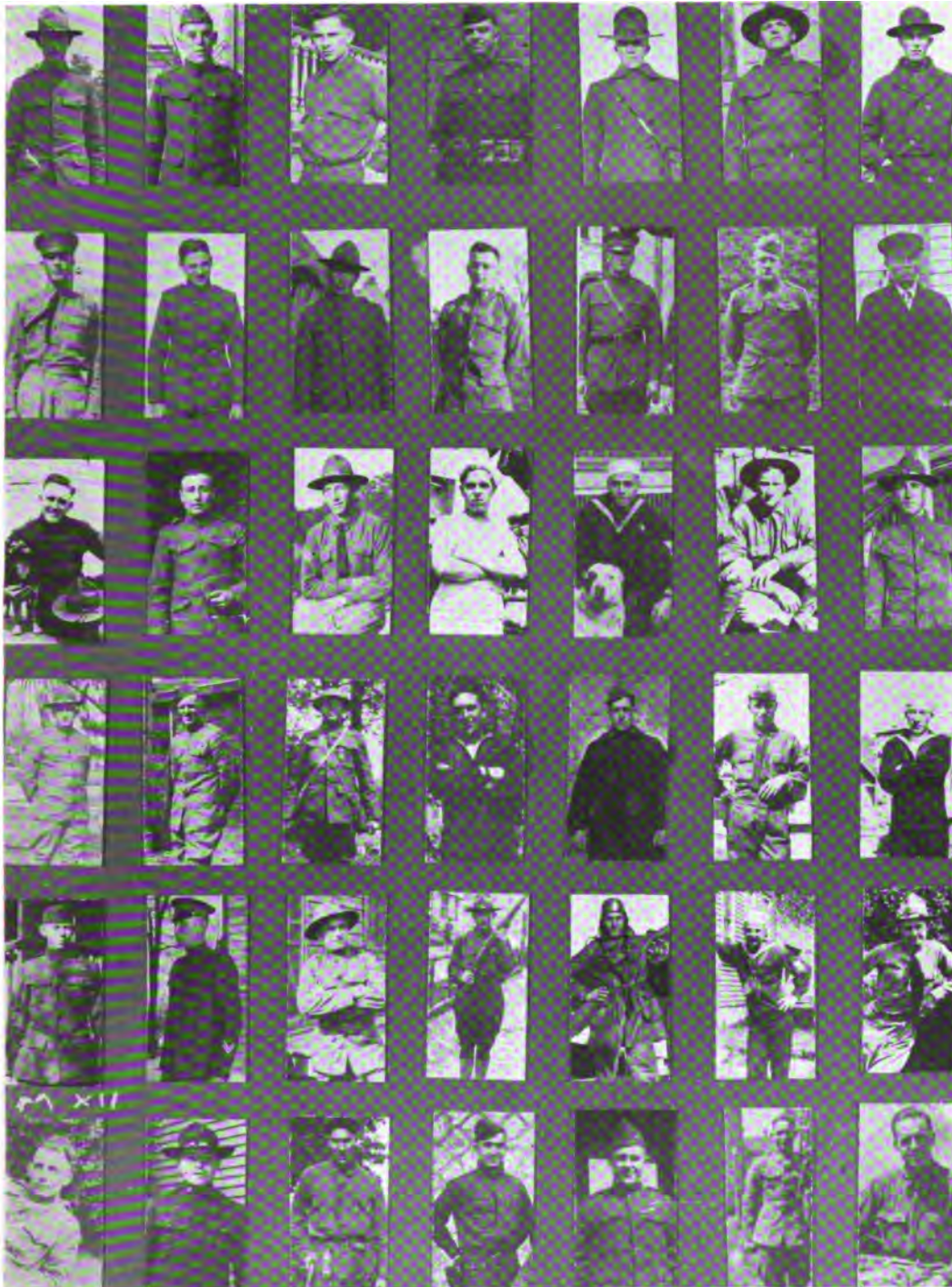
sources in this titanic struggle against a foreign foe.

That was the predominant spirit in Racine. And no more remarkable sight was ever seen in the history of the world than the voluntary placing of almost every citizen of this free land under the discipline and direction of the governmental authorities. Few laws were passed to control the actions of our people. Few were needed, because a suggestion, a request or an appeal from any recognized agency met with a whole-hearted instantaneous response which resulted in the accomplishment of any task, no matter how difficult.

Was more food needed? The farmers produced it. Was more clothing necessary? Women's hands provided it. Did the government require huge sums of money? Millions of dollars more than was asked for was forthcoming in a twinkling. Men, gold, supplies—all were offered without stint, and the people of America asked only that they be taught other ways in which to show their patriotism and support of the country's ideals. There was little time for cheers—or tears. All must keep busy, lock out of their minds all thoughts of possible tragedy, and do everything to back up the men at the front.

A letter written by a Racine woman to her son in France in November, 1918, is so interesting a story of the experiences of one person during the dark days of 1917-1918, and so typical of the cheerful messages sent by hundreds of parents to boys across the sea, that it is reproduced here almost without alteration. It tells better than a mere author could of the meaning of war when applied to the "home sector:"

My Own Dear Son: We have been reading good news in the paper these days. It seems as if our prayers are about to be fulfilled, and once more an American army is to return home crowned with victory. Oh! you boys have been doing some wonderful deeds over there and



Top Row—John H. Kaiser, R. F. Miller, Ed Wilfer, Elmer Kahan, H. B. George, Geo. M. Nelson, Ralph Genett.
Second—Edw. C. Engman, J. H. Davidson, E. P. Siegel, L. B. Hansen, Louis C. Bradshaw, L. F. Mehlhouse, R. R. Marcus.
Third—Olaf Johnson, Enrico Lucarelli, Carl N. Frost, F. J. Abrahamson, Mike Camale, C. T. Larson, Henry Erbe.
Fourth—F. B. Jorgensen, Arthur Peterson, Jas. L. Anderson, R. E. Johns, Ole Valde, M. Boyagian, Chas. Sorenson.
Fifth—Christ Nelson, Wm. Foxwell, Jos Cicero, P. A. Peterson, Otto DuBois, G. Sweetman, L. N. Nelson.
Bottom—Marius Jensen, Fred W. Schacht, Napoleone Calvino, Thomas J. Clark, C. Mashekawky, Ray Haaz, Emil B. Hansen.

everyone appreciates it and praises you to the skies. I hope that you are still well and as happy as when you wrote before. Please do not risk your life needlessly; that can do no good. Remember, dear boy, that we want you home again to tell us of your great adventures.

We have all been trying to do our bit back here. You asked me to tell you something of the war work in Racine and I will.

The city really seems changed. People have a different attitude toward life. Working for others does us all good, I think, and that is what American people at home are doing now. Women who have not done work in years now spend hours every day knitting and sewing on hospital garments. I even heard that Mrs. _____, who has considered herself an invalid for a long time, forgot all about her supposed illness and is dashing around doing this thing and that, collecting garments, soliciting money and even making speeches occasionally. I don't suppose she will ever have time to be ailing again until the war ends.

We all await letters from our boys in France very anxiously, of course, and when a bag of foreign mail arrives everyone in town knows it. We run to meet the postman, who tells us whether the letters have been distributed or whether we must wait until afternoon to get ours. Those who receive letters first call up the other mothers and shout the glad news that "everything seems to be fine; a few boys have been slightly wounded, but none seriously," and then we settle down to wonder whether you tell us the whole truth about your hardships and perils. Perhaps you are trying to keep us cheered up!

You never saw people read newspapers the way they do. One can hardly wait to get a daily paper and scan the bulletins to see whether the Americans have driven these awful Germans back a few more miles. Usually they have! The long casualty lists make sadder reading, but there are few surprises in them, for the government notifies families of the wounded and dead before the names are given to the press. Racine appears in the list quite frequently lately, as you probably are aware. How our hearts go out to the mothers who have lost their boys!

I suppose the censorship of soldiers' mail is necessary to keep spies from getting news, but it seems hard that you cannot write all of your experiences and let us know where you are and what your regiment is doing. You must remember everything, and tell us later when you come home.

Ever since the war began the women have been spending lots of time knitting so I suppose you will have plenty of sweaters and warm socks when winter comes. It is the custom for us all to carry our knitting and start working just as soon as we are seated anywhere—in a street car, on a train, at lectures or while making calls. There are no parties nowadays—just gatherings to work for the soldiers. Refreshments are never served by patriotic people, excepting sometimes just a cup of tea, outside of the regular three meal hours. I think there would be a riot if someone were to give an old-fashioned reception or luncheon this year.

These customs give time for work, and save food. You probably remember that a meatless and a wheatless day each week were instituted before you sailed. There is no law, but everyone is very strict in observing them. Mrs. _____ went to Milwaukee last Spring and remained to dinner with a friend's family. It was a meatless day, and when the hostess brought on a roast beef, Mrs. _____ just got up from the table, grabbed her wraps, and departed without saying good-bye! That's the way good people feel about such things. We have wheat flour, of course, but we are supposed to use as great a quantity of substitutes (such as corn meal or rice) as we do of the wheat and everybody is very careful to do so. In fact you have to buy the substitute when you buy the flour. When someone remarked that she might feed the substitutes to the chickens, as she could afford to buy plenty of wheat flour for her family, she got a cold shoulder right in the knitting bee the other day, and although we were all friends, somebody reported her to the food administrator to have her case investigated! You see, people are not supposed to even joke about cheating you boys of your food and clothing. It is not considered decent, when so many are suffering and dying for us.

The coal situation was pretty bad last year, and most of us ruined our wall paper and perhaps our furnaces by burning soft coal and anything else we could get for fuel. But we all are willing to wear our wraps in the house occasionally if it will help give the navy the necessary coal. The heatless days in stores and public buildings certainly saved a great deal of fuel. I hope next winter won't be as cold as the last. For a while we had two heatless days a week for stores and offices.

Speaking about women's work, there has arisen the term "pig-knitting," which is ap-



Top Row—H. C. Stearns, C. C. Clausen, H. C. Kamin, E. T. Anderson, Clifford Naleid, S. Ciampaglia, John Corombo.
 Second—R. W. Pinto, L. C. Pugh, S. E. McKee, O. C. Gastrow, F. L. Chour, W. H. Rastall, Mike Higenia.
 Third—J. H. Hogan, Axel Olson, H. N. Chambers, O. Q. Chambers, Vincent Navak, M. Polewicz, J. J. Hill.
 Fourth—H. Vartanen, T. Keochakian, A. W. King, S. C. Christensen, P. J. Wisniewsky, R. A. Hyde, F. C. Reinardy.
 Fifth—F. C. Fella, P. T. Weber, Karl Anderson, R. J. Buetow, Aug. L. Hanson, P. J. Prudhom, Marvin Whitton.
 Bottom—L. J. Helms, Arthur Jensen, J. H. Ruella, C. A. Pope, Modesti Proffis, N. Dadian, H. Yuhlan.

plied to work of this sort done for one's self when we are supposed to be knitting for service men. Rather a descriptive term, don't you think? One doesn't dare wear any knitted material, no matter how old, for fear she will be accused of pig-knitting.

It is astonishing how many service flags are displayed around Racine. It seems as if three-fourths of the houses have them, many bearing two, three or even more stars to represent men in service. I think it is a pretty custom. Some have gold stars, now, to stand for those who have given their lives for the cause. The blue stars on a white field, surrounded by a rectangle of red, are very striking and significant. I am so proud of mine. The Stars and Stripes fly from almost every home.

Sugar is scarce with us, as I suppose it is with you. We are limited pretty closely, and no one uses it any more for such useless things as frostings, puddings, etc. Restaurants give one lump per customer, to be used on the spot. We can get 10 pounds for canning if the sugar deputies are sure we will not waste it. Perhaps we can get more for this purpose if the supply equals expectations, as they try to encourage canning in every way.

One funny thing has resulted from the war. Attics that have not been cleaned for years and years are being emptied to meet requests from the government for war material. Old books and magazines, old copper kettles, feather beds, woolen and leather goods, and almost any kind of metal, is wanted. The Red Cross collects old automobile tires, and car owners are expected to throw them in a heap which has been started on Monument square. We even collect nut shells and peach stones for making chemicals to go into gas masks. Rubber is badly needed and high in price. Long ago they asked for field glasses for the navy; old lenses of all sorts for cameras, etc., and worn out gloves to make wind-proof vests for aviators. We don't buy many new things either; it is considered unpatriotic to waste money on clothes, or decorating homes or in hiring done what we can do ourselves. Labor must be used for war work. Travel is also discouraged excepting when on government business. When one does go on a train, as likely as not he will be awakened in the middle of the night between stations to be informed that the car is to be taken off and attached to a troop train. The meals on trains are awful, too, since the government took hold. Even the little children have learned to refuse candy and to cut down their sugar ration at home to help

the soldiers. They are so enthusiastic, and try so hard to help! Many of them contribute their pennies to aid the funds raised to adopt orphans, and they help in every other way they can. Little Genevieve went without sugar on her oatmeal for two weeks, and said she did it so you could have plenty in your coffee in France. Wasn't that sweet?

Lately we have been having "gasolineless Sundays" at the request of the fuel administration and it warmed my heart to see how promptly everyone discontinued the use of automobiles on Sunday. The streets were actually deserted excepting for occasional old ramshackle horse-drawn rigs, and puffing pedestrians. And every Sunday has been beautiful weather for riding in the country, too. However, people have that much more time to sit in the parks or on porches and knit for the Red Cross. It never was comfortable knitting in an auto, anyway.

We have seen the order that we can send small packages to our boys in France for Christmas but we must have a form letter from you authorizing it. Only one package, the size of a 2-pound candy box can go to each soldier, and there is lots of speculation about what to put into it. We know so little about what you need. One woman plans to get thirty articles in the box, such as a stick of gum, stamps, a couple of cigars, cigarettes, kodak picture, fountain pen and so on. As nearly as I understand from your letter you would like a good pocket knife and some candy. If you really need anything else, please let me know when you send the order. I want so much to give you something you want. It has seemed hard not to be able to send you your cigarettes and candy every week as we had planned, but I presume if everyone did that there wouldn't be room on ships to carry food and ammunition to the two million over there.

Father sends his love and tells you to keep after the Kaiser until you get him. He is working day and night on all sorts of war work, Liberty loans, etc., and I think he is feeling blue because he can't take a rifle and jump right into the thick of it. He is so proud that his son is on the firing line. You should hear him talk about you! Write us as often as you find time and tell us all you can. May God bless and keep you, my dear, brave boy.

MOTHER.

In the back yards of almost every home, men and women worked with spade and hoe and rake to help increase the production of



Photos by Favek-Grant-Malm

Top Row—H. J. Sanders, I. F. Gillen, G. F. Botsford, Rudie Mensior, Edw. Buetow, Ernest Maik, W. C. Higgins.
 Second—A. C. Sittig, H. A. LaFortune, Geo. Zigich, Walter Sorensen, F. H. Boekmer, A. P. Dienken, B. V. Olson.
 Third—J. Simenak, H. C. Bauer, L. T. Flynn, H. W. Phillips, Joseph Zobac, Frank Pfister, R. E. Heath.
 Fourth—C. T. Skow, Walter Jonas, H. E. Iversen, Otto Oertell, Adolph Jensen, Irvin Bauman, H. A. Kuston.
 Fifth—J. Platuks, W. H. Frank, P. F. Rossman, M. Ohanian, Ansgar Hanson, F. H. Schreiber, Thos. Evans.
 Bottom—W. M. Dederich, John Hercken, Clinton Killips, J. J. Bonnar, J. Bohnsack, A. B. Madsen, C. J. Kannenberg.

foodstuffs. To this purpose was dedicated the extra hour of daylight gained by setting the clocks ahead one hour. There were many blisters created and many spinal columns ached from the unaccustomed toil, but Racine people raised hundreds upon hundreds of bushels of vegetables and assisted materially in supplying the home demand for food. This not only saved money and relieved market conditions, but saved transportation by obviating the necessity of bringing so much foodstuffs to the city by rail. This was an important consideration and every community which tried to make itself self-supporting was doing a big work for the nation.

Whatever was asked, whatever was demanded, it was the intense public sentiment which kept every one hard at work, no matter how he might view any particular decree of the government. "Slackers" were not tolerated; evasions of any rule or order were looked upon as little better than treason. Public opinion did what no autocratic law could ever have done in America, and it was fortunate that the government was prompt to see this fact. The only legislation regarding civilians which was needed was an espionage law to control enemy aliens. Even the censorship of the press was voluntary—and therefore much more strict than if the authorities had attempted to force it upon the newspapers.

What America accomplished in her homes, and the way in which it was done, will be an eternal testimonial to the ability of a free people to adjust themselves to any conditions to uphold the nation of which they are a part.

In addition to all organized war work, there were, of course, innumerable individual plans for helping the government and the men in service. Mrs. L. K. Merrell, for example, traveled to Waco, Tex., while the 32nd Division was encamped there, and spent several weeks sewing and darning for the Racine boys there. The number of socks repaired and buttons replaced is not a matter of record, but if the figures were known they undoubtedly would be astonishingly large. This unique service was much appreciated by the boys, not only because of the work itself, but because of the spirit in which it was done. Later on Mrs. E. B. Belden did similar work at Camp Custer, where her husband, Judge Belden, was giving his time to camp Y. M. C. A. work.

One rather odd incident of the war was the attempt of some sentimental government official to tack the name "Sammy" onto the American soldier. It was intended to be used

as a casual greeting to a soldier, much as "Tommy" is applied to the English fighting man. There were two prompt reactions. The first was an acceptance of the idea by thousands of civilians all over the nation, who felt that any suggestion from Washington should be obeyed. The second was a sharp and unmistakable roar of protest from every army camp and bivouac clear up to the front in France. No such "kiddish" title for them! Well meaning and benevolent gentlemen were snubbed and even rebuked profanely for using it in addressing soldiers to whom they had not been introduced. All American soldiers were "Yanks"; sailors were "gobs"; one man addressed another as "Buddy"; members of the infantry demanded and were granted the honored title of "doughboys." All the welfare artists in the world could not give birth to a poetical name that would be accepted in place of these. Among themselves, service men might yell to some stranger, "Hurry up, Jack," or "Hi, there, leather-legs," or even more weird and profane expressions, but the men preferred to have civilians call them "Soldiers" or even "Mister." They detested the idea of petting and coddling, and the diminutive "Sammy" smacked of this, even though it was derived from the name of the American national figure, Uncle Sam. This very objection to being considered as a crowd of little boys was what caused the fervent protest against measures taken to keep them from drinking, to protect their morals and to force them to save money. They were willing enough to admit the merit of all these ideas, but it grated upon them to have a part of the home-staying public assume a "holier than thou" attitude which allowed civilian "slackers" and "profiteers" to do about as they pleased while every reformer and platform lecturer and paid welfare worker insisted upon all sorts of restrictions being placed upon the habits of "our poor, innocent boys." Psychologists probably can discuss the whys and wherefores of this feeling on the part of the soldier better than can a mere writer. One very evident reason for it was that the majority of American soldiers were not boys, but grown men old enough to vote and conduct themselves as men. Another was that the normal activities of a member of an army in training allowed no opportunity for any carousing or dissipation, and he objected to hearing the constant implication that he was on the way to perdition, and needed the watchful care of some salaried uplifter. The American army had the highest rating of all armies for morality because it was composed of



Photos by Billings-Grant-Hood

Top Row—Matty Smith, Thorwald M. Beck, Paul Collins, Clarence Lange, O. F. Bilhorn, Al. Wagner.
 Second—E. L. Woods, Herbert C. Heffert, A. C. Fredericksen, Harry Groenke, Walter Klapproth, Arthur Klapproth.
 Third—Geo. Salak, Earl Hanson, Harold R. Olson, R. V. Davis, Guy A. Benson, Werner G. Hins.
 Fourth—Irving C. Kappel, Martin Buerger, A. C. Davidson, Wm. Sheahan, Albert Davies, J. T. Corr.
 Fifth—Newton Perry, Clarence Theisen, J. J. Waitesch, G. W. Frost, Bert Perry, Dell Van Wie.
 Bottom—Andrew Tilton, H. J. Rodgers, Arthur Fritchen, John Newman, Walter Hansen, Max Zirbes.

American men, and not because of any laws or regulations.

One of the tragic incidents in connection with the war was the epidemic of Spanish influenza, or flu, as it was called. This dread disease had taken its toll of deaths in Europe at intervals for many centuries, but never in modern times had it appeared in such malignant and fatal form as in the autumn of 1918.

Cases were reported during the summer from Austria, Spain, Germany and France. Whispers were heard of its ravages in Europe during July and August, but the real extent of the scourge was not realized at first because of the belief of many physicians that its victims had succumbed to pneumonia, grippe, quick consumption or other diseases. It became epidemic in Spain before its existence was really acknowledged.

Late in August, 1918, reports of numerous deaths began to be published in seaboard cities. By the middle of September the newspapers were commenting upon its spread in America. On September 30, an Associated Press dispatch told of seventy-five recent victims, and health officers everywhere were warned to be on the lookout for it. Within three days it was announced in Washington that a careful survey had shown nearly 14,000 cases in the army camps. Movements of troops and draft contingents made its control impossible for a time, particularly as medical authorities were not certain of the exact steps to follow. Men going to camp were dying on trains. Morgues everywhere were full of flu victims. The civilian population was assailed by the plague. Hundreds were reported dead every day in the larger cities.

On October 7 a general warning was issued to close all theaters, prohibit public meetings, close public libraries and limit all traveling to a minimum. Eight thousand soldiers and sailors had died in American camps up to October 10. Hospitals were unable to care for all the patients, and the over-worked nurses and doctors were giving way under the strain of almost constant labor without a chance to rest. Many of them contracted the disease. The average daily deaths in camp rose to 800, and every effort was made to find a way to check the pandemic before it should wipe out the whole population. Bodies of several Racine soldiers were returned home here for burial.

In Racine the disease made terrible headway. The Red Cross society was granted permission to use the Stephen Bull mansion, Eleventh and Main streets, as an emergency hospital and volunteer nurses were called for and pro-

vided. The house was filled with patients and every possible agency was enlisted to insure suitable care of the victims. Doctors worked day and night. Professional nurses were scarce in civilian life, and in many cases provision had to be made to assist families where all the members were ill at the same time. The soldiers' canteen furnished soup to all who asked it. Newspapers published instructions for preventing the spread of the disease and caring for those who were ill. Placards containing similar information were posted in public places. In infected houses and hospitals, nurses and visitors wore gauze masks over their faces. People were warned not to sneeze or cough when others were near.

The epidemic here died down for a time, but there was a recurrence in December. Schools were closed for nearly a month. Even church services were taboo. By the first of the new year the disease was under control, but the long list of dead was sad evidence of its dire power. In all it is estimated that 500,000 persons died in the United States of the flu, and 227 of these were inhabitants of this city. Many others were broken in health and some of these became victims of other diseases while in their weakened physical condition. Two hundred died here from pneumonia which resulted from, or at least followed, the flu.

During the long months between the arrival of the first contingents of American troops in France in 1917, and the ending of the conflict, the people at home did but little celebrating of American victories. Experience with "official bulletins" of other governments in 1914-15-16 had caused them to place small faith in the communiques. So when the first official accounts were given of the successful exploits of our armies in the early summer of 1917 the rejoicing, while sincere, was not noisy. As the days passed the fears of possible untold disasters dissipated; the progress of the Allied armies became too evident to admit of pessimism. By October, when the Yankee hordes had begun their drive through the hitherto impregnable fastnesses of the Meuse-Argonne sector, there could no longer be any doubt of the superiority of the American fighter over his foe, and then the daily reports began to be the subject of hearty cheers and enthusiastic applause undimmed by any dread of possible defeat.

Maps were posted up in almost every home, and families gathered around these each evening, with colored pins and long strings in hand, to mark out the progress of the Allied armies since the last communiques. The



Top Row—Andy Kierstad, M. Busakusian, Fair Demir, Jens P. Jensen, Peter Hanson, Ben Silverman, James Clancy.
Second—Christ Benda, Geo. Neidhardt, J. J. Hegeman, Herman Jensen, A. C. Larson, Victor Rasmussen, T. Linneman.
Third—Phillip Tentcher, Paul Kopecky, D. R. Nelson, L. A. Fishman, W. A. Holis, Vincent Conte, A. A. Foxwell.
Fourth—Louis Matson, Sam Aiello, John Morowski, P. W. Pea, Henry Senturi, H. J. Murphy, Rudolph Zank.
Fifth—Paul Boranes, John Dolce, Tony Cappazzo, E. F. Duray, E. E. Harter, John Belden, G. O. Zitka.
Bottom—Carl A. Larson, Jacob Adams, O. T. Jacobson, A. F. Rose, Edward Evans, A. A. Gatzko, Ernest B. Haase.

United States then saw that her labors and her sacrifices had borne fruit.

Only the rapidly growing casualty lists remained to cloud the ever-growing joy of the home folks.

No overconfidence was permitted. Everyone settled himself to work more diligently than ever to perform every task which might help clinch the victory. On Oct. 12, thousands paused in their work, in response to a semi-official suggestion, to face the east and shout "No! No! No!" simultaneously as an answer to the reported proposal of the Germans that peace terms other than unconditional surrender might be arranged. America was determined to see the thing through!

The World War came to an end with the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918.

The whole world celebrated the cessation of hostilities after more than four years of bloody strife.

Yet, by one of the strangest freaks of newspaper reporting in all history, the close of the war actually seemed but little more than an anticlimax to an announcement made on November 7, which spread from one end of the earth to the other despite frantic efforts of government officials and news bureaus to stop it.

It had been known for a week that the Allies had the Germans so completely "on the run" that only capitulation could save their sorely harassed armies from capture or annihilation. An exchange of peace notes had shown the Kaiser that only by unconditional surrender could his legions be saved. The world awaited the result with nerves aquiver.

Suddenly there came a message from France to the United Press Association that the armistice had been signed. Not a word of explanation followed, and the censorship prevented further communication on that subject for some reason still unknown.

Before noon a bulletin had been posted by the Racine Times-Call at its office, and by newspapers all over the country. It consisted of these two brief dispatches:

"Paris, Nov. 7—The Allies and Germany signed an armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. Hostilities ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The American army took Sedan before the armistice became effective."

"Paris, Nov. 7—The greatest war of all times came to an end at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Allies and Germany signed an armistice three hours earlier on the field

of battle. The German delegation had come into the Allied lines under a white flag."

The news spread like wildfire. Whistles were blown and church bells rung. Men stopped work, put on their coats and left shops and offices without asking permission or saying goodbye. Women locked the doors of their homes and joined the throngs. Flags were flung to the breeze everywhere. For an hour or more thousands of celebrants besieged the newspaper offices for further news. None was forthcoming. There could be no denial obtained, either. Officials of the government at Washington merely replied to all queries, "We have received no word. We cannot get into communication with headquarters in France. We do not know." This was considered as good as an acknowledgment of the truth of the story. The entire country accepted this view.

The subsequent celebration seemed to run largely to noise. Automobiles tore up and down the streets with strings of tin cans and bells tied behind. Horns were blown continuously. Men yelled. Women cheered. Children shrieked. Perfect strangers shook hands with hitherto dignified citizens, and slapped them on the back, and the usually dignified ones responded to the strange assault by Comanche-like cries and outrageous antics.

By early afternoon not a store was open. Business absolutely stopped everywhere without warning or reason.

Evening came, with no further information, denials or details. The Racine Journal-News continued to stand fast on the word of the Associated Press that the government knew of no armistice, and was hooted for its pains. The Times-Call could get no confirmation or proof from the United Press, which said it had told all it knew and believed its correspondent.

Effigies of the Kaiser appeared in the hands of howling marchers, and were "burned" or "drowned" to the music of the crowds' screams. Hundreds of reputable and some disreputable citizens got frankly and openly drunk and even disorderly, while other thousands were apparently as intoxicated with excitement and joy as those who had looked upon liquor when it was red.

Mayor Thiesen issued a proclamation calling on everyone to join in a big time downtown in the evening, and the bedlam received renewed impetus. Before the sun had set every band in town was playing around Monument square, and those who did not belong to bands brought various noise-making instru-



Photos by John Hood

RACINE'S GREATEST PARADE IN HISTORY

It took place May 29, 1917.—The first picture shows the lad on a pony leading the 30,000 marchers who turned out to "show" the Kaiser. Then come Spanish War veterans, a throng at a corner, a motorcycle float, a fraternal order's contingent, a Jackie band on Main street, a section of be-bloomered workwomen, another women's section, the loyalty meeting at the park and at the end is shown the ceremony of scattering flowers on the waters in honor of sailors who had given their lives.

ments along and played them at the same time, regardless of measure or harmony.

The joyous uproar continued until early morning. When official denials of the signing of the armistice finally came, nobody would believe them. They seemed too preposterous after everyone had celebrated so unanimously. It was noon the next day before the town had fairly settled down again and there was a general acceptance of the fact that something important had been missing in the affair; namely, a good reason for it.

But Racine did not need to be embarrassed among her neighbors. From Alaska's icy shores to the wind-swept plains of Argentina, from the villages of France to sunny Australia they were all doing it. Paris, London and Rome celebrated even as Racine, Corliss and Burlington. Chicago and New York were as bad as Milwaukee. And, strange to tell, in every city and town everywhere, as far as can be learned, the same things happened in the same way. The people just naturally quit everything and went out on the streets to make all the noise and uproar and disturbance that they possibly could to demonstrate their approval of the war's end. On November 8 and 9 the public awaited impatiently for news of the actual finish of the war. On Sunday the 10th extra editions told of the abdication and flight of the Kaiser, and it was forecast that the armistice would be signed the next morning. Many sat up all night awaiting the fateful dispatch. Early in the morning the news came—authentic and correct beyond a doubt. Again the whistles blew and the bells rang. Again men, women and children sallied forth with all thoughts of the day's work cast aside. Once more the city, the nation and the whole world gave itself over to a day of noisy celebration. Joy was unconfined—and often unrefined.

The celebration of the real armistice was an

improvement on that of November 7 in only one way. After the populace had awakened after the first fete, many persons had thought, "If I had only done so and so, I could have made lots more noise yesterday." All these "hindsight" ideas were now put into execution, and new and improved devices for raising the Old Harry made the welkin ring more tumultuously than before. However, it is difficult to call forth at will such a spirit of mischief-making and general abandon as arose spontaneously throughout the land on November 7 and the justified celebration appeared a trifle forced. Too many of the people on the streets were there to get amusement from the antics of others, rather than let themselves go without restraint in expressing their joy. At that, it was the second biggest day the country had ever seen. An old-fashioned national election celebration was a Quaker meeting in comparison. But that first affair—well, that was SOME day. No one participating will ever forget it. In connection with the "fake armistice," as it was called, it probably should be stated as a matter of history that a full explanation has never been made. The United Press, a very large and reputable news association, has always maintained that it received the information regarding the armistice from a confidential source which it considered absolutely reliable at the time, and which it is still inclined to credit. Soldiers in France in large numbers maintained that the "kitchen wireless" carried some likely sounding stories to the effect that the agreement to end the war was actually made on November 7, but that delays were required in making it public so that the Kaiser could run away before his people learned their fate. Probably there is nothing to the yarn. The complete story of the ending of the war has not yet been published, and it may make some revelations bearing on the great hoax.

CHAPTER XVIII

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, POLITICS AND SOME INCIDENTS.

ALL civic and fraternal organizations turned their whole membership into committees for war and relief work during the period of hostilities. After the men began to return home from service, they assisted in giving them a cordial community welcome and in most instances gave dinners and entertainments for their own returning members. Such lodges as the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, etc., had special bureaus to watch out for the welfare of their members everywhere. The Eagles provided a death benefit of \$1,000 for families of all members who might die in service. Several Racine families were beneficiaries of this plan. The Elks made a special effort to assist the welfare work of the Salvation army and Red Cross, and were active in all lines of war work. It gave a big "welcome home" banquet to the members of the two batteries and the ambulance company after they had come back from France. All societies and lodges arranged to carry the membership of men in service without requiring payment of dues. They also sent gift packages to men in service.

The Racine Commercial club was the leading civic organization in the community at the outbreak of the war and embraced in its membership about 500 of the leading business men of the city. It dropped almost every form of activity excepting such as were related to the great conflict. Its offices were used for recruiting purposes, public meetings of all sorts were held there and many of the official governmental agencies made their headquarters in the club rooms on Main street, at the corner of Fifth street. It co-operated with all war organizations and originated the plans for many. It was Secretary Walter H. Reed who proposed the establishment of the War Relief Fund. The report of Secretary Reed on Nov. 1, 1918, is given here in part to show the manner in which this and other organizations were transformed during the conflict:

"It hardly seems necessary, in offering a summary of the various activities of the Commercial Club during the past year, to call attention to the fact that the first consideration of the organization was that which should unquestionably be supreme with every individual citizen of this country, and that is to Help Win the War in which we are now engaged. All other activities which the Commercial Club could conduct at the present time would amount to but very little or even to nothing, if the lack of patriotic national support by every community would result in the defeat of the thousands of 'our boys' engaged in the actual struggle against autocracy and Hunnish frightfulness.

"With a full appreciation of the crisis confronting our Democracy and the apparent need of whole-hearted support by every individual and every organization, the Racine Commercial Club has, during the past year, endeavored to meet every demand from this direction. In consequence it has been necessary to refrain from promoting many activities which normally could easily have been taken care of, and without a doubt every loyal citizen of Racine approves that the Commercial Club continue to give prior consideration to all national issues and to all demands made upon it by the Government to assist as best it can towards the successful prosecution of the war. Because of this policy the Club has been looked to by the community as the organization expected to take the lead in the many issues of the past year, and a review of these activities will indicate that through the Club the community forces were well mobilized and that success marked every endeavor. Accordingly the Club considers as its most important and foremost achievement the fact that it is helping to win the war.

"Among the Government war agencies with which the Club actively and continuously co-operated were the War Industries Board, War

Trade Board, U. S. Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U. S. Food Administration, Railroad Administration, the United States Fuel Administration and the Council of National Defense. During the year frequent requests have come from different departments and boards of the Government for suggestions of men qualified and trained for particular lines of service in Government employment. In many instances names have been furnished which have resulted in the selection of men thus suggested for Government service.

"The history of the year under review has demonstrated that the Club members are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to enable the nation to fulfill its destiny in helping to win the war. The conditions under which business has been conducted necessarily fluctuated from time to time, leaving the business men uncertain as to the amount of sacrifice really required, as to the regulation or procedure under which they should continue their affairs so that they might preserve their business integrity and thereby be prepared to meet the nation's needs after the military side of the war is over. Through the vision and solemn judgment vested in the Directors and staff this organization has been able during the year to render great assistance to the business men in meeting the war problems surrounding the conduct of business.

"Not a day passes by but some request is received from the Government to co-operate in some special respect or to furnish information or submit records. These requests come from the different commissions, administrations, boards and bureaus, all having as their objective the successful prosecution of the war. At the request of Government departments the Club also distributed several hundred pamphlets on various subjects, such as canning, preserving, selection of foods, conservation of fuel, federal income tax reports, etc.

"The first year of participation in the World War by the United States has produced unprecedented problems both for Government and for business. In the attempt to solve these problems, co-ordination and co-operation between Government and business is one of the necessary elements. The events of the past year have demonstrated that this is more and more being understood, and that to an increasing degree the machinery of such organizations as the Racine Commercial Club, already existent and prepared for service, has been utilized and has proven to be an efficient in-

strumentality for service in our present war problems.

"This fact emphasizes the opportunity afforded to business men and business units for co-operating and serving through participation in such an organization."

The local Knights of Columbus were very active throughout the war in supporting a field organization to distribute comforts to the men in service. Every member of this powerful Catholic organization was assessed for the purpose, not only in Racine but throughout the country. Less than two weeks after the start of the war the Racine lodge offered its services in any way desired to the County Council of Defense, and a committee consisting of Rev. A. J. Berg, George W. Miller, T. A. Fagan, James Higgins, Vilas H. Whaley, Jerome J. Foley, A. D. Hermes, Edmund Collins, Edward Kosterman, L. B. Sanders and Dr. John Hogan was appointed to carry out this purpose.

Even children had their part in the war work. Through the schools and churches, they were organized to plant war gardens, sew for the Red Cross, dedicate their nickels and dimes to the purchase of Thrift Stamps, or to the relief of the orphaned children of France and Belgium.

Girls as young as six or seven years of age were taught to knit squares of woolen yarn, which were sewed together at Red Cross workrooms and then sent to Europe to serve as shawls and blankets for refugees.

The Boy Scouts proved a most valuable organization. There was hardly a patriotic gathering during the war at which these manly young fellows did not play some part. There were eighteen Troops in Racine, with a total membership of about 400.

The boys of these troops served as ushers at Liberty Loan meetings, and distributed posters for government agencies. They delivered War Relief Fund information cards to practically every home in the city, and performed similar work for many of the war activities. When large contingents of draft men were leaving, they patrolled the streets along the line of march, and they were of great assistance to the police in regulating traffic during parades and upon the occasion of the battery's homecoming.

On the "gasless" Sundays they took the license numbers of all automobiles seen on the streets. During the influenza epidemic they served as messengers for the Red Cross and other relief organizations, and they even were utilized to call upon those who were back in



Photos by Pavak-Matime-Grant

Top Row—Anthony Kralicek, Wm. H. Hayman, Hubert Gregor, J. K. Wishau, C. S. Peterson, Jno. Sinsky, M. C. Koltinsky.
 Second—Jas. Kahn, Raeben Anderson, E. H. Frahm, Anton Pederson, Harry Rooney, A. B. Hunter, G. J. Jensen.
 Third—J. J. Schliesmann, E. J. Klems, Jacob Schwartz, Aug. Driener, W. J. Parks, M. E. Hoyer, J. C. Santkus.
 Fourth—J. Maciwnjewski, I. H. Nelson, August Jensen, Cornelius Post, Martin Sorensen, R. L. Parks, G. E. Dickson.
 Fifth—August Wolf, Einer T. Brown, F. R. Mangan, Joe Fazzan, K. Krikorian, A. N. Kramer, Matthew Kowder.
 Bottom—N. J. Klein, Caspar Rizzo, Leon Korpusk, V. Keorglanian, H. Y. Grossman, Ralph Miller, Segard Husby.

their payments to the War Relief Fund. The various troops planted two acres of war gardens. They secured 2,970 members for the Red Cross in 1918 and solicited \$463,300 for Liberty bonds. Many received medals from the U. S. Treasury Department for selling Liberty bonds. Among them were:

Horace Burdick, Gregory Bush, Frederick Foster, Millard Williams, Einer Jacobson, Charles Dilday, John Christensen, George Field, Alfred Hansen, Marvin Ross, Harold Konnak, Theodore Ruffalo, Frank Ruffalo, Evan Miller, Michael Gillotte, Rell Barrett, John Johnson, Gordon Walker, Robert Hansen, George Christopherson, Clyde Mehder, Richard Sorenson, Arthur Dunleavy, Ralph Kister, Leroy Pruerner, Frank Dieter, Kenneth Hancock, Arnold Griesmer, Mervil Piel, Bert Burdick, Gabriel Balazs, Kenneth Kehl, Mel Russell, Louis Moe, J. Trumbull, Glen McCaughey, V. Parmenter, Erick Lucht, Jr., Lewis Payne, George Skow, Arthur Carpenter, William Hunn, Thomas Harvey, Allan Kidd, Roland Smiley, Francis Weins, Gordon G. Harris, Perry Thomas, Carl Lange, Kenneth Brown, Stanley Knudson, Sam Meyers, Harry Johnson, Marvin Jansen, Donald Wadewitz, Randall Roth, Ralph Kinpel, Waldemar Ernst, Milton Haumersen, Carl Scheible and Harry Theres.

Congressman Cooper Defeated.

The war had its effect upon politics. It was a vital issue in the congressional campaign in 1918, and that bitter struggle at the polls resulted in the defeat of Congressman Henry Allen Cooper of Racine, who had represented the First district for twenty-six years.

Two years before, Mr. Cooper had been re-elected with but little opposition and it was becoming a popular belief that he would hold his seat as long as he lived. In 1916 President Wilson had been re-elected on a "He kept us out of war" slogan, and even this Republican district had been strong for Wilson against his Republican opponent, Hughes, who had started his campaign with intimations that Wilson was not taking a firm enough stand against Germany.

Mr. Cooper may have interpreted the vote here as meaning that the First district was opposed to war for any reason. At any rate he voted on certain pre-war bills in such a way as to indicate that it would be better to stand discomforts from German activities rather than get embroiled in the conflict. When the matter of declaring war came up, he and six other Wisconsin congressmen opposed it. He had

previously opposed arming merchant vessels to protect them against submarine attacks.

When the election of 1918 approached, his habitual political enemies combined with those who had turned against him because of his pre-war record, and they proceeded to go after him hot and heavy. An informal conference of 400 Republicans was held at Elkhorn, May 13, 1918, at which resolutions were passed declaring, regarding Mr. Cooper's record: "That the present representative from the First district has failed to represent or interpret the true spirit of loyalty to country and devotion to the liberties and institutions demanded by the great mass of our citizens, that in voting and speaking against war with Germany he failed to protect and guard the honor of the nation and the property of the people..... That by his actions he, in effect, justified the submarine atrocities against America and neutral nations..... That in voting against the espionage bill he refused to recognize the deliberate violation of the hospitalities of this nation by the official representatives of the German government..... That his action in effect tended to protect spies and propagandists who are engaged in attempting to spread disension among our people." The committee on resolutions consisted of James Kavanaugh, O. A. Oestrich, F. A. Kiser, A. J. Lunt and H. M. Youmans.

When the convention started to select an opponent to fight Cooper at the primary election, there was a deadlock for several hours, with various members voting for W. S. Goodland of Racine; David Agnew, Waukesha; Judge Randall, Kenosha; L. C. Whittet, Edgerton, and G. L. Harrington, Elkhorn. The convention itself was informal, but an agreement was reached whereby each county had a proportionate number of votes, and the ones to cast the ballots were to be decided by the delegates who were present.

Eventually Judge Clifford E. Randall of Kenosha was chosen and given unanimous endorsement. A campaign followed in which every voter in the district was reached by canvassers, mail and newspaper articles. On Aug. 6, Congressman Cooper came home to defend himself. He held a meeting at Lakeside auditorium. It was one of the hottest days of the year and barely 300 persons turned out. He challenged his foes to show that he was disloyal, and said he had voted since war was declared for every measure that the President had signed. He charged his enemies with per-



Photos by Hood

HERE AND THERE IN WAR DAYS

At the top, the throng that greeted the batteries home; below, a draft contingent leaving. Next shows the crowd viewing a war exhibit and camouflaged railway coach; below, Horlick employees forming to join Loyalty parade. At top, right, a feature of the Armistice celebration; below, President Wilson speaking from a train. Next is a group of returned battery boys (note admiring kids in front); below, captured German U-boat docked at Racine on way to Chicago.

sonal animus. On Aug. 25, the Journal-News contained a lengthy attack upon Cooper by Martin J. Gillen, in which it was alleged that Mr. Cooper had taken no hand in war work, and had failed to encourage his neighbors at home in their efforts. His opponent, Mr. Randall, maintained that Mr. Cooper was derelict in not even sending a message occasionally to Liberty Loan workers, and to the draft contingents about to leave for camp.

On Aug. 30 Mr. Cooper held another meeting at Dania hall, attended by 200 persons. E. E. Gittins introduced him. At the previous meeting Albert Linck of the Trades & Labor council had presided and was the only person on the stage with the Congressman.

The primaries were held on Sept. 3 and although Cooper carried Racine county by 445 and Walworth by 73, Judge Randall got a majority of 467 in Kenosha county, 94 in Waukesha and 110 in Rock, and was declared the Republican nominee by a majority of 153.

Congressman Cooper believed that the verdict did not express the will of the people, and after a fervid defense of his record in a speech before Congress on Sept. 19, he announced himself as an independent candidate for election, and obtained the necessary number of signatures to get his name on the ballot in that capacity.

The Democratic candidate was Calvin Stewart of Kenosha, who had run for the office several times before. Another fierce campaign followed and the candidates and their friends were kept busy making speeches and circularizing the voters. Several newspaper advertisements regarding his record appeared in the newspapers over Mr. Cooper's signature. He made a strong fight and his wide acquaintanceship stood him in good stead throughout the district, but he was defeated overwhelmingly at the election Nov. 5. Racine county gave him a plurality of 1000 over Judge Randall, but he was swamped elsewhere. Judge Randall was elected by 750 over Stewart and 3848 over Cooper. Congressman Cooper retired March 4, 1919, and was given a good federal job at Washington.

Despite the result of the election, there was never any reason to believe that Mr. Cooper was really disloyal. The outcome merely is an indication of the popular attitude that any person whose record did not show continuous and hearty support of all measures to maintain American rights against Germany was not a suitable man for public office.

There was considerable contrast in this re-

spect between the feeling in the First district and in Milwaukee, which had thousands of pro-German sympathizers. Victor Berger, a Socialist, was an active speaker against government war measures even after war was declared and not only was his newspaper barred from the mails, but he was indicted and convicted for treasonable utterances. Despite this he was re-elected to Congress from the Fifth district. Congress promptly refused to permit him to be seated and declared the election null and void, in accordance with numerous precedents. Berger, while awaiting an appeal from his prison sentence, in November, 1919, became a candidate for the office again and actually was elected again due to the numerous Germans and Socialists of his district. In fact, so un-American was the district that the most pronounced objection to his election again seemed to be the fact that the voters felt he would not be able to serve because he would either be unseated again or be in the penitentiary. During the campaign the national convention of the American Legion was held and passed resolutions asking Congress to deport Berger to his native Austria.

A Man Without a Country.

America expected every citizen to do his part in the winning of the war. It co-operated with the governments of the Allied nations in procuring the enlistment of eligible men who were residents of the United States, but citizens of those countries. It could not, of course, require military service of men who were still subjects of alien neutral nations.

As soon as the Selective Service act was passed, a question arose as to the status of those foreign-born residents who had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, but had not yet applied for their "second papers." Technically they were still subjects of their mother country if they cared to ask for protection there.

In order to avoid any complications, these men were required to register and were assumed to be loyal Americans. To prevent any violation of international treaty obligations, however, Congress provided that any subject of a neutral country who had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen should be relieved from military service upon his making a formal declaration withdrawing his declaration of such intention.

But by this action he would forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Records of the Provost Marshal General's



RACINE FIGURES IN CROSS-CHANNEL AERIAL SERVICE

The big G Farman planes used in aerial passenger service between Paris and London have to depend on Racine for efficient handling. The picture shows a Case tractor used to haul the planes to their hangars when they come in from a trip. It is an evidence of the many uses this versatile machine can be put to, and one of the results of war advancements. It also proclaims to the world that Racine is on the map.



GETTING WAR-INJURED LANDS BACK ON A PAYING BASIS

Racine figured in a great extent in the reclaiming of European lands which were laid waste by war. A fleet of Case farm tractors, plowing fields in Italy, is shown in the illustration. They are manned by soldiers in uniform indicating the scene existed before close of hostilities.

office show that 77,644 declarants were registered. Of this number 818 in the whole United States obtained exemption by withdrawing their applications and thereby sacrificed forever the right to become American citizens.

In the summer of 1918 there appeared before Local Board No. 1 in Racine a certain Erik E. Erickson, who had previously declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and was now called upon to maintain the honor of his adopted country by taking arms in her defense. But Erickson, who had left Sweden to take advantage of the opportunities offered by this free land, cared more for his own skin than he did for the country of his adoption, and wanted to keep out of the army. All other methods failing, he decided to withdraw his declaration of intention. He finally performed this grave act, although he was given several days to think it over before he was required to make a final decision.

Walking from the office of the local board, he met an acquaintance and told him what he had done. His companion, who had been friendly with him for months, expressed his opinion of Erickson in no mild language and turned his back upon him. News of the matter reached the factory where Erickson worked,

and at the request of fellow employes Erickson was promptly discharged.

Unable to obtain employment here, the "man without a country" went to Rockford and obtained a job. A letter sent there, giving his history, resulted in his separation from his employers. He went to Minneapolis. His record followed him and he was refused work.

On September 29, Erickson, poor of purse and broken in spirit, returned to Racine and appeared before the local board, begging for an opportunity to undo what he had done. He had seen the error of his ways, and he was then willing to don a uniform and fight, or even die, to regain the priceless right which he had thrown away to escape temporary discomfort and danger.

But it was too late. The law was inexorable. "By this action he shall FOREVER be debarred from becoming a citizen," were the words which had been pointed out to him a few weeks before and which he had chosen as a refuge from army service.

With tears streaming down his face, he sunk his chin deep into his collar and slunk down the stairs, around a corner and thence into oblivion insofar as Racine is concerned.

Where he went, or how, no one in this community knows—or cares.

The roster of the Racine College S. A. T. C. (which is shown in the illustration on opposite page) contained the following names:—Alfred L. Agne, Keith A. Beecher, Norman B. Bengtson, William C. Benson, Frank Borsh, Harvey L. Buslett, John A. Carpenter, William H. Cartington, William P. Cizek, Hugh C. Cordick, Earl G. Critsinger, Grover F. D. Croll, James C. Cullen, Carlton E. Douglas, Allen J. Drumm, William H. Dummer, Thomas Dumphy, Solomon J. Edwin, Eugene A. Erny, John W. Fitzpatrick, Russell G. Flagg, Van H. Fossler, Frederick W. Fredelake, Russell W. Frederick, Carl J. Freres, Andrew S. Gamble, Frederick D. Gebhardt, Roy W. Gower, Harry W. Groenke, Russell F. Groenke, Darwin E. Healey, Frederick E. Hegeman, Godfred F. Heinisch, John E. Helm, Alfred Hermann, Wallace B. Hessler, Melvin F. Hoernel, Walter G. Horn, Clyde N. Horne, Louis Horvath, Ralph J. Humble, Albin T. Johnson, Carl V. Johnson, David Johnson, Neville Joyner, Frederick H. Joyner, Earl W. Kaiser, Fred B. Kark, Donald M. Kaatler, Leon L. Katafiasz,

Lawrence O. Kellogg, Edward P. Kersten, Joseph C. Kolinsky, Warren E. Lalande, Arthur G. Lunde, John D. McCarthy, Howard R. McVey, Harvey L. Marcoux, Eugene J. Mayer, Edward W. Mazzoni, Edwin B. Milne, Walter M. Mirow, Allyn L. Mogensen, Geo. W. Mogensen, Samuel Morgan, Earle J. Morser, Gus. V. Motteler, A. W. Neitzel, Edward Oasko, George B. Patrick, John Pekarake, LeRoy J. Penberthy, George Petersen, Victor A. Pezanoski, Arnold O. Pieper, Walter M. Pohl, Ervin C. Raatz, Paul E. Riebs, Stanley M. Rose, Benjamin G. Schaefer, Cyril J. Schaller, Henry J. Schmidt, Ira Schnell, A. A. Schultz, Martin O. Schulz, George B. Scriven, George K. Seeber, John B. Shaughnessy, Walter J. Sieb, Walter S. Smolenski, Ed. C. Sorensen, Harold Sorensen, Harold J. Strang, Joe E. Tennes, Walter V. Wagner, Emmett M. Wallace, Jerome Wexberg, Wm. E. Wiechers, Howard F. Wiesen, Walter E. Wilson, Ed. M. Wochinski, Claire A. Wolfe, Thomas S. Wood, Emerald G. Wright, Bernard H. Yopp, Otis G. Youngquist, Armin G. Zapf, Watson W. Mitchel, Lieut. Cyrus J. Droppers, Porter B. Price.



STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS AT RACINE COLLEGE IN 1918. (SEE OPPOSITE PAGE)

CHAPTER XIX

EFFECT OF WAR ON RACINE INDUSTRIES

EVERY manufacturing plant in Racine felt the effects of the war in some manner. Before the United States became involved in the conflict, several concerns were engaged in making supplies of various sorts for the Allied countries. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, which had absorbed the old Mitchell Wagon company, turned out a large number of baggage wagons and rolling kitchens for the Russian and French governments. The Gorton Manufacturing Company was making machines which facilitated the cutting of steel and iron for the manufacture of guns and shells. There was a project on foot in January, 1917, to establish a huge shrapnel factory at Corliss to engage in a contract with the French and British governments.

When America declared war, practically every factory in Racine offered its services to the government, either for the making of their normal products or for any other production that might be required.

Naturally, the first effect of the war was a shortage of labor due to enlistment of the most patriotic of the young men of the community. This matter threatened to become serious beyond words when the draft should begin to operate. The government had wisely foreseen all phases of the problem, however, and with the institution of the draft, exemption was given to essential employes in all industries, and a large proportion of employes in essential industries, if their services were needed at home.

While the employers were confronted with a likely shortage of labor, they soon were faced also with a shortage of material and rising prices. For instance, the government restricted the manufacture of inner tubes for automobile tires to 50 per cent of the previous year's production, to conserve the supply of rubber, while the price of pig iron and similar raw material advanced from 100 to 300 per cent, with deliveries limited to plants manufacturing

necessary articles. The sugar shortage curtailed production of many foodstuffs. However, the government adopted many wise measures to keep any industry from being destroyed, and so well were matters arranged that government contracts for essential things were distributed among factories which otherwise would have been closed as non-essential, and the industrial life of the nation was kept in a healthy condition.

Inquiry among thirty or forty large manufacturers of Racine county brought out the information that practically all of them experienced these effects of the war, while it was in progress:

First, shortage of labor and material.

Second, it was easy to sell anything they could produce.

Third, profits were larger than in peace times.

The shortage of labor was offset to some degree by the fact that women and old men took the places made vacant by departing soldiers and sailors, and the high wages were attractive to all who were able to work. Furthermore, there was an incentive for those at home to keep all industries going at high speed and thus help win the war. There was very little labor trouble here during the war. The government made it very plain that all who were not willing to work at fair wages must go into military service.

Racine was fortunate in that its manufactures were mostly of such a nature as to be classed as necessities for either the government or the civilian population. While no guns or ammunition was being manufactured, other things almost as important were being turned out in immense quantities.

The Walker Manufacturing Company furnished the government with auto jacks and other accessories. The Hartmann Trunk Company made locker trunks for army and navy officers. The Racine Tool & Machinery Com-

pany was making cut-off machines for cutting steel and iron. The Hilker-Wiechers Company and the Alschuler Manufacturing Company made shirts and other parts of uniforms, and shoes were sold to army and navy by the Miller Shoe Company, and the Racine Shoe Company. The J. I. Case T. M. Company was making tractors for the United States and Allied governments, and the J. I. Case Plow Company did the same with plows and harrows. The Chicago Rubber Clothing Company manufactured rubber aprons and sheeting for hospitals, and rain coats for troops. The Horlick Malted Milk Company's products were used in many military establishments and hospitals, and the company was perfecting a condensed emergency ration to be carried by all soldiers and sailors. The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company had contracts for auto trucks and trailers, and the Gold Medal Camp Furniture Company sold all of its vast output of cots, tents and camp supplies to the army.

No attempt will be made to list all of the products made here which were considered essential to the carrying on of the war, but it can readily be seen that Racine county industries were doing their share.

The Racine Manufacturing Company, for example, practically originated a new line of industry—the building of lifeboats and life rafts in large quantities. Prior to this time, these were produced by hand work, and the process was very slow. The organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation under government auspices, and the announcement of plans for the construction of hundreds of sea-going vessels in a short time, made the production of these accessories very necessary. The lifeboats were made with a steel keel and a releasing gear, so they could be launched from their davits automatically. The lifeboats, as shipped from Racine, were complete with canvas cover, emergency rations for a capacity load for five days, oars, sail, boat hooks, pails, hatchet, matches, compass, lantern, cups, distress signals, rockets, sea anchor and hand pump. The life rafts were nearly as well equipped with supplies. They consisted of two metal cylinders to which was bolted a framework of wood. The rafts were meant to be thrown in the water, so people could hold onto them until picked up by boats.

The Freeman Manufacturing Company also rendered great service to the United States Shipping Board. When it was planned to construct a huge fleet of wooden ships, the Freeman Manufacturing Company accepted a contract for a special type of marine boiler and

manufactured forty-two of the monsters. To do this it was necessary to interrupt work on many private contract jobs, and for a time the government would not allow the company to send out any of its men to repair boilers of old customers. Realizing the necessity for haste, the employes of the plant often worked thirteen hours a day to get the work out for the government.

The Silver Iron & Steel Company, organized to buy and sell scrap material, reported that they collected and shipped nearly a thousand tons a month of metal for use in war industries during 1918.

Practically every foundry in Racine had sub-contracts for making parts of machinery used in war work of some sort.

The factories were the centers for much of the war work at home. In all the Liberty Loan drives, for instance, there was an organization at each plant to solicit from each employe, and when the Racine County Relief Fund was instituted all employes donated the earnings of one-half hour each week to this fund, while the employers contributed a sum equal to the donations of all their employes.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company is the largest manufacturing institution in the county. There were 844 of its employes in the service of the government, or one out of every five of the 4,000 employed. Some of these were from branch houses in other cities, but the majority were from the Racine works.

As an example of the way in which the factories assisted in civilian war work, it is worth while to record the following figures showing the record of J. I. Case T. M. employes in the Liberty Loan drives:

	Employes Subscribed	Per Capita	Company Subscribed	Totals
First	\$ 63,950.	\$21.	\$ 100,000.	\$ 163,950.
Second	90,000.	36.	200,000.	290,000.
Third	185,000.	62.	300,000.	485,000.
Fourth	251,000.	96.	400,000.	651,000.
Fifth	276,000.	79.	400,000.	675,250.
	\$566,200.		\$1,400,000.	\$2,266,200.

Besides buying Bonds to the limit, the employes purchased \$111,265.00 worth of War Savings Stamps.

Early in the war, on the first Y. M. C. A. drive, a sum of \$1,700.00 was raised at the plant. In November, 1917, when our country had become more deeply involved in the struggle, the people from the company raised \$9,211.75 for the "Y." This was twelve per cent of the entire allotment for Racine county.

Probably the most war-like activities noticed around the plant was the period when a company of the 37th Engineers from Fort Meyers, Virginia, were stationed at the South Works.



Official U. S. Photo

ROAD CAMOUFLAGE—PROTECTION FROM AERIAL OBSERVATION

The strange looking scenery shown above doesn't look very substantial from the ground, but when an enemy was above it, the strips of wiring presented a ground shadow which completely obscured moving troops or trains.



Photo by H. J. Sanders

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED IN FRANCE

Many Battery O men attended the Memorial services on May 26, 1918 at Camp Williams Cemetery, Is-sur-Tille, as shown in the illustration. On each of the graves a tiny American flag fluttered the message of Liberty from those who lay sleeping there.

These soldiers were sent here by the Government to study the operation and construction of the modern iron horse, the tractor. While they were in Racine, they were comfortably quartered at the Motor Works, which was converted into a fine barracks. They were fed at the South Works restaurant, on regular civilian chow. While here the men studied the tractor as it was constructed in the shops, and also did practical work of plowing and preparing the seed bed on surrounding farms. Lectures and classes were also conducted by the Case Research Engineering and Educational Departments.

Another phase of the war work in the Case plant, which while it did not assume to be anything tremendously great, yet it illustrated the splendid feeling of fellowship that existed between the soldiers in overalls and the soldiers in khaki, was the Case Eagle jitney fund. This was purely and simply a stunt put on by the men in the factory themselves.

Immediately after the boys of the Batteries and the Ambulance departed for camp, there was posted around the shop, a placard bearing the following slogan, "A nickel or more for the Case Boys at war," and was dubbed "The Jitney Fund." Everyone contributed anything from a nickel to a quarter each month. The money thus raised was used to purchase candy, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, paper, pencils, shaving soap, tooth brushes, and other toilet articles, and in general, many of those little things which the boys were in the habit of having at home. A jitney package such as this was forwarded each month to every Case boy in service, as long as he could be kept track of. After the boys reached the other side, of course it was not as easy for the packages to reach their proper destination. While this fund was in active existence, it collected \$2,800.56, and spent in jitney packages \$1,597.44. At the end of the war there was quite a sum being held in trust, to be used to aid some worthy Case soldier or his family. Money from this fund was also used to send floral tributes to

the funerals of Case soldiers who died and were buried in this country.

There is published at the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company's factories, a little monthly factory paper, known as the "Case Eagle." On July 18th, 1917, the editor of the Eagle established a section in this paper, and termed it the "Old Abe Warrior." This department was given over entirely to the doings of Case boys in service. Letters were published, photographs were printed, and anything interesting to Case soldiers could also be found on these pages. The Eagle was always mailed each month to every former employee in the service. Many interesting stories have been told how the "Eagle" helped many fellows to locate their friends, through reading the "Old Abe Warrior" section.

The officials of the Company were also very active in the war. Warren J. Davis, the president of the company, served as Racine County Chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee. During the war Mr. Davis wrote letters to every boy in service, advising them on the matter of War Risk Insurance, and received hundreds of replies from the young men. Milton H. Pettit, vice-president in charge of plants and production, was an enthusiastic worker in the Racine County Council of Defense. Other officers and division sales managers were always prominent in the various drives. When the two companies of Wisconsin State Guards were formed, five out of the six commissioned officers were men from the Case organization. Richard P. Howell was in direct charge of most of the Liberty Loan and other financial war work at the plant.

In the summer of 1918 Racine was on a war basis. Her young men were rapidly being enrolled in the armed forces of the nation. Her factories were working at high speed to make military supplies and products needed by the civilian population of America and the Allied nations.

Toward the end of July some strangers appeared in the city and made a hasty survey of

TROOP NO. 10, RACINE BOY SCOUTS, WHO WERE IN ACTIVE SERVICE DURING THE WAR. (SEE PAGE 185.)

These Boy Scouts were veteran scout troops. They were active in war garden work, liberty loan drives (capturing highest honors in one) and in all kinds of service which their organization was called upon to give. There were other troops as active during war days, but photographs of them were not available at the time these pages went to press. In the photograph are shown:

Top Row—Clarence Rasmussen, George Christopherson, Gabriel Balaza, Glenn McCaughey, Burt E. Burdick, William Foster, George Peterson.

Second—Clyde Mehder, Frank Dieter, Kenneth Hancock, Kenneth Russell, Ervin Shrader, Louis Moe, Arnold Bor-nofeka.

Third—Melvern Russell, William Wenzell, Arthur Kuck-enback, Harold Kuckenback, John Johnson, Robert Han-son, Ralph Kiester, S. C. Burdick.

Bottom—Leroy Puerner, Arthur Liesner, Arnold Grea-mer, W. J. Burdick, John Trumbull, Richard Sorensen, Rell Barrett.

The insert upper left hand corner is Harold E. Burdick who died in service.

Photo by Malone



lands lying north of the city, near Ives, in the town of Caledonia. They were followed by other men, who were evidently engineers of considerable authority, who checked over the work of their advance guard, and made inquiries regarding railroad facilities, labor market, water supply, and other matters. They presented credentials to Secretary Walter H. Reed of the Commercial club, Postmaster Herzog, and other prominent citizens, showing that they were representing some governmental department. They kept their mission a secret, and asked that they be given such information as they needed but that their operations be not talked about.

Officers of the Commercial club were informed that the government had in view some important construction work. As was customary, details of such matters were not discussed in war time.

After a few days spent here, the engineers began to ask for options on a huge tract of land near Ives, and the Commercial club and Council of Defense were asked to assist, as a patriotic task. Federal representatives came and went. It became known that all property between the Four and a Half Mile road and the Seven Mile road, and east from the Chicago & Northwestern right of way to Lake Michigan was needed.

Rumors began flying thick and fast. Some said an aeroplane factory was to be established. Others decided a big base hospital was contemplated. One man claimed to know that a factory for making naval guns was intended. A shipbuilding yard was deemed possible.

Finally a party of engineers arrived to stake out a system of roads through the tract, and on some of their baggage were seen the words, "Dupont Engineering Company." The cat was then out of the bag and it was realized that this concern proposed to erect a plant for manufacturing high explosives. Eventually it was admitted that this was the case, and that the recently perfected "TNT" powder was to be made there.

There was objection to the proposal at once, as citizens feared to have such a dangerous neighbor. The Dupont people were unable to get their options. The War department then took a hand.

Owners of property were appealed to as patriotic citizens to grant the option. Public sentiment, the most powerful instrument for any purpose during the war, was crystalized in favor of the project. Racine people felt that if their boys across the water could stand having TNT shot at them, the home folks could risk

having it manufactured near them. On such grounds, the land owners, mostly farmers, agreed to give sixty day options to the government. A Mr. G. B. Groesbeck of Cincinnati was in charge of this work.

While the options were being signed up, two representatives of the Industrial Service Division of the Department of Labor came here and obtained the assistance of prominent citizens in making a thorough industrial survey of the community. In three days these men were able to give the government agents exact facts regarding every feature of the city and county which needed to be considered in connection with the establishment of a huge industry.

The Dupont company, as contractor for the government, then entered upon the 2,200 acres of land under option and proceeded to do some rather rapid work. Owners of the small farms were evicted. Signs were posted ordering trespassers to keep out, as it was a government reservation. Railroad sidetracks were built into the tract. Trainloads of supplies began to arrive. Laborers were imported by the thousands. All available lumber and building material in the city was purchased regardless of price. Teams and trucks were engaged at prices which then seemed fabulous.

Buildings were erected almost overnight to house the workers, and other structures were begun for offices, engine rooms, warehouses, etc. A complete water system was installed with many miles of mains leading from a pumping station near the lake. Expensive roads were built. The tract was graded, and surface soil used to fill depressions. Along with this went crops of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables which the contractors would not allow the land owners to remove lest they interfere with the work at hand.

Expense seemed to be no object. On the contrary, no bill ever seemed to be questioned. Laborers and clerks were hired at wages higher than they themselves asked. The rates of pay for everyone was far above what was paid for the same class of work in the city, and a serious industrial situation was threatened in Racine due to the enticing of help from the local plants. Office girls who had been getting \$40 to \$75 a month in town were given jobs at \$125 to \$175 a month without any attempt being made to test their ability. Skilled mechanics could double their income by taking a job at the TNT plant.

Special trains were run to the plant every day from Milwaukee and Racine, and the contractors paid half of the employes' carfare.



SAVING PARIS FROM THE BIGGEST BERTHAS

The railway artillery guns moved up to the rail heads and from that point, with aid of aeroplane observation, were able to drop sufficient material upon the long-distance German pieces to nullify their operations against Paris.



SHELL DROPPED IN A GERMAN MACHINE GUN NEST

The results are apparent to anyone and pay tribute to the excellent aim of American gunners. The M. G. crew is scattered about the landscape together with the equipment. Scenes of this kind were common to the advancing Yanks in the late days of the war as they followed the advancing barrages of their own artillery.

So many men were working, that often there would be a line of 1,000 men waiting to check in at the timekeeper's gate at 8 o'clock, and the last man would not be at work for an hour or two later. But his pay went right on.

It was stated that the Dupont company was to build the plant without profit, but it was the general belief that the contractors received cost plus 10% profit on the work. It seems reasonable, inasmuch as no effort seemed to be made to reduce costs and there were indications that high costs were preferred. Of course on a "cost plus" basis, the contractor would make more money if the cost was high.

From 8,000 to 12,000 people were working on the munitions plant, and money was flowing like water, when the armistice was signed. With the suspension of hostilities, the great powers vested in the War department were suspended automatically. Construction was ordered stopped. No money was obtainable to pay for the land occupied under the options, and there was no way to get it. The government no longer wanted the land. That much was understandable by all.

But what of the property owners? When their land was seized they were informed verbally that the options were to be exercised and the property purchased. They were actually evicted from their premises. Some had borrowed money and made payments on new farms. Others moved into Racine and sought employment while awaiting reimbursement. Their farms were ruined, in many cases. Concrete roads, frame buildings, railroads and other "improvements" of this nature do not serve any good use on a farm. Much of the fertile top soil had been hauled away. Buildings had been torn down ruthlessly. Guards still patrolled the borders of the tract to prevent even the owners from entering.

For a time, the owners waited patiently for word from Washington. Then they began to worry. Finally they started to hire lawyers. The public sympathized with them. The manner in which the nation's money had been wasted caused much bitter comment, and resulted in some grumbling during the last two Liberty Loan drives. Purchasers of bonds saw that any amount they could give would be wasted in a few minutes at the Ives plant alone.

As the winter passed, and spring came, every possible effort was made to learn the government's intentions. The men who had planned the munitions works had left the federal service. Others answered letters addressed to their departments, and often the

successors would be gone before explanations could be completed. The owners could not get the land. There was no sign that they would be reimbursed for their sacrifices. The land was not being used, yet the government seemed unable to relinquish possession because of the large quantities of material stored there.

Agents came to investigate and nothing was heard of their reports. Real estate men from Racine were asked to estimate the damages sustained by property owners. They made reports which disappeared into pigeon-holes at Washington, and even their pay for the appraisal was not forthcoming.

Up to January, 1920, the only progress made was the announcement that the buildings on the premises would be sold to the lowest bidder, and a Chicago firm obtained them at the auction. In the meantime it had developed that in other parts of the country land owners had been deprived of their property in a similar manner for other government projects, and a congressional investigation of the methods used was decided upon.

Other industries in Racine did not suffer greatly as a result of the sudden ending of the war. All of them had plenty of private contracts in sight as soon as the government business could be disposed of, and the transformation of the factories from a war to a peace basis was accomplished with hardly a ripple of excitement. In fact, the year 1919 was by all odds the most prosperous ever experienced in the history of the city and only the scarcity of material with which to construct new buildings prevented a tremendous growth in population in that year. There was a great shortage of houses and it was also difficult for manufacturing plants to obtain material and sufficient labor for enlarging their plants, as they desired.

Plenty of Jobs for Soldiers

The federal government was determined that no former soldier or sailor who desired to work should enter upon a period of enforced idleness upon return from the camps, after being mustered out. Elaborate plans were made to furnish the agencies whereby men could be transported from one city or state to another, if necessary, in order to place them in jobs. Fortunately, the prosperous condition of the country kept the service from being absolutely necessary. Almost all service men were able to obtain lucrative employment immediately and be earning high wages while seeking some particular position which they desired.

The government proposed to use, and did



SOME THINGS THAT THE GOBS SAW

M. P. Shellberg, sailor, snapped, above, a line of ships on the near side of their smoke screen, with which they confused submarine commanders. The middle picture shows what sea weather and camouflage do to the images of two vessels. At the bottom an exploding mine is shown. An idea of its power is contained in the jet of water thrown up.

use, the employment service organized during the war as the basis for the scheme. Reference is made elsewhere to the Racine U. S. employment office, which was designed to regulate the labor supply for war work. It had engaged some 1,400 men for the government TNT plant at Ives and about 500 men for construction work at Camp Grant and the Manitowoc Shipbuilding project. H. G. Presser was superintendent of the office.

For the purpose of placing men who were being mustered out, the Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines was organized on December 30th, 1918, at the Council Chambers; a special conference having been called for this purpose. The following is a list of names of those present at this conference and the organization which each one represented:

- Wm. Thiesen, Mayor of Racine.
- C. C. Gittings, representing the Y. M. C. A.
- Milton Pettit, representing the Manufacturers' Association.
- F. R. Pettit, representing the Manufacturers' Association.
- Mrs. F. R. Pettit, representing the Central Association.
- Wm. Armstrong, President of the Eagles.
- Angus R. Callender, representative of the Community Labor Board. (Management.)
- Wm. Sommers, representative of Labor, of the Community Labor Board.
- A. P. Kunig, Chairman of the Community Labor Board.
- W. H. Levy, Examiner of the U. S. Employment Service.
- H. G. Presser, Examiner of the U. S. Employment Service.
- Miss Nellie M. Olson, Supt. of the Women's Division, Kenosha.
- Miss Anna Behrmann, Supt. of the Women's Division, Racine.
- Walter H. Reed, Racine Commercial Club.
- T. S. Rees, Vocational School.
- Wm. Pauli, Alderman.
- T. Olson, Alderman.
- Thomas Smader, Alderman.
- John Heims, Council of Defense.
- Adolph Weber, Grand Army.
- Jens Peterson, Danish Lutheran Church, Silver street.
- John Jones, Elks' Club.
- R. L. Bullock, Knights of Pythias.
- R. E. Brown, Sons of Veterans.
- W. W. Kradwell, Spanish War Veterans.
- S. F. Gates, Spanish War Veterans.
- J. H. Brannum, Brannum Lumber Company.
- Mrs. Foster, Racine Woman's Club.

- Mrs. Chas. Carter, Racine Woman's Club.
- Miss Harvey, representing Y. W. C. A.
- Miss Devine, Representative of the Community Labor Board.
- Rev. J. Dressler, Lutheran Church of Atonement.
- Mr. Bradshaw, Y. M. C. A.
- E. W. Leach, Local Board No. 1.
- Carl Straubel, Walker Mfg. Co.
- Stanley Weinerowski.
- Rev. B. P. Burand, St. Stanislaus Church.
- R. C. Rueschaw, Mitchell Motors Company.
- W. B. Mitchell, American Skein Company.
- L. T. Vance, Ajax Rubber Company.
- Mr. Schwartz, Webster Electric Company.
- Albert Wirry, Walker Mfg. Company.
- Walter Rasmussen, Walker Mfg. Company.
- Henry Burns, Trades Labor Council.
- Rev. Rusten, State St. Lutheran Church.
- John Konnak, President of the Turnover Club.
- Rev. G. M. Thimell, First Swedish Church.
- Miss Kate Mehder, Central Association.
- Mrs. Ostergaard, War Community Service.
- Rev. C. R. Nickerson, Presbyterian Church.
- A. J. Link, Trades Labor Council.
- N. C. Christensen, Trades Labor Council.

The purpose of this Bureau was chiefly that the soldier, sailor or marine returning to his town or to a strange town could have some certain place to go to to find out information as to what kind of employment was open for him. At the time this Bureau was organized, many soldiers, sailors and marines and war workers were being demobilized; many going to cities where they were relatively unknown. Wherever they went, it was the duty of the community to see that every possible opportunity was given to them to get jobs—to get the best jobs for which they are qualified. These men gave up their work at the country's call, without hesitation. To some of them, their old positions remained open, with others, such was not the case. Still others had acquired new purpose and strength and in many cases new skill, which fitted them for better work than they had formerly. It was both a national and a community duty to see that as they came back everything was done to enable them to return to positions wherethey could do most effective work.

The co-operating agencies registered at this office all opportunities for employment which came to their attention. Employers were urged as a patriotic duty to register their opportunities for employment with specifications as to types and kinds of men wanted and other necessary details. They kept the Bureau in-



Photos by John Hood

SCENES OF THE DAYS OF THE DEPARTURE OF DRAFT CONTINGENTS

The series shows the head of a draft procession, accompanying officials, the line of the marchers and sidewalk spectators, crowds in the streets accompanying the boys, Home Guards and officials waiting for the train that was to carry the men away, sorrowing friends and relatives (note serious faces and woman with handkerchief pressed to eyes in next to bottom picture), and, finally, the contingent on its way, waving flags and dehorting farewells through the car windows.

formed as such positions were filled or as new jobs were open. The full resources of the Bureau were open without charge to any returning soldiers, sailors, marines and war workers, regardless of where he or she first made application. The Bureau used all means at its disposal to furnish them with correct information on the various questions that confronted them, or directed them to places where such information could be obtained. This was the general method of operating the Bureau.

In charge of each Bureau was a Bureau Manager, who was selected by the Board of Management. H. G. Presser was selected as Bureau Manager for this Bureau. He was sworn into the Federal Service as a Special Agent of the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and was entitled to the franking privileges of such Department, and subject in the executive details, to the instructions of the Director General of the Employment Service, and of the Federal Director of such Service for this city.

The U. S. Employment Service appointed an agent to be stationed in every demobilization camp who was there assisted by the camp representatives of the affiliated organization. Each such agent so far as possible, was to telegraph the Federal State Director the probable time of arrival of discharged soldiers as

soon as definite information was available. The Federal State Director in turn informed the Bureaus affected. As far as possible, this information contained the number of men who signified their intention to call on the local Bureau for assistance, and a general statement of the predominating kinds of work desired. He mailed a card for each man who had signified a desire for assistance, stating the kind of work desired. These cards were classified and filed by the Manager of the Bureau, and where possible, matched up with available opportunities before the man called at the Bureau, so that on arrival he could be at once referred to a definite opening.

In Racine there was an average of about 150 registrations per month, and an average of about 120 placed in employment. Of this amount thirty per cent were outsiders, that is, men coming here from different cities who had never before been in this city. A great many of these applied several times for the reason that their position was not available, while others took temporary positions until they could obtain their pre-war position.

The office was maintained by the Government paying the salaries of the employes therein and the city paid all other expenses, such as rent, fuel, heat, light and telephone charges.



PART III
MILITARY ACTIVITIES





PERSHING PINNING D. S. C. ON 32ND DIVISION PRIVATE

CHAPTER XX

THE A. E. F. IN ACTION

THE American Expeditionary Forces in Europe consisted of 2,079,880 men, all of whom had been transported from the United States after May 1, 1917. It was by far the largest army ever sent so far from its home base of supplies and its organization involved many new and difficult problems of warfare.

Some of these difficulties may be realized from a brief statement of conditions confronting the Army and Navy. First of all, it was necessary to provide the army itself, and the manner in which this was done has been recounted in previous chapters. The movement of 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic would be a big job at any time, but it was an enormous one when there was a shortage of suitable transports, and enemy warships menaced every mile of the sea paths.

After the army arrived in France, it had to be clothed and fed. Provision for this must be made before the men landed, because the submarine warfare might at any time sever the lines of communication for days or weeks at a time. It was the policy of the government to send to Europe at least a month's provisions for every man at the same time as the man himself embarked, and thereafter maintained a reserve supply in France equal to that amount. Of course it was necessary to ship the supplies for the normal automatic issue of rations and equipment, also.

To land the men and supplies it was necessary to provide ports, and vast wharves and warehouses were constructed by the Americans at the points designated as debarkation points for the Yanks. These were St. Nazaire, Nantes, Brest, Bordeaux and La Rochelle. Troops were also landed at Le Havre from England, but no American terminal facilities were provided there.

French railroads offered no possibility of transporting the needed men and supplies to the training centers and the front line sectors, so an American railroad system was con-

structed from the west coast right through to Verdun. Rails, spikes and rolling stock all had to be shipped from here. France could furnish little excepting wooden ties, and even these were scarce.

Huge refrigerating plants were installed—the largest in the world, in fact. Vast supply depots were built. Training camps were constructed. Artillery ranges were laid out. Officers' schools were opened.

As soon as war was declared, Gen. Pershing was sent to France to perfect the organization of this Service of Supply and plan for the utilization of the combat forces which the United States would send as soon as possible. Almost immediately there arose hundreds of exasperating questions, due to the ancient laws and customs of Europe. It was a difficult matter for the government of France to condemn land quickly for use of the Allied armies. Obtaining rights to build a railroad, American fashion, involved more red tape than our State Department ever saw in its palmiest days. Legal restrictions surrounded every step connected with the purchase of timber and other supplies. Eventually Pershing arranged to smooth out what difficulties he and his staff could, and then proceed to do what he wanted to on the assumption that claims could be made for damages later on. What could be brought from America was brought. The troops first arriving were used mainly in the work of construction for several months, and several boatloads of civilian mechanics were brought from the United States to supervise the tasks of construction. Regiments of troops were formed of volunteers from many trades, such as railroad men, foresters, etc., and these performed gigantic tasks with a skill and ease which caused the more conservative Europeans to gasp in astonishment. The miles of wharves, warehouses and railroad yards at Bordeaux were constructed by American workmen in less time than the French engineers had estimated

would be required to complete the plans and take out the lines.

The British and French high commands proposed that American units be not utilized as parts of an American army, but be used as replacement units to supply the Allied ranks as they became depleted through death, wounds and illness. The plan had merit only insofar as it provided a quick way of training soldiers. Fortunately Gen. Pershing knew his countrymen well enough to be sure nothing but trouble could result from placing American soldiers under foreign commissioned and non-commissioned officers. He insisted American troops fight under their own flags and under their own officers. Beyond this, he was willing to send them wherever they were needed, either acting as a separate force or serving under British or French troops commanders when the latter were in danger of defeat. He urged that all the Allied armies be put under one commander-in-chief, so that they could act in harmony at all times. Failure to do so had been one of the contributing causes of the low ebb of the Allied cause in the spring of 1917. Partly as a result of the American views, the plan was adopted and Field Marshal Foch of France was chosen to fill the important post. Prior to this time, the plan of unified command had been side-tracked for months because each of the Allies wanted its own army commander to be made generalissimo. America had no candidate for the job and favored Foch partly because of his known skill as a tactician, and partly because he represented France, on whose soil the war was being fought to a decision.

For the purpose of training troops, Gen. Pershing obtained the services of numerous British and French instructors. In artillery, particularly, it was necessary to depend upon the French as they were to furnish guns for the first contingent of Yanks and no American officers were familiar with the now famous 75 millimeter and 155 millimeter field pieces. At first, American quartermaster department officers were placed in charge of the organization of the Service of Supply in France, but Gen. Pershing soon saw that while West Point turns out good soldiers it doesn't necessarily equip a man for a business career, and this was essentially a big business proposition. So America was drawn upon for some of its most famous engineers, bankers, contractors, merchants and other civilian leaders to take charge of the work. They were given army rank and they showed the world what speed meant when applied to construction and distribution.

Wherever possible, the French turned over

buildings for hospitals, and furnished all surplus cars for use of the American transportation service but the demand was far greater than the supply.

As many troops would be sent to France via England, arrangements had to be made there for the care of men in transit. Lines of communication were established from Liverpool, London and Southampton to numerous rest camps, training camps and ports, and across the Channel to France. All of this not only requires time and material but meant the detachment of many army officers and men for the operation of the service and to maintain liaison with the Allied governments and officials.

The spot in France where the first contingent of American soldiers set foot in 1917 is not Brest, or St. Nazaire, or Bordeaux. It is not even on the seacoast of France. To find the landing place of the first of the two million, you must go one hundred miles up from the mouth of the river Seine, one hundred miles as the river winds through one of the most beautiful valleys in the world, until you come to the ancient town of Rouen, capital of the one-time province of Normandy, where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

The stone quay that is the north bank of the river in the shadow of Rouen's Grand Pont was made historic on May 25, 1917, by the unannounced coming of the first boatload of Americans. That pilgrim band was not the vanguard of the First Division. It was not a Regular Army detachment rushed over to buoy up the hopes of the Allies, for it was almost a month later that General Pershing and his escort of troops landed at St. Nazaire. That first band at Rouen was composed of soldiers who had been civilians twenty days before. It was Base Hospital No. 4 which had been assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 5, 1917.

When, at 7 o'clock of the long spring twilight of May 25, the British transport Western Australia swung to in the river channel in Rouen, there were strange uniforms at her rails. While the transport was edging toward her moorings, the word spread among the crowds at the tables under the trees of the terrace of the Cafe Victor Hugo that the Americans had come. That crowd of the Rouen waterfront terrasses was indisputably the most cosmopolitan in all the world at that time, for Rouen was the place of all places in France where the conglomeration of races fighting under England's flag rubbed elbows and at the same time mingled with the native



Photos by John Hood

HOME AGAIN AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS OF WAR SERVICE

At the top the waiting crowds at the railway stations; below scenes when the boys unloaded and got on the solid ground of Racine once more; in the upper picture at right a small admirer is looking at one of her heroes; below are scenes of the last marches of the boys before doffing the uniform and getting back into civil life.

French and France's black colonials and yellow auxiliaries.

The whole cosmopolitan mass came to the waterfront to greet the Americans. Out from the cafes, out from every building, out of the street ends they hurried until the broad, cobblestoned roadway was filled with them. Ropes were stretched to keep them from crowding too closely, and from the boat decks it looked as if the first line behind the ropes was composed exclusively of mesdemoiselles, waving the earliest welcome. And behind the mesdemoiselles was the mixed mass of the British Army—for Rouen was the biggest B. E. F. base in France.

Yes, and there was a platoon of German prisoners that stopped under escort. Such was the crowd which extended an impromptu welcome to the first of the A. E. F., a welcome that rang true despite the fact that Rouen had long before grown dulled to the uniform and the march of men.

Sergeant R. C. Madden, of Brooklyn, who had been two years in the Regular Army, had the honor of being the first man ashore. After him came the score of medical officers, thirty nurses and one hundred and fifty enlisted men who composed the unit.

The record of organizing this first unit and landing it in France within twenty days is one of the unusual stories of the war. In addition to being the first in France, the unit also was the first to land in England, racing with the Harvard unit to win the honor.

Assembled in Cleveland on May 6, the outfit proceeded to New York on a special train, enlistment papers being completed on the train. On May 8 it sailed from New York on the Cunard liner *Orduna*. Losses from submarines in the week before the *Orduna* sailed had been heavier than in any other week of the war, and it was generally known aboard the boat that American destroyers were waiting off the coast of the British Isles to convoy the *Orduna* through the danger zone. On May 18 the *Orduna* sailed quietly into Liverpool.

It was on board the *Orduna* that the enlisted men of the unit began their training as soldiers. There had been no time to obtain and put on uniforms before sailing, so while the men were marching aboard in their civilian clothes great packing cases full of blouses and breeches, leggings and shoes and other equipment were being stowed on the lower decks.

Several days out at sea, while the medical officers were still busy distributing shots-in-the-arm, while seasickness was still more powerful than the top-sergeant, the unit was introduced to the ways of the supply sergeant

—and the recruit who had that job wished upon him had a hard time living down the memories of that first "issue" day. Clothing crates were knocked open and the men lined up to "take what you can get." The depot quartermaster at Philadelphia had thrown together an assortment of sizes based on average Army requirements, so that Boy Scout sizes and 42-stouts predominated.

The transformation from civilian clothes into uniform under the circumstances outraged the sartorial sense of 150 men, and it was only by days of exchanging that the average appearance approached presentability.

Never was drilling done under more unusual circumstances. On tetering decks the entire command marched and counter-marched, first by squads, and then as a detachment. The proportion of men with at least a smattering of drill knowledge was so large that after seven days of continuous drilling the commander pronounced the unit as well drilled as the average recruit organization after three months.

All the time the Cunarder kept zig-zagging in her course, and the strain of the submarine menace was as obvious in the boat crew as among the military passengers. Then, with the real danger zone several days ahead, came an ominous order. By command of the British captain of the boat, all Americans in uniform must take them off and keep them off until the ship had met her convoy. In case the ship were torpedoed and those aboard had to abandon her, the Germans certainly would shell the lifeboats if they saw them filled with uniformed men, and the captain didn't want to take any chances of a new sea horror in which women civilian passengers might be victims.

So off came the uniforms. Followed hasty bargaining with the British sailors who already had come into possession of scores of Yankee suits and shirts and civilian shoes, and the ship returned to the civilian aspect it had when it sailed from New York. About the same time, the captain of the ship gave orders that all bugling must stop.

A real jolt came, however, when the word was spread about the ship that the Germans had tried to lead the *Orduna* into a U-boat trap—that in order to escape, the ship had turned and was even then heading far north on her course. The Germans had sent a wireless message, so the report was, purporting to arrange a meeting with the United States destroyer which was to convoy the *Orduna* to port. But they had slipped up. They had given the name of the destroyer as the "Wadsworth" and none of the British officers could



S. A. TITUS



T. WM. THIESEN

COUNTY AND CITY ADMINISTRATIVE HEADS DURING THE WORLD WAR

S. A. Titus was chairman of the County Board and Mayor T. W. Thiesen was head of the City Government.

The lot of the public official during war time is not an enviable one. With public feelings running high, and every action subjected to the test of its value in winning the war, a decision by any responsible official was likely to be "viewed with alarm" by a large portion of the population. During the recent war, too, it was customary to cry "pro-German" at any who might entertain views contrary to one's opinions. The county government was less in the limelight than the city, but even it had some troubles.

Mayor T. W. Thiesen was elected mayor of Racine in 1915 and re-elected in 1917. He had proven a very capable executive and his administration had resulted in much constructive work on the part of the city government.

One of the first matters presented to him was the problem of finding an office for Local Board No. 1, and he solved this by giving the draft board the use of his rooms in the city hall. A good deal of the mayor's business was transacted in the city hall corridors thereafter. During the war he was called upon daily by the relatives of men in service to obtain information regarding them, and it later became his duty to notify families of deceased soldiers of the deaths of these men. When the Transport *Tuscania* was sunk, and it was known that Lieut. Salbreiter and several Racine ambulance company men were aboard, he was in communication with Washington day and night until definite information could be obtained regarding these soldiers. When notified of the death of Sargeant Hawley it took considerable work to locate his relatives, who were in Milwaukee.

Families of men in service appealed to him for all sorts of assistance, and on one occasion when two men called to the colors and dreaded leaving because their parents had no fuel in the house, the Mayor had to find a way to get it. He offered to give them half of the supply in his cellar but this was prohibited by the rules of the fuel administration and might open him to the "pro-German" accusation. Eventually he was able to divert to the desired goal a wagon load of coal intended for a friend of his who still had a ton or two on hand. Upon another occasion when the fuel administrator wanted all city teams for hauling coal, there was quite an argument as to whether it would be of any use to utilize them thus until they had been used to haul enough snow from the streets to allow coal wagons to travel. Finally the teams

were put to the job hauling snow, and then when the streets were clear the teams were turned over to the other job.

When the first thrift stamp campaign started, the state directors proposed that high school students conduct the drive. The boys and girls had just finished a drive for the Red Cross and Mayor Thiesen protested against keeping them from their studies again. He said that as it was desired to subscribe more than a million dollars it would be better to have an adult committee and he offered to take the chairmanship. The state officers would not give up their idea, however, and the school children were enlisted. In the course of this, Mayor Thiesen was denounced as pro-German by a Milwaukee newspaper because of his opposition to the scheme. It aroused lots of talk and much bitterness. However, the results vindicated his stand as it was necessary to get the grown-ups at work to make the campaign a success.

The mayor had other disagreeable experiences whenever the city outlined any policy, such as discontinuing construction, etc. Whatever decision touched the pocket-books of some class of people, gave cause for criticism and charges which sounded very bad in wartime. Mr. Thiesen's former residence in Germany made his position particularly difficult, and the fact that he was able to conclude his administration without doing anything which would subject him to criticism founded upon cool consideration of the circumstances is greatly to his credit.

One of his final acts as mayor was the supervising of the armistice celebration, and his responsibilities on that day were not light, in view of the exuberance of spirits of the citizens. As an example of the mayor's duties in those days, it is recalled that on the armistice day, he had to arrange for the departure of two draft contingents in the morning while he was also considering petitions of ministers and others asking that saloons be kept closed all day. Seeing no authority for closing the saloons, he delegated men to help keep the crowds moving all day and provide attractions to keep them outdoors. By night everyone was so tired from the long celebration that they went home shortly after the supper hour. The first word of the signing of the armistice came to Mayor Thiesen in the form of a telegram from the Chicago Herald-Examiner, and after he had verified it by a message from Washington he ordered all whistles to be blown and bells rung. This was at 4 a. m., November 11th.

find such a boat listed. Inquiries were made quietly among the Americans, and someone was found who thought that "Wadsworth" was the name of a boat to which a friend of his in the Navy had recently been assigned as purser. Then, in violation of Admiralty orders, the Orduna's wireless sending apparatus was unsealed and a message flashed out to the Wadsworth asking the name of her purser. Back came the answer, confirming the conjecture. The Orduna turned back into her course, and next morning, on the edge of the new graveyard of the Atlantic, the Wadsworth came bobbing over the horizon.

After landing in Liverpool on May 18, the men of Base Hospital No. 4 electrified little groups of English civilians by a rapid march through the streets from the dock to the Yorkshire and Lancashire railroad station, but the secrecy of the arrival was maintained until London newspapers were allowed briefly to note the occasion when the unit was given a tremendous welcoming at Blackpool, the Atlantic City of the British Isles.

During June a few combat troops arrived in France. These were small detachments of the Regular army. Eventually all the Regulars were organized into regiments and brigades in France and by adding a brigade of Marines, two divisions of about 20,000 men each, were organized. These were the First and Second divisions, the Marine brigade being a part of the Second. When the new tables of organization were prepared to make our units more like those of the French and British armies, other contingents were added, most of the new men being trained soldiers from National Guard divisions. The ultimate number of men included in a division was about 27,000. Infantry companies were increased to 250 men. Ten companies constituted a regiment, and two regiments a brigade. A division consisted of two infantry brigades, one artillery brigade consisting of three regiments, a battalion of engineers, a signal corps battalion, a trench mortar company, a quartermaster company, two or three ambulance companies, a field hospital, medical detachments assigned to each combat regiment, machine gun companies, bakery companies, headquarters companies and a few other organizations necessary to making a division a self-supporting unit in the field. Balloon companies and aerial squadrons were occasionally attached to divisions but more often functioned in connection with corps or army headquarters. The same is true of railroad and forestry regiments, intelligence departments, heavy artillery, mobile repair shops.

Corps organizations, including three or more

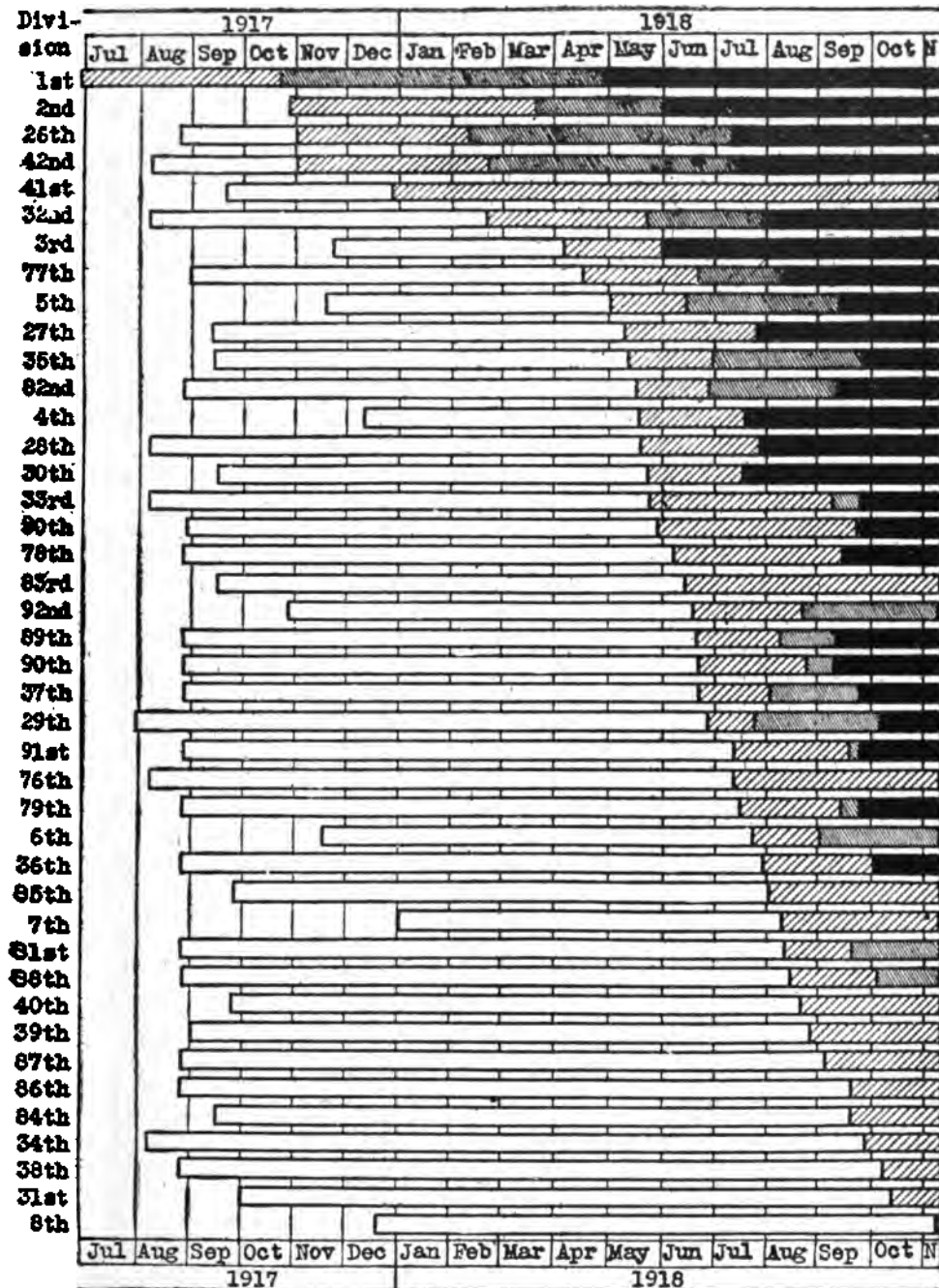
divisions, were perfected in the field in the spring of 1918. The American First army was in action as a unit in the late summer of 1918. The Second army was formed just before the armistice was signed, and was preparing for a drive through Lorraine. The size of a corps and an army was not a rigid matter. Generally a corps included about 100,000 men, and an army might include from 300,000 to 500,000 or 600,000. All of these units were much larger than ever before in American history, and they were supposed to be kept in full strength by the providing of replacements as rapidly as the ranks of any company or regiment were depleted. This system was a vast improvement over former methods. In the Civil war, for instance, the normal strength of a company was 100 men and of a regiment, 1,000 men. But due to the depletion from death and disease, a company would often be in the field for months with only twenty-five or thirty men answering to roll call, and a regiment which had been in action a few times could seldom muster as many effectives as an infantry company had present continuously during the recent conflict.

The following table shows the rapidity with which American troops were moved to England and France during the World War:

	1917	1918
May	1,543	Jan. 48,055
June	15,091	Feb. 49,239
July	12,876	March 85,710
Aug.	19,403	April 120,072
Sept.	33,588	May 247,714
Oct.	40,027	June 280,434
Nov.	23,722	July 311,359
Dec.	48,815	Aug. 286,375
		Sept. 259,670
		Oct. 184,063
		Nov. 12,124

The war upset completely all the previous estimates as to the length of time it requires army hostilities to train soldiers in large numbers. While most military text books and critics had maintained that an efficient soldier required two years of intensive training, in this war the average American soldier who went to France received six months of training in the United States before he sailed and but two more months of training in France before he went into the battle line. This fact is deduced from a study of data on the training of the 1,400,000 men who actually fought in France. One month in a quiet sector before entering battle was also a part of the average experience of America's fighting men.

The German drive that got fully under way



- Organization to arrival in France
- Arrival in France to entering line
- Entering line to active battle service
- Service as active combat division

From "The War with Germany: A Statistical Summary," by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, General Staff, U. S. A.

War Record of A. E. F. Divisions—How long they trained, how long they fought: A comparative study of the character of service rendered by Regular, National Guard and National Army Divisions

in June, 1918, cut down the average training period of the American soldier. After the starting of the drive in March American divisions were rushed to France after they had been filled out with best trained men, no matter where they could be obtained. Divisions called to France in July had to meet numerical shortages with men called to the colors in the spring. By November the average of training in the United States had been cut to four months, and the average for the whole five months preceding the armistice probably was five months.

After reaching France men on the average received two months' training before entering the front lines, but this period was cut greatly for men in certain divisions which were made replacement outfits. At replacement centers in France a part of the effort made to prevent untrained men being sent to the front consisted in picking out the less skilled and putting them through a ten-day course of intensive rifle and bayonet work.

The infantry soldier was trained in the division, which was our typical combat unit. Training and sorting organizations of about 10,000 men, known as depot brigades, were also utilized, but as far as possible the recruits were put almost immediately into the divisions which were the organizations in which they would go into action.

Before the signing of the armistice there were trained and sent overseas forty-two American divisions. The training of twelve more was well advanced, and there were four others that were being organized. The plans on which the army was acting called for eighty divisions overseas before July, 1919, and 100 divisions by the end of that year.

To carry forward the training program, shelter was constructed in a few months for 1,800,000 men. For the national guard and national army divisions, sixteen camps and sixteen cantonments were built in America.

About 4,000,000 men served in the army of the United States during the war (April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918). The total of men serving in the armed forces of the country, including the army and navy, the marine corps, and the other services, amounted to 4,800,000. It was almost true that among each 100 American citizens five took up arms in defense of the country.

During the civil war 2,400,000 men served in the northern armies or in the navy. In that struggle ten in each 100 inhabitants of the northern states served as soldiers or sailors. The American effort in the war with Germany

may be compared with that of the northern states in the civil war by noting that in the present war we raised twice as many men in actual numbers, but that in proportion to the population we raised only half as many.

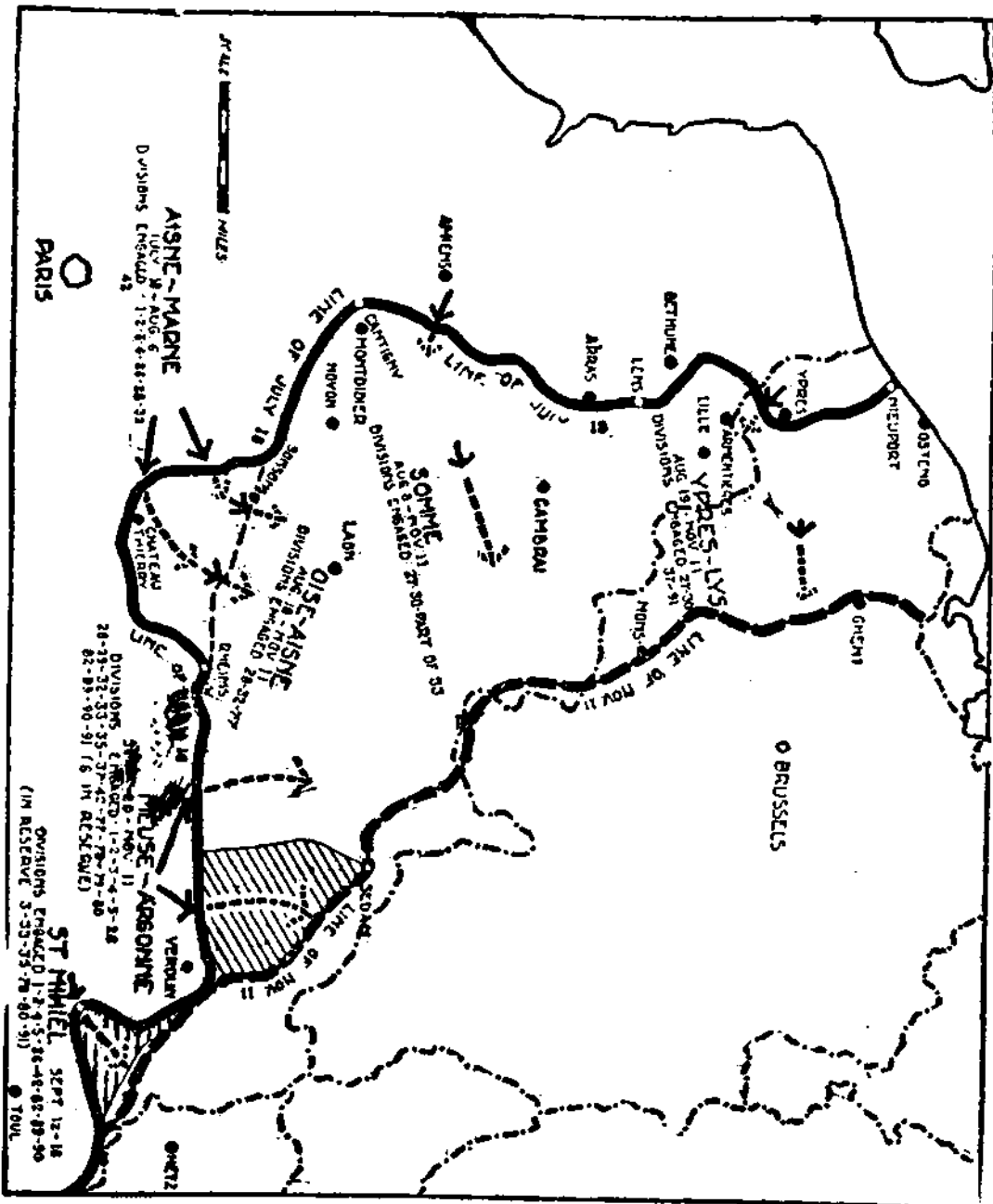
More than 500,000 came in through the regular army. Almost 400,000 more, or nearly 10 per cent, entered through the National Guard. More than three-quarters of all came in through the selective service or National army enlistments. Of every 100 men ten were National guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven belonged to the national army, or would have if the services had not been consolidated and the distinctions wiped out on Aug. 7, 1918.

About 200,000 commissioned officers were required for the army. Of this number, less than 9,000 were in the federal service at the beginning of the war. Of these, 5,791 were regulars and 3,199 were officers of the national guard in the federal service.

Figures show that of every six officers one had had previous military training in the regular army, the national guard, or the ranks. Three received the training for their commissions in the officers' training camps. The other two went from civilian life into the army with little or no military training. In this last group the majority were physicians, a few of them were ministers, and most of the rest were men of special business or technical equipment, who were taken into the supply service or staff corps.

When combat troops first arrived in France, it was deemed advisable to let them learn something about the methods used in this war, from actual observation. For this reason after each division had spent a couple of months in training camps to receive instruction from French and British officers, they generally were sent into comparatively quiet sectors in Alsace-Lorraine to get their first experience in the trenches. It was especially important that they learn how to execute relief of troops in trenches at night, and how to carry out raids and scouting expeditions through No Man's land. The Americans, most of whom had read everything ever written on these subjects and had practiced the movements in training camps, felt ready for any sort of battle after a few days of the trench experience. Incidentally, most of them determined they never would remain stationary in those muddy, smelly, vermin-infested trenches if they could obtain permission to attack and advance the lines.

In the opinion of most impartial observers,



The various sectors in which American divisions operated, with locations, dates and participating divisions of the major offensives, styled the Ypres-Lys, Gemme, Amiens-Marne, Oise-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

the American troops as individuals were ready to fight and win long before they were permitted to attempt it. High officers, particularly the European commanders, simply would not believe that soldiers could be made in such short time and they were terribly afraid that a defeat to the Americans might upset the growing morals of the Europeans, who were depending entirely upon our ultimate strength.

The newly commissioned American officers probably would have benefited from a longer course of training, but the line officers were generally able to handle small units efficiently in battle, and the intelligence of the American soldier was such that no such leadership was required for them as was needed in European armies.

Some American officers and detachments, particularly the higher staff officers, visited the various fronts during the summer of 1917, but it was October 21, 1917, when the first Yankee artillery and infantry took their places at the front as units, under the direction of French and British officers. They had "gone in" near Seicheprey, in a quiet sector. On January 19, 1918, the First division took over this Toul district as an exclusively American sector. On Sept. 12, 1918, the same division went over the top near the same spot at the beginning of the successful St. Mihiel battle.

In June, 1918, the Thirty-second division went into the trenches east of Belfort in Alsace, and from that time on, the Alsacian sector which had been ruled by Germany since 1871 became another American headquarters to hold during the war.

The First division was completely organized during the winter of 1917-18 and functioned as a combat division at Cantigny on May 28, when this town was captured from the Germans in a brief but bitter night battle. Previous to this it had been in one or two minor defensive operations. The Twenty-sixth division had repelled a German raid in strength at Seicheprey in April. Scattering Yankee medical detachments had been with the British at the Battle of Cambrai in 1917.

Up to the first of June, 1918, the American casualty lists remained quite small, as neither side desired a battle during the winter, and while the Allies were waiting the completion of the American army the Germans were quietly preparing for a huge offensive which they hoped would bring them victory early in 1918. For a time it seemed as if they might succeed.

The campaign of 1918 opened with the Germans in possession of the offensive. In a series of five drives of unprecedented violence

the imperial great general staff sought to break the allied line and end the war. These five drives took place in five successive months, beginning in March. Each drive was so timed as to take advantage of the light of the moon for that month.

The first drive opened March 21, on a fifty mile front across the old battlefield of the Somme. In seventeen days of fighting the Germans advanced their lines beyond Moyon and Montdidier and were within twelve miles of the important railroad centers of Amiens with its great stores of British supplies. In this battle, also known as the Picardy offensive, British and French troops were engaged.

The attack upon Amiens had been but partly checked when the enemy struck again to the north in the Armentieres sector and advanced seventeen miles up the valley of the Lys. A small number of Americans, serving with the British, participated in the Lys offensive.

For the next attack (May 27) the Germans selected the French front along the Chemin des Dames, north of Aisne. The line from Rheims to a little east of Moyon was forced back. Soissons fell, and on May 31 the enemy had reached the Marne valley, down which he was advancing in the direction of Paris. At this critical moment our Second division, together with elements of the Third and Twenty-eighth divisions, were thrown into the line. By blocking the German advance at Chateau-Thierry, they rendered great assistance in stopping perhaps the most dangerous of the German drives. The Second division not only halted the enemy on its front, but also recaptured from him the strong tactical positions of Bour-sches, Belleau Wood and Vaux.

The enemy had by his offensive established two salients threatening Paris. He now sought to convert them into one by a fourth terrible blow delivered on a front of twenty-two miles from Montdidier and Noyon. The reinforced French army resisted firmly and the attack was halted for an initial advance of about six miles. Throughout this operation (June 9-15) the extreme left line of the salient was defended by our First division. Even before the drive began the division had demonstrated the fighting qualities of our troops by capturing and holding the town of Cantigny (May 28).

There followed a month of comparative quiet, during which the enemy reassembled his forces for the fifth onslaught. On July 15 he attacked simultaneously on both sides of Rheims, the eastern corner of the salient he had created in the Aisne drive. To the east

of the city he gained little. On the west he crossed the Marne, but made slight progress. His path was everywhere blocked. In this battle 85,000 American troops were engaged—the Forty-second division to the extreme east of Champagne, and the Third and Twenty-eighth to the west, near Chateau-Thierry.

The turning point of the war had come. The great German offensives had been stopped. The initiative now passed from Ludendorff to Marshal Foch, and a series of allied offensives began, destined to roll back the German armies beyond the French frontier. In this continuous allied offensive there may be distinguished six phases of major operations in which the American expeditionary forces took part. In four of the six operations the American troops engaged were acting in support of allied divisions and under the command of the generals of the allies.

The moment chosen by Marshal Foch for launching the first counter-offensive was on July 18, when it was clear that the German Champagne-Marne drive had spent its force. The place chosen was the uncovered west flank of the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second American divisions, together with selected French troops, were employed. When the operation was completed (Aug. 6) the salient had been flattened out and the allied line ran from Soissons to Rheims along the Vesle.

Two days later the British struck at the Somme salient, initiating an offensive which, with occasional breathing spells, lasted to the date of the armistice. American participation in this operation was intermittent. From Aug. 8 to 20 elements of the Thirty-third division, which had been brigaded for training with the Australians, were in line and took part in the capture of Chipilly ridge. Later the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, who served throughout with the British, were brought over from the Ypres sector and used in company with Australian troops to break the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin canal (Sept. 20-Oct. 20).

In the meantime simultaneous assaults were in progress at other points on the front. On Aug. 18, Gen. Mangin began the Oise-Aisne phase of the great allied offensive. Starting from Soissons-Rheims line, along which they had come to rest on Aug. 6, the French armies advanced by successive stages to Aisne, to Laon, and on Nov. 11 were close to the frontier. In the first stages of this advance they were

assisted by the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh American divisions, but by Sept. 15 all of these were withdrawn for the coming Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American army.

The day after the opening of the Oise-Aisne offensive the British launched the first of a series of attacks in the Ypres sector which continued with some interruptions to the time of the armistice and may be termed the 'Ypres-Lys offensive.' Four American divisions at different times participated in this operation. The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth were engaged in the recapture of Mount Kemmel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. The Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first were withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and dispatched to Belgium, where they took part in the last stages of the Ypres-Lys offensive (Oct. 31 to Nov. 11).

With the organization of the American first army on Aug. 10, under the personal command of Gen. Pershing, the history of the American Expeditionary forces entered upon a new stage. The St. Mihiel (Sept. 12-16) and Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 26-Nov. 11) offensives were major operations planned and executed by American generals and American troops.

In addition to the twelve operations above mentioned, American troops participated in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Oct. 24 to Nov. 4), which ended in the rout of the Austrian army in Italy.

The first distinctly American offensive was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient carried through from Sept. 12 to Sept. 15, largely by American troops and wholly under the orders of the American commander-in-chief.

In the attack the American troops were aided by French colonial troops. The Americans were also aided by French and British air squadrons.

The attack began at 5 a. m., after four hours of artillery preparation of great severity, and met with immediate success. Before noon about half the distance between the bases of the salient had been covered and the next morning troops of the First and Twenty-sixth divisions met at Vigneulles, cutting off the salient within twenty-four hours from the beginning of the movement.

Two comparisons between this operation and the battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St. Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four-hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds

arrative
-led his
y 15 he
sides of
salient he
the east

of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg union artillery fired 33,000 rounds.

The St. Mihiel offensive cost only about 7,900 casualties, less than one-third the union losses at Gettysburg. There were captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns. A dangerous enemy salient was reduced and American commanders and troops demonstrated their ability to plan and execute a big American operation.

The object of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, said Gen. Pershing in his report of Nov. 20, 1918, was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them." This sentence expresses better than any long description not only the object but also the outcome of the battle. Every available American division was thrown against the enemy. Every available German division was thrown in to meet them. At the end of forty-seven days of continuous battle our divisions had consumed the German divisions.

The goal of the American attack was the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, the main line of supply for the German forces on the major part of the western front. If this line were cut, a retirement on the whole front would be forced. This retirement would include, moreover, evacuation of the Briey iron fields, which the Germans had been using to great advantage to supplement their iron supply. The defense of the positions threatened was therefore of such importance as to warrant the most desperate measures for resistance. When the engagement was evidently impending the commander of the German Fifth army sent word to his forces, calling on them for unyielding resistance and pointing out that defeat in this engagement might mean disaster for the fatherland.

On the first day, the twenty-sixth of September, and the next day or two after that, the lines were considerably advanced. Then the resistance became more stubborn. Each side threw in more and more of its man power until there were no more reserves. Many German divisions went into action twice, and not a few three times, until, through losses, they were far under strength. All through the month of October the attrition went on. Foot by foot American troops pushed back the best of the German divisions. On Nov. 1 the last stage of the offensive began. The enemy power began to break. American troops forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse. Toward the north they made even more rapid progress, and in the seven days reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, making the German line untenable.

In the meantime (Oct. 2 to 28) our Second and Thirty-sixth divisions had been sent west to assist the French who were advancing in Champagne beside our drive in the Argonne. The liaison detachment between the two armies was for a time furnished by the Ninety-second division.

The battle of the Meuse-Argonne was beyond compare the greatest ever fought by American troops, and there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world.

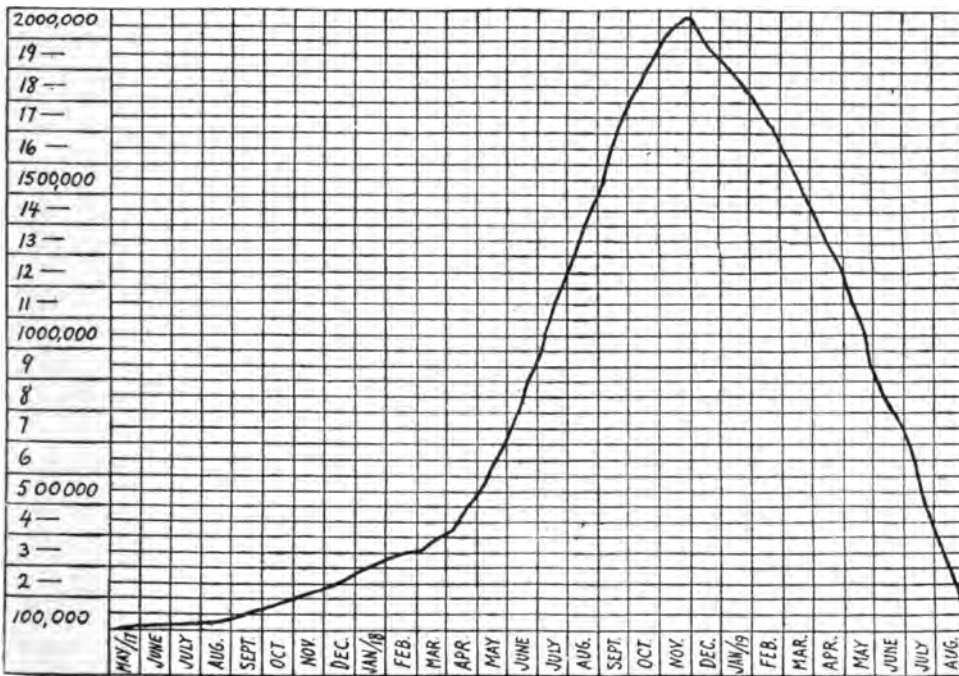
Following is the number of German prisoners captured by each American division during the war:

Second, 12,026; First, 6,469; Eighty-ninth, 5,061; Thirty-third, 3,987; Thirtieth, 3,848; Twenty-sixth, 3,148; Fourth, 2,756; Ninety-first, 2,412; Twenty-seventh, 2,357; Fifth, 2,356; Third, 2,240; Twenty-ninth, 2,187; Thirty-second, 2,153; Ninetieth, 1,876; Eightieth, 1,813; Thirty-seventh, 1,495; Forty-second, 1,317; Seventy-ninth, 1,077; Twenty-eighth, 921; Eighty-second, 845; Thirty-fifth, 781; Seventy-seventh, 750; Thirty-sixth, 549; Seventy-eighth, 432; Eighty-first, 101; Seventh, 69; Ninety-second, 38; Sixth, 12; Eighty-eighth, 3. Total, 63,079.

Following is the number of kilometers each United States division advanced against the enemy during the various offensives:

Seventy-seventh, 71½; Second, 60; Forty-second, 55; First, 51; Eighty-ninth, 48; Third, 41; Eightieth, 38; Twenty-sixth, 37; Thirty-second, 36; Thirty-third, 36; Ninety-first, 34; Thirty-seventh, 30; Thirtieth, 29½; Fifth, 29; Ninetieth, 28½; Fourth, 24½; Seventy-eighth, 21; Thirty-sixth, 21; Seventy-ninth, 19½; Eighty-second, 17; Thirty-fifth, 12½; Twenty-seventh, 11; Twenty-eighth, 10; Ninety-second, 8; Twenty-ninth, 7; Eighty-first, 5½; Seventh, 1; Sixth, 0; Eighty-eighth, 0. Total, 782½.

The aggressive tactics of the Americans and their constant superiority over the German soldiers are shown easily enough by the bare facts that no American unit ever lost a foot of ground which was not regained within twenty-four hours; that practically every American division which was in action at all had to its credit a considerable advance made against actual opposition by the enemy; that the American army gained every objective laid out for it by the high command, and while it had heavy casualties due to being constantly on the offensive, the American army lost only 2,082 prisoners as opposed to more than 60,000 captured from the enemy. Fully as significant, is the fact that the number of German dead



GROWTH AND DEPARTURE OF THE A. E. F. IN FRANCE FROM MAY, 1917, UNTIL AUG. 31, 1919

buried by Americans almost equalled the total number of Americans killed in action.

During their operations in France, there never was a time when any American soldier felt any doubt, or had any real reason to have any doubt, as to his superiority over the German soldiers.

"The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for more than 100 years previous," says Col. Leonard P. Ayres in "The War With Germany."

"Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, who served in the world war, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

"Russian battle deaths were thirty-four times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany thirty-two times as great, the French twenty-eight times, and the British eighteen times as large.

"The number of American lives lost at home and abroad was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy, and the rest in the army and the marines attached to it.

"In the American army the casualty in the infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

"For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

"Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

"In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

"In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

"Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water, practically eliminated typhoid fever among the troops in this war.

"Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

"Of each 100 cases of venereal disease record in the United States, ninety-six were contracted before entering the army and only four afterwards.

"During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American expeditionary forces have been in excess of the needs."

Corrected figures a year after the war ended showed that the army abroad and marine corps units attached, had a total of 116,492 killed and 205,690 wounded, a total of 322,182. These figures include losses to army and marine units on all fronts. Killed in action to-

taled 35,585, or 11 per cent of the entire list; died of wounds, 14,742; died of disease, 58,073; died of accidents and other causes 8,092.

A list of battle casualties by divisions follows:

Division	Battle Deaths.	Wounded.
Second	4,478	17,752
First	4,411	17,201
Third	3,177	12,940
Thirty-second	2,915	10,477
Twenty-eighth	2,551	11,429
Forty-second	2,644	11,275
Twenty-sixth	2,135	11,325
Fourth	2,611	9,893
Seventy-seventh	1,992	8,505
Twenty-seventh	1,789	7,201
Thirtieth	1,629	7,325
Fifth	1,976	6,864
Eighty-second	1,298	6,248
Eighty-ninth	1,433	5,858
Thirty-fifth	1,067	6,216
Ninetieth	1,392	5,885
Thirty-third	989	6,266
Seventy-eighth	1,384	5,861
Seventy-ninth	1,419	5,331
Eightieth	1,132	5,000
Ninety-first	1,414	4,364
Thirty-seventh	977	4,266
Twenty-ninth	951	4,268
Ninety-third	584	2,582
Thirty-sixth	600	1,928
Seventh	302	1,516
Ninety-second	176	1,466
Eighty-first	251	973
Sixth	93	453
Eighty-fifth	142	395
Eighty-third	112	319
Forty-first	154	263
Fortieth	79	81
Eighty-eighth	29	89
Eightieth	6	29
Eighty-seventh	2	30

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw service at the front.

Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the national guard and eleven made up of national army troops.

American divisions were in battle 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

From the middle of August, 1918, until the end of the war the American divisions held



CO. D, 346th INFANTRY, 85th DIVISION, AT CAMP CUSTER. THIS COMPANY INCLUDED ABOUT 125 MEN FROM RACINE COUNTY

during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the first of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

The total battle advances of all the American divisions amount to 782 kilometers, or 485 miles, an average advance for each division of

seventeen miles, nearly all of it against desperate enemy resistance. They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars, and 9,650 machine guns.

In June and July the American army helped to shatter the enemy advance toward Paris and to turn retreat into a triumphant offensive. At St. Mihiel they pinched off in a day an enemy salient which had been a constant menace to the French line for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they carried lines which the enemy was determined to hold at any cost, and cut the enemy lines of communication and supply for half the western battle front.

American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front from British lines in Belgium to inactive sectors in the Vosges. On Oct. 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. From that date to the armistice American units were somewhere in the line continuously.



CHAPTER XXI

THE NAVY IN ACTION

THE United States Navy began to function efficiently and with pronounced effect from the very moment of the declaration of war on April 6, 1917.

A telegraphic order put the ships that were in reserve into full commission. All supplies were on hand where needed. The wireless notified distant ships and stations that the war was on. The Navy was in action.

Guns and gun crews were placed on all American merchant vessels starting for the submarine zone. A destroyer flotilla was mobilized and started for Queenstown on April 24, to report to Admiral Bayly of the British Navy for convoy and other service off Ireland. Admiral Sims, U. S. N., had sailed to England before war was declared, and he was at once invested with the command of the foreign fleets operating in European waters. He became American member of the Allied naval council, with headquarters at London. Under his charge were subsequently the destroyers at Queenstown, Brest, and Gibraltar, the submarine-chasers at Corfu and Plymouth, a mixed force at the Azores and the battle squadrons at Scapa Flow with the Grand Fleet, and at Berehaven, Ireland.

While Admiral Sims was commander-in-chief of all these detachments, and could send them wherever he wished, they were under the direct command of British naval authorities when going out on specific missions. This situation was the same as that of American army units in France, which were under command of Gen. Pershing but occasionally were sent to operate with British or French armies.

The Navy's task was, first, to co-operate with the navies of the Allies in controlling the submarine menace and maintaining a fleet at Scapa Flow sufficiently large to insure the defeat of the German Navy if it should venture from its place of concealment. As soon as these missions were accomplished, or well begun, the Navy had to take charge of getting

American soldiers to France. How well it did this is shown from the fact that 2,079,880 troops were transported; 911,047 in American naval transports and 41,544 in other United States ships. British ships carried 1,066,987 men across the Atlantic, and the balance travelled in French and Italian vessels. Not one American transport was sunk on the way to France, and only three on the return trips. The loss of life in these was very small. Several hundred lives were lost in the sinking of the British transports *Tuscania*, *Moldavia* and *Otranto*, carrying American troops.

The American Navy furnished convoys for its own transports and also for many of those belonging to our allies. This wonderful movement of troops will stand as a monument to both the Army and Navy as the greatest feat of the sort ever attempted. One ship, the *Leviathan*, formerly the German liner *Vaterland*, alone carried 100,000 soldiers across the ocean without accident. She made her voyages without escort excepting for the last twenty-four hours of each east-bound trip, and for a similar period at the beginning of her return voyages.

In addition to the work of the Navy at sea, sailors manning huge long range 14-inch guns were at the front in France before the war ended and did great work in destroying railroad lines and gun emplacements far inside the German territory.

Other gigantic tasks assigned to the Navy were the construction of the "mine barrage" of 70,100 mines across the North sea; the building of an oil pipe line clear across Scotland, the reconstruction of ports and wharves for landing men and supplies in France and the patrol of the French coast.

The Navy operated all wireless stations in use in the United States, and constructed the largest radio station in the world at Bordeaux. It built its own aircraft factory at Philadelphia and on March 17, 1918, the first aero-

plane produced there was given its trial flight. Hundreds of seaplanes were turned out and sent abroad during the summer following.

The Navy also manufactured 2,800 cannon of medium calibre, 1,800 of which were placed in service.

There were 344 serviceable vessels in the navy when the war began. When the armistice was signed, the Navy was operating 2,000 ships of all classes, including transports, cargo carriers and barges. There were 777 strictly naval vessels, and 655 more of these under construction. Those in service included 39 battleships, eight armored cruisers, twenty-three cruisers, ninety-two destroyers, seventy-nine submarines, thirty-seven gunboats, 300 submarine chasers, and numerous torpedo boats, tugs, monitors, hospital ships, fuel ships, converted yachts, etc.

The main body of the Atlantic fleet was kept at home ready for a call to action from any part of the world.

Among the inventions and perfected appliances credited to American genius are the Y-gun for firing depth charges at submarines; a depth bomb which was safe to handle under all conditions; a new star-shell for illuminating enemy vessels without disclosing the position of the ship firing it; listening devices to detect the approach of other ships; the paravane, to sweep mines from a ship's course and various minor devices.

As camouflage was perfected on land to conceal the presence of men or material from the enemy, so on sea there was developed the "dazzle system" of painting ships with grotesque designs to make it difficult for a submarine commander to determine its exact size and shape, and the direction of its course. All ships going into the submarine zones were given a "dazzle coat" and it probably proved of considerable value. The designs are impossible to describe in detail, but they often consisted of huge diagonal stripes of black, white, gray, blue and even red running from the water line to the top of the ship, these stripes being of different sizes on different sections of the ship, and running in one direction near the bow and in the opposite direction near the stern. Near the waterline, curved lines were often painted in. The general effect in misty weather was to make a ship look like some shapeless monster. The camouflage could not make a vessel invisible against the sky, but it often fooled an enemy in regard to the proper place to direct a torpedo. Sometimes a long ship would look like two small ones, when seen in the dusk or mist.

The convoy system of conveying troops proved a success from the start. It was as old as maritime history, yet it had not been deemed useful under modern conditions. Admiral Sims pointed out its possibilities forcibly in April, 1917. The British naval council, pleading for more destroyers and sub-chasers, had declared that any square mile or two of sea could be made safe from submarines if destroyers were available. "Then," said Admiral Sims, "Why not make the square mile around a group of transports safe, and then move this square mile, so to speak, right across the ocean?" It was not hard to see the point, and the method was tried out and never abandoned.

The first convoy of 14 troop and cargo vessels under guard of six cruisers and twelve destroyers left New York in a dense fog June 14, 1917. It was attacked twice on the way to France and in both cases the convoying destroyers chased the submarines away with ease.

The first American transport to be sunk was torpedoed off Ireland on Oct. 17, 1917, and sank in four minutes with a loss of 67 lives. It was the transport Antilles, homeward bound with 234 persons aboard. It was grouped with five other vessels returning to America. Commander D. T. Ghent gives the following description of the sinking, which was typical of hundreds of submarine attacks during the war:

"Just after daylight a torpedo was sighted heading for us about two points abaft the port beam on a course of 45° with the keel. The torpedo was seen by the second officer on the bridge, the quartermaster and signalman on watch; by the first officer and first assistant engineer from the port side of the promenade deck, and by one of the gun crews on watch aft. They estimated the distance from 400 feet to as many yards. Immediately on sighting the torpedo the helm was put 'hard over' in an attempt to dodge it, but before the ship began to swing the torpedo struck us near the after engine-room bulkhead on the port side. The explosion was terrific; the ship shivered from stem to stern, listing immediately to port. One of the lookouts in the main top, though protected by a canvas screen about 5 feet high, was thrown clear over this screen and killed on striking the hatch. This case is cited as indicating the power of the 'whip' caused by the explosion. Guns were manned instantly in the hope of getting a shot at the enemy, but no submarine was seen.

"The explosion wrecked everything in the engine room, including the ice machine and

dynamo, and almost instantly flooded the engine room, fireroom, and No. 3 hold, which is just abaft the engine-room bulkhead. The engine room was filled with ammonia fumes and with the high-pressure gases from the torpedo, and it is believed that everyone on duty in the engine room was either instantly killed or disabled except one oiler. This man happened to be on the upper gratings at the time. He tried to escape through the engine-room door, which is near the level of the upper gratings, but found the door jammed, and the knob on his side blown off. Unable to force the door, and finding he was being overcome by the gases and ammonia fumes, he managed to escape through the engine-room skylight just as the ship was going under. Within a few seconds after the explosion the water was over the crossheads of the main engines, which were still turning over slowly. Of the 21 men on duty in the engine room and firerooms only 3 managed to escape. Besides the oiler, 2 firemen managed to escape through the fireroom ventilator. The fact that the engines could not be maneuvered and the headway of the ship checked added to the difficulty of abandoning ship.

"Just as the torpedo struck us I was on the way to the pilot house from the scene of fire. Before I could reach the bridge the officer of the deck had sounded the submarine alarm, and I immediately sounded the signal for 'Abandon ship.' The officer on watch, quartermaster, and signalman went to their boats. Radio Electrician Watson being relieved by Radio Electrician Ausburne in the radio room, reported on the bridge for instructions. I sent an order to get out an S. O. S. signal. Radio Electrician Watson, who was lost, remained with me on the bridge until the gun crews forward were ordered to save themselves. He was wearing a life jacket and was on his way to his boat when I last saw him.

"Before leaving port all boats had been rigged out except the two after boats, which owing to their low davits, could not with safety be rigged out except in favorable weather. All hands had been carefully instructed and carefully drilled in the details of abandoning ship. The best seamen in the ship's crew had been detailed and stationed by the falls; men had been stationed by the gripes of each boat, and all boats had been equipped with sea painters; axes had been placed in each boat, one forward and one aft, for the purpose of cutting the falls or sea painters in case they should get jammed, and men had been detailed to cast them off. That only 4 boats out of 10

succeeded in getting clear of the ship was due to several causes—the short time the ship remained afloat after being torpedoed; the headway left on the ship, due to the fact that the engine-room personnel was put out of action by the explosion; the rough sea at the time; the fact that the ship listed heavily; and that one boat was destroyed by the explosion.

"When there was no one left in sight on the decks I went aft on the saloon deck, where several men were struggling in the water in the vicinity of No. 5 boat and making no attempt to swim away from the side of the ship. I thought perhaps these men could be induced to get clear of the ship, as it was feared the suction would carry them down. By the time that point was reached, however, the ship, being at an angle with the horizontal of about 45 degrees, started to upend and go down, listing heavily to port. This motion threw me across the deck where I was washed overboard. The ship went down vertically. The suction effect was hardly noticeable.

"The behavior of the naval personnel throughout was equal to the best traditions of the service. The two forward gun crews, in charge of Lieutenant Tisdale, remained at their gun stations while the ship went down, and made no move to leave their stations until ordered to save themselves. Radio Electrician Ausburne went down with the ship while at his station in the radio room. When the ship was struck Ausburne, realizing the seriousness of the situation, told McMahon to get his life preserver on, saying, as he left to take his station at the radio key, 'Good-bye, Mac.' McMahon, later finding the radio room locked and seeing the ship was sinking, tried to get Ausburne out, but failed.

"As soon as the Henderson saw what was wrong she turned to starboard and made a thick smoke screen which completely hid her from view. The Willehad turned to port and made off at her best speed. The Corsair and Alcedo began the rescue of the survivors, the Corsair continuing to look for the submarine. The total number of persons on board the Antilles was 234, the Corsair rescuing 50 and the Alcedo 117. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the Corsair and Alcedo for their rescue work and for their wholeheartedness and generosity in succoring the needs of the survivors. The work of the medical officers attached to the above vessels was worthy of highest praise.

"An instance comes back which indicates the coolness of the gun crews. One member was rescued from the top of an ammunition

box which by some means had floated clear and in an upright position. When this young man saw the Corsair standing down to pick him up he semaphored not to come too close, as the box on which he was sitting contained live ammunition."

In the above instance the German submarine commander made no attempt to rescue survivors of the wreck. This was generally the policy, but sometimes a boat-load of sailors would be "given a tow" toward land, and on other occasions the lifeboats would be shelled and sunk by the assailant. It seemed to depend upon the nature of the U-boat captain rather than upon any rules recognized by the German navy.

The methods used to combat the U-boat menace have been touched upon before in this volume.

Commander Taussig gave the following interesting description of the voyage of the first flotilla of destroyers and their work:

"When the United States became a belligerent, one of the first requests the Allies made was that we send as many destroyers and other patrol boats as we could possibly muster over to the other side to assist them in combating the submarines. At 9:30 one April night I received orders to proceed at daylight to my home navy yard to fit out for distant service. What was before us I did not know. There were five other commanding officers of destroyers who received the same orders, and at 5 o'clock the following morning we left Chesapeake Bay and were on our way to New York and Boston at a high speed, in order that we might get ready, as soon as possible, for whatever it was to be.

"So anxious was the Navy Department that the outside world in general know nothing of the movement of these ships that not even I, who was in command of the expedition, was informed of our destination. We went to the navy yards, the ships went in dock, had their bottoms cleaned and painted, we took on stores and provisions to last three months, and in a few days sailed from Boston.

"My orders were to proceed to a point fifty miles east of Cape Cod and then open my sealed instructions. Until I got to that point, at midnight of the first night out, I did not know that our first port of call was to be Queenstown. It was quite natural that the few in authority who knew our movements watched with anxiety for news of our crossing. It was the first time that vessels of this type had ever made so long a continuous passage

without refueling or without the company of larger vessels.

"We were ten days in making the trip, due mostly to a southeast gale, which accompanied us for seven of the ten days. So rough was the sea during this time that for seven of the ten days we did not set our mess tables; we ate off our laps. On the ninth day we were pleased to be met by a little British destroyer named the *Mary Rose*. She picked us up early one morning and came along flying the international signal, 'Welcome to the American Colors.' To this we replied, 'Thank you, we are glad of your company.' The *Mary Rose* then accompanied us to Queenstown. I am sorry to say that three months later the *Mary Rose* was sunk with all hands by a German raider in the North Sea. We received a very hearty welcome at Queenstown by the British Admiral, Sir Lewis Bayly, and by the others in authority there. They were very glad to see us.

"Things were looking black. In the three previous weeks the submarines had sunk 152 British merchant ships. It was manifest that this thing could not go on if the Allies were to win the war. The British Admiral gave us some wholesome advice in regard to how best to fight the submarines. We immediately prepared for this service by having what are known as depth charges or depth bombs installed. We put ashore all of our surplus stores and provisions in order to lighten our draft, as it was possible that a few inches might save us from striking a mine.

"The seriousness of the work before us was made evident, not only by the large number of vessels that were being sunk, but by the fact that the night before we entered the harbor a German submarine had planted twelve mines right in the channel. Fortunately for us, they were swept up by the ever-vigilant British mine sweepers before we arrived. The day following our arrival one of the British gunboats from our station was torpedoed and her captain and forty of her crew were lost. Patrol vessels were continually bringing in the survivors from the various ships as they were sunk.

"The British Admiral told us that we would go on patrol duty for six days at a time, and then come in for two or three days' rest. In this patrol duty we were assigned to certain areas, as far as 300 miles off shore, as the submarines were then operating that far out. Our orders were to destroy submarines; to escort or convoy valuable merchant ships; to



GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION SCENES—NOW A MEMORY

"The Lakes" was a familiar place to Racine people, for hundreds of local boys went into service there. The pictures above were taken when the station's roster was at its largest. Thousands occupied tents on the grounds and the walks and parade were thronged at all hours of the day. Below is shown contingents of men lined up with their kit bags ready to retrain to coast points for sea duty. Men selected for these adventuresome journeys were told of it only a few hours before their trains started and they had little more than time to get their belongings together.

save lives if we could. We did escort many ships, and we did save many lives.

"I cannot say that we sank many submarines. The submarine, I found, is a very difficult bird to catch. He has tremendous advantage over the surface craft. In the first place, he always sees you first. This is because when on the surface he is very low, and when submerged he has only his periscope out, or perhaps nothing at all. As he was not after destroyers, he avoided us whenever he could. That is, if he saw the destroyer on the horizon, the submarine immediately went the other way.

"When we saw a submarine, which sometimes happened frequently, and at other times several days might pass without seeing one, we would immediately go after him full speed, and open fire with our guns in the hopes of getting in a shot before he submerged; but he always submerged very quickly. Only once did my vessel in seven months succeed in actually fighting a submarine. He then went down after the fifth shot was fired. At that time he was five miles away. But what they are afraid of are the depth charges or depth bombs.

"I will tell you how they operate. A depth-charge is about two or three hundred pounds of a high explosive. It is fitted so as to explode automatically at any depth we may desire. The destroyers and patrol vessels carry them on deck at the stern. When we see a submarine submerge we try to find his wake, and if we can see the wake of a submerged vessel we run over it, drop the depth charge by simply pulling a lever, and in a few seconds there is a terrific explosion.

"This explosion is so great that on one or two occasions, when I happened to be in the chart house when they let go, I thought my own ship was torpedoed. They can be felt under the water for a distance of several miles, but, of course, they must be dropped very close to the submarine in order to destroy him. If we get it say within ninety feet of the hull, it may damage it enough to cause him to sink, otherwise only superficial damage may result.

"The patrol duty was very trying, as the ocean was strewn with wreckage for a distance of 300 miles off shore. It was hard to tell a periscope when we saw one. Fish, floating spars, and many other objects were taken for periscopes and fired at; we could not afford to take a chance, as our whole safety depended on our being vigilant.

"The submarines did less damage, as the

summer wore on, due, undoubtedly, to our having more patrol vessels.

"Then the scheme was taken up of having convoys. The advantage of a convoy is that six or ten destroyers can protect from twenty to thirty merchant ships, while in the patrol system only one destroyer could be with one merchant ship at a time. The convoy system developed so that practically all vessels passing through the danger zone were in large convoys of from ten to thirty with an escort of from six to ten destroyers.

"These convoy trips would take us out of port from six to eight days. They were very trying days, especially during the latter part of fall, when the weather got bad. When we are at sea in this way we do not take off our clothes, neither officer nor man. We must be ready at all times. We do not even have the pleasure of taking a bath, as something might happen and we would not be ready for it. As one young officer expressed it, we had to come down to the Saturday night bath habit, and if we happened to be at sea Saturday night we might be out of luck.

"The night work was very difficult, as the danger of collision was great with so many ships without lights operating in close proximity. There are frequent collisions, and we must use our judgment as to whether we should turn on our lights and avoid the danger of collisions, and take the risk of a submarine seeing us, or keeping our lights out and taking our chances. We have this to remember, that if a submarine sinks us she only sinks one ship, but a serious collision may result in the sinking of two ships, so it is a matter of judgment."

The American destroyers operating in the war zone had been on constant duty for seven months before the first and only one sunk by enemy submarine, the Jacob Jones, was torpedoed. The little Chauncey, of 592 tons displacement, had been, on November 19th, sunk in collision with a British transport, 18 lives being lost. The Cassin was struck by a torpedo on October 15, but was taken to port and repaired. But one man was killed, Gunner's Mate Osmond K. Ingram, who gave his life to save the ship. To commemorate this courageous act, Secretary Daniels named one of the new destroyers the Ingram. Commander W. N. Vernou was in command of the Cassin, which was patrolling off the Irish coast about 20 miles south of Mine Head when, at 1:30 P. M., a submarine was sighted some distance away. The Cassin went at full speed for the spot, but the submarine had submerged.

What occurred afterward is told in the official report:

"At about 1:57 P. M. the commanding officer sighted a torpedo apparently shortly after it had been fired, running near the surface and in a direction that was estimated would make a hit either in the engine or fire room. When first seen the torpedo was between 300 and 400 yards from the ship, and the wake could be followed on the other side for about 400 yards. The torpedo was running at high speed, at least 35 knots. The Cassin was maneuvering to dodge the torpedo, double emergency full speed ahead having been signaled from the engine room and the rudder put hard left as soon as the torpedo was sighted. It looked for the moment as though the torpedo would pass astern. When about 15 or 20 feet away the torpedo porpoised, completely leaving the water and sheering to the left. Before again taking the water the torpedo hit the ship well aft on the port side about frame 163 and above the water line. Almost immediately after the explosion of the torpedo the depth charges, located on the stern and ready for firing, exploded. There were two distinct explosions in quick succession after the torpedo hit.

"But one life was lost. Osmond K. Ingram, gunner's mate first class, was cleaning the muzzle of No. 4 gun, target practice being just over when the attack occurred. With rare presence of mind, realizing that the torpedo was about to strike the part of the ship where the depth charges were stored and that the setting off of these explosives might sink the ship, Ingram, immediately seeing the danger, ran aft to strip these charges and throw them overboard. He was blown to pieces when the torpedo struck. Thus Ingram sacrificed his life in performing a duty which he believed would save his ship and the lives of the officers and men on board.

"Nine members of the crew received minor injuries.

"After the ship was hit, the crew was kept at general quarters.

"The executive officer and engineer officer inspected the parts of the ship that were damaged, and those adjacent to the damage. It was found that the engine and fire rooms and after magazine were intact and that the engines could be worked; but that the ship could not be steered, the rudder having been blown off and the stern blown to starboard. The ship continued to turn to starboard in a circle. In an effort to put the ship on a course by the use of the engines, something carried away which put the starboard engine out of commis-

sion. The port engine was kept going at slow speed. The ship, being absolutely unmanageable, sometimes turned in a circle and at times held an approximate course for several minutes.

"Immediately after the ship was torpedoed the radio was out of commission. The radio officer and radio electrician chief managed to improvise a temporary auxiliary antenna. The generators were out of commission for a short time after the explosion, the ship being in darkness below.

"When this vessel was torpedoed, there was another United States destroyer, name unknown, within signal distance. After being torpedoed, an attempt was made to signal her by searchlight, flag, and whistle, and the distress signal was hoisted. Apparently through a misunderstanding she steamed away and was lost sight of.

"At about 2:30 P. M., when we were in approximately the same position as when torpedoed, a submarine conning tower was sighted on port beam, distant about 1,500 yards, ship still circling under port engine. Opened fire with No. 2 gun, firing four rounds. Submarine submerged and was not seen again. Two shots struck very close to the submarine.

"At 3:50 P. M., U. S. S. Porter stood by. At 4:25 P. M., wreckage which was hanging to stern dropped off. At dark stopped port engine and drifted. At about 9 P. M., H. M. S. Jessamine and H. M. S. Tamarisk stood by. H. M. S. Jessamine signalled she could stand by until morning and then take us in tow. At this time sea was very rough, wind about six or seven (34 or 40 miles an hour) and increasing.

"H. M. S. Tamarisk prepared to take us in tow and made one attempt after another to get a line to us. Finally, about 2:10 A. M., October 16th, the Tamarisk lowered a boat in rough sea and sent grass line by means of which our 8-inch hawser was sent over to her. At about 2:30 A. M. Tamarisk started towing us to Queenstown, speed about 4 knots, this vessel towing well on starboard quarter of Tamarisk, due to condition of stern described above. At 3:25 hawser parted.

"Between this time and 10:37 A. M., when a towing line was received from H. M. S. Snowdrop, various attempts were made by the Tamarisk and two trawlers and a tug to tow the Cassin. An 11-inch towing hawser from the Tamarisk parted. All ships, except her, lost the Cassin during the night. The Cassin was drifting rapidly on a lee shore, and had it not been for the Tamarisk getting out a

line in the early morning, the vessel would undoubtedly have grounded on Hook Point, as it is extremely doubtful if her anchors would have held.

"About 35 feet of stern was blown off or completely ruptured. The after living compartments and after storerooms are completely wrecked or gone, and all stores and clothing from these parts of the ship are gone or ruined. About 45 members of the crew, including the chief petty officers, lost practically everything but the clothes they had on."

Lieutenant Isaacs, who was captured by the submarine which sank the Transport President Lincoln, had one of the most remarkable experiences on record. The U-boat was bombed by American destroyers, and for a time it seemed that he would perish with all aboard the German vessel. Taken to Germany, after repeated attempts in which, time and again, he risked his life, he managed to escape, and made his way to Switzerland. Describing his experiences, Lieutenant Isaacs said:

"The President Lincoln went down about 9:30 in the morning, 30 minutes after being struck by three torpedoes. In obedience to orders I abandoned ship after seeing all hands aft safely off the vessel. The boats had pulled away, but I stepped on a raft floating alongside, the quarter deck being then awash. A few minutes later one of the boats picked me up. The submarine, the U-90, then returned and the commanding officer, while searching for Captain Foote of the President Lincoln, took me out of the boat. I told him my captain had gone down with the ship, whereupon he steamed away, taking me prisoner to Germany. We passed to the North of the Shetlands into the North Sea, the Skaggerak, the Cattegat, and the Sound into the Baltic. Proceeding to Kiel, we passed down the canal through the Heligoland Bight to Wilhelmshaven.

"On the way to the Shetlands we fell in with two American destroyers, the Smith and the Warrington, who dropped 22 depth bombs on us. We were submerged to a depth of 60 meters and weathered the storm, although five bombs were very close and shook us considerably. The information I had been able to collect was, I considered, of enough importance to warrant my trying to escape. Accordingly in Danish waters I attempted to jump from the deck of the submarine but was caught and ordered below.

"The German Navy authorities took me from Wilhelmshaven to Karlsruhe, where I was

turned over to the army. Here I met officers of all the Allied armies, and with them I attempted several escapes, all of which were unsuccessful. After three weeks at Karlsruhe I was sent to the American and Russian officers' camp at Villengen. On the way I attempted to escape from the train by jumping out of the window. With the train making about 40 miles an hour, I landed on the opposite railroad track and was so severely wounded by the fall that I could not get away from my guard. They followed me, firing continuously. When they recaptured me they struck me on the head and body with their guns until one broke his rifle. It snapped in two at the small of the stock as he struck me with the butt on the back of the head.

"I was given two weeks' solitary confinement for this attempt to escape, but continued trying, for I was determined to get my information back to the Navy. Finally, on the night of October 6th, assisted by several American Army officers, I was able to effect an escape by short-circuiting all lighting circuits in the prison camp and cutting through barbed-wire fences surrounding the camp. This had to be done in the face of a heavy rifle fire from the guards. But it was difficult for them to see in the darkness, so I escaped unscathed.

"In company with an American officer in the French Army, I made my way for seven days and nights over mountains to the Rhine, which to the south of Baden forms the boundary between Germany and Switzerland. After a four-hour crawl on hands and knees I was able to elude the sentries along the Rhine. Plunging in, I made for the Swiss shore. After being carried several miles down the stream, being frequently submerged by the rapid current, I finally reached the opposite shore and gave myself up to the Swiss gendarmes, who turned me over to the American legation at Berne. From there I made my way to Paris and then London and finally Washington, where I arrived four weeks after my escape from Germany."

Within little more than a year the personnel of the Naval service grew to a force of half a million. To house and train these recruits a score of new camps and stations were erected, each a little city in itself; and numerous schools were established to train men in special branches. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, said of this:

"The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the



MAJ. GEN. WM. G. HAAN WITH MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF

The commander of the Thirty-second Division (Les Terribles) who took command of Wisconsin and Michigan troops at Camp MacArthur, Texas in 1917 and led them until after the victory of the Allies over the German Hordes. He was promoted to command of a corps in the Army of Occupation but later, at his own request, was assigned to command of the 32d Division on its return home.

war. Had it not been effectively done, one would have thought it impossible."

Secretary Daniels announced in 1917 that the entire war-building program of the Navy embraced nearly a thousand ships. Most of the vessels authorized by the three-year program of 1916 were contracted for early in 1917; but the necessity of concentrating every energy on smaller craft to combat the submarines and the absorption of shipbuilding facilities, labor and material in our huge undertaking of building vitally necessary merchant vessels prevented the pushing of work on capital ships which could not be completed in time to be used during the war. Within a short time after hostilities began, contracts had been made for every destroyer that American yards could build. But the call came for more, and yet more of these swift fighting craft which had proved the most effective weapons against the submarine. To produce them, new facilities had to be created. The naval authorities set to work to solve the problem. Congress adopted the recommendations of the Navy Department and on October 6, 1917, appropriated \$350,000,000 additional for the construction of destroyers, the creation of new facilities and the speeding up of those already contracted for. That very week the contracts were signed, and work was begun on the enlargement of existing shipyards, the building of new yards and new factories to produce engines and forgings. The way in which this huge undertaking was carried out was inspiring.

Perhaps the most striking instance was the building of the Victory Plant, at Squantum, Massachusetts, where on land that had been almost a swamp, rose in a few months the largest and most complete plant in existence devoted entirely to the building of destroyers; and in April, 1918, six months after ground had been broken for the yard, the keels of five destroyers were laid in a single day. New records were made in construction, vessels being completed in eight months from the laying of the keels when previously from twenty months to two years had been the usual time required. In a special instance, to see how quickly it was possible to construct a destroyer, the Mare Island Navy Yard, by "field riveting" and other "hurry up" methods, succeeded in launching the destroyer Ward in 17½ working days after its keel was laid and the vessel was put into commission in 70 days. On July 4, 1918, no fewer than 14 destroyers were launched, eight of them at a single yard, the Union Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuild-

ing Company at San Francisco. The U. S. Navy has built or has under construction or contract more destroyers than any two navies possessed at the beginning of the European war—and our new destroyers are of the most modern type—315 feet long, 28,000 horsepower, with a speed of 35 knots.

The staunchness of our destroyers was proved on many occasions. When the Manley collided with a British steamship, depth-bombs on her rear deck exploded and her stern was almost blown off, yet she was successfully taken to port, repaired and put back into service. The Shaw was cut in two by a collision; the vessel was so badly smashed that it looked like scrap-iron; yet the two parts remained afloat and were towed to port.

The largest naval training station in the country was located at Great Lakes, Ill., about 40 miles south of Racine. Most of the naval recruits and the draft men assigned to the navy were sent to this station for intensive training. Prior to the war the station consisted of a dozen roomy brick buildings to house officers and men, and dockage facilities for boats on the lake shore. After the beginning of hostilities, plans were put into execution immediately to expand the camp, and about two square miles of additional property were acquired. On this in a few months were erected hundreds of barracks, and all the necessary adjuncts for the care and training of 80,000 sailors at one time.

Racine people became very familiar with this station as it was near enough to permit of frequent visiting back and forth. Hundreds of the "gobs" came to Racine over each week end and parties innumerable were given for their entertainment. The women's clubs arranged dances, and it became quite the thing for people here to invite some of the young sailors to dinner each Sunday. Occasionally a big review would be held at Great Lakes, and it was a magnificent sight to see from 50,000 to 60,000 young men in their immaculate blue and white uniforms on parade, marching to the music of a massed band of nearly 900 pieces.

From Great Lakes, recruits were sent to training ships on the sea coast and then assigned to duty with one of the naval squadrons. Many Racine men were sent to officers' training school and obtained their commissions.

While American warships did not participate in many important engagements at sea owing to the bashfulness of the German high seas fleet, the war's finale found many Yankee bluejackets at the front on dry land in France.

The last shot of the American naval railway batteries excavated enough of the yard of the Longuyor railway junction for the basement of a skyscraper should the French ever care to build one there. It was fired from the greatest mobile land instrument of destruction yet devised, the fourteen-inch railway battery, the success of which the Navy had proved.

Short as was the period of their activity in the struggle, the history of the five fourteen-inch railway batteries is one of brilliant achievement. The design, manufacture and shipment of guns, mounts, carriages, cars, locomotives and other necessary equipment represented a stupendous task which was accomplished in record time.

Plans and drawings were completed by the Naval Gun Factory, January 25, 1918. In less than a month, February 23, arrangements had been made for material and manufacture, and the monster guns were in the making.

As soon as actual work on construction was started, America's sailors of the land were selected, 500 men and thirty officers. Their training was a period the intensity of which they will not forget. Ninety per cent of the men were training station recruits, land sailors, but of a different sort. Their knowledge of naval guns was limited to rifles with which they had drilled at Great Lakes or Norfolk or Bremerton. They knew practically nothing of weapons of large caliber.

The Navy's new dragon of war emitted its first roar on April 30. It was at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The gun discharged from a safe distance, a wire of considerable length being connected to the firing circuit, but the precaution was unnecessary. The sixty-foot weapon threw forth its 1,400-pound projectile, propelled by 484 pounds of smokeless powder, recoiled the prescribed forty-four inches like a crouching animal, and then returned to battery gracefully and safely. The test was a success that gave navy of the thrill that is born of accomplish-

The gun came apart in far less time than put together and soon was on its way, with four more, across the ocean in quest of vital targets. The reassembling of the locomotive and car, for the battery emitted not only the gun but its equipment, for transportation to the front, began at St. Nazaire, July 20. On August 11 the first train was ready for the front.

Over more than 350 miles of French railroads it went to Helles-Mouchy. Its six-mile-an-hour speed enabled it to pass many a troop

train, though doughboys gazed with interest from their huit-cheveaux, de luxe coaches at the long train of the railway battery, and their interest changed to envy when they saw the comfortable berthing cars with their uppers and lowers.

"How far do it shoot?" one dusky infantryman asked another of his outfit.

"Man, it shoots a thousand miles and then throws rocks at yuh," his sophisticated brother-in-arms replied.

The French knew of its coming. News had traveled faster than six miles an hour. Cheering throngs greeted the bluejackets at every station as Battery 1 sped on to war. Flowers were showered upon them. Old salts wore blossoms in improvised button-holes in their greasy dungarees and so did young salts, or "boots," as the Navy calls its recruits.

The French found a new awe and a new joy sweeping them when it was discovered that the wreaths they had made to bedeck the guns were not big enough to encircle the gigantic muzzles.

But with the arrival of Battery 1 at Helles-Mouchy, August 23, and Battery 2 a day later, the Navy found on land just what it had found at sea. The Hun ran from the answer to his own challenge. The two batteries had come to fire upon the long-range gun which had startled the world with the shells it had dropped on Paris. Before they could get into position the Germans had moved their prize.

Parisians still wonder what caused the cessation of the shower of shells it received at such a tremendous range. The firing stopped as suddenly and as mysteriously as it started. They have the naval guns to thank, although those guns did not fire a shot at the cause of the disturbance. Big Bertha beat it before they had a chance.

When he ran he left Batteries 1 and 2 with nothing in particular at which to throw 1,400-pound projectiles. With no immediate mission to perform Battery 1 was sent to the French proving ground to give demonstrations for French students of artillery.

Battery 2 went on another search for battle. At Rethondes, in the forest of Compeigne, it took another stand, to fire upon the ammunition dump at Tergnier. Again the thrill of action evaded the Navy. Only one shot had been fired when Tergnier fell.

But action did not evade for long. Battery 1 moved to Soissons and took a position near St. Christophe Cemetery on September 11. Battery 2 moved to Fontenoy-Ambley. And they were joined by the other three batteries,

which arrived at the artillery base at Haussimont, Marne, on September 26.

When the Germans started their retreat from Laon, September 28, the speed at which Hun legs scurried over the terrain was increased by the frequency with which the fourteen-inch guns dropped enormous and amazingly destructive shells on objectives near the town. About 200 shots were fired by the big guns before the German retreat left the targets in the hands of the French Tenth Army.

It was real action, too. The Germans found the range of Battery 1 on October 5 and opened a spunky retaliatory fire. A shell burst directly over the big gun with no casualties. Shells fell on both sides of the train, but only one direct hit was scored. It sent a bucketful of "scrub and wash" clothes scattering over the landscape. The casualty list contained nothing closer to humanity than navy underwear.

Another move sent Battery 2 to Flavy-le-Martel, near St. Quentin, and it gave Mortiers a shelling from October 11 through October 13. Batteries 3, 4 and 5 chugged away to Thierville, on the outskirts of Verdun, to fire upon Longuyon and other points of strategic importance. But soon Battery 4 was moved to Charny, where it was joined by Battery 2.

From the forest of Velaine Battery 1 began firing on Bensdorf, November 6. Three days later Battery 2 moved up to a point twenty miles east and was given Saarburg, as an objective. The two points were minor objectives on the path to Metz, and it is evident that the huge guns would have taken an important part in the big drive of November 14, but again the Hun ran—this time holding aloft

a white flag of surrender. The guns were blazing away at the finish. J. A. Koffla, ship-fitter, second class, fired the last shot at 10:57.30 in the morning of November 11.

The operations in which the five batteries engaged were not many. They fired only 782 shells, Battery 3 leading with 236 and Battery 5 trailing with 112. They were fired on only twenty-five different days. But their fire was effective. Examination of the targets proved it, and German prisoners admitted it. Their ranges of fire at the front were from 30,000 to 40,000 yards.

The batteries suffered only five casualties— one dead, four wounded, all of Battery 4.

They fired only from prepared positions, although fire from the trucks on which they were transported was possible.

Each battery train consisted of a locomotive, gun car, construction car, construction car with cranes, sand and log car, fuel car, battery kitchen car, two ammunition cars, three berthing cars, one battery headquarters car, battery headquarters kitchen car, and workshop car.

The complement of each battery train embraced a commanding officer, construction officer, orientation officer, medical officer, chief turret captain, two gunner's mates, first class; gunner's mate, second class; two machinist's mates, second class; boatswain's mate, first class; two coxswains; electrician, first class; electrician, second class; chief machinist's mate; eight ship fitters, first class; eight ship fitters, second class; eight carpenter's mates, first class; twenty-three seamen; ship's cook, first class; baker, first class; ship's cook, second class, and four ship's cooks, fourth class.



CHAPTER XXII

BATTERY C, 121st, F. A.

BY FRANK J. HILT

BATTERY C, Racine's first unit in the new Wisconsin national guard, was organized during the early summer of 1916, and was formally mustered into the state service on June 8, 1916, by Col. John G. Salzman, assistant to the adjutant general of the state.

Its organization was part of the program of preparedness, which was then beginning to sweep the country. War with Mexico was looming on the horizon, and some of the more far-sighted were urging the enlargement of the army in event the United States should be drawn into the European imbroglio.

Originally it was intended as a three-inch battery. It was part of a battalion of artillery formed in this state, with Battery A of Milwaukee, which had been organized for some time, as the nucleus. Battery B of Green Bay was the other unit in this battalion. There was a race between Racine and Green Bay for the honor of having the second battery formed in the state. Green Bay filled its muster roll first, applied for admittance and completed the other technicalities, however, and its organization was formally called Battery B. Racine was only one day behind.

The Commercial Club rooms were the scene of the mustering-in of Battery C. Colonel Salzman had charge, and was accompanied by Chief H. C. Baker of Racine, Capt. Philip Westfahl (later colonel of the 121st F. A.) and Lieut. Reed, the last two of whom were then officers in Battery A. There were 125 Racine young men on the roster, and as their names were called, they stepped forward. All took the solemn pledge to uphold the constitution of the United States and to fight for it if necessary.

The first drills were held at the Commercial Club rooms, which were turned over gratis for that purpose. When the troops were called to the Mexican border a short time later, Bat-

tery C confidently expected to be among them. Owing to lack of uniforms, equipment and the short training, the Racine unit, together with Green Bay, was left behind. An appeal was made, however, for recruits to fill Battery A, which was called, to war strength. Several members of the battery responded and took part in the maneuvers in Texas.

The battery received its first war training during the latter part of August, 1916, when it was ordered to Camp Douglas for a ten day training period. A hundred and ten men made the trip, leaving Racine on August 20, 1916, on a special train. The time was spent in foot drills, hikes, lectures on war subjects, and in other details of this kind. The officers endeavored to make the drill as varied and interesting as possible, so as to relieve the monotony.

Captain George W. Rickeman (who later became a major) was the commanding officer, with Richard Drake and Richard Bryant as lieutenants. George Wallace was the first sergeant. Later George Wallace and Harry C. Sanders were appointed second lieutenants, the former being assigned to Battery F.

At Camp Douglas, the battery members received their first uniforms, consisting of a wool O. D. blouse, trousers, socks, campaign hat, and shoes. Their civilian clothing, with which they had marched to the special train which took them to Camp Douglas, was shipped home by express, so that they would not be encumbered with bundles when they arrived home. The metamorphosis undergone by the battery surprised the people of Racine on its arrival home after the ten days' encampment. The motley crowd, dressed in every style and color of civilian raiment, had been changed into a uniformly attired unit in O. D., marching with springy step and every foot in cadence.

Then followed nine months of steady and monotonous drill. Lakeside Auditorium had been leased, and drills were held once a week.

School for the aspirants for non-commissioned officers' positions were held at the Commercial Club rooms after drill. Owing to lack of equipment, most of the drill consisted of the various foot maneuvers, although some pretence was made to instruct the men in the positions and duties to be assumed in firing a gun by using chairs to denote the cannons and caissons.

The battery had been promised horses, three inch guns and other equipment as soon as an armory to house the material had been arranged for. Besides their weekly drills at the Auditorium, the battery members, assisted by patriotic residents of the city, began the drive for such a building. The original proposition was to erect a building which could be used both as an armory and a municipal auditorium, and which would net revenue to the city yearly. Special committees appeared before the common council in its behalf, designating \$50,000 as the sum needed for its erection. A bond issue for that amount was submitted to the voters, and was acted on favorably by a big margin. But the preliminaries leading up to this bond issue had taken considerable time, and owing to the war, the price of building material had soared. When everything was in readiness to build the armory, it was discovered that nearly twice as much would be needed for the building planned.

It had been practically decided to abandon the plan of a combined building, and committees were seeking a place which could be purchased cheaply for housing the horses and guns, when the news that America had declared war on Germany was received. The armory proposition was dropped, and everyone turned their attention to recruiting the United States forces to war strength. The war department decided to raise its national guard artillery in Wisconsin from a battalion to a regiment, which meant the recruiting of three new batteries. Racine was given a chance to be represented by one of these new outfits, and also to recruit an ambulance corps.

No difficulty was experienced in raising the full number of recruits for the formation of Battery F and the ambulance corps.

On July 2, 1917, Batteries C and F left Racine for Camp Douglas on a special St. Paul railroad train. The last assembling place was Lakeside Auditorium, and the time designated was 6 o'clock in the morning. There were brief ceremonies after roll had been called, the Red Cross presenting each man with a comfort kit.

Battery C was officered at that time by: Captain Richard Bryant; 1st Lieut. Ludwig Kuehl; 1st Lieut. Harry Herzog; 2nd Lieut. Harry Sanders; 2nd Lieut. Harry Clemons. Lieut. Kuehl had an operation shortly before the battery left for Camp Douglas, and did not arrive there until a few weeks later.

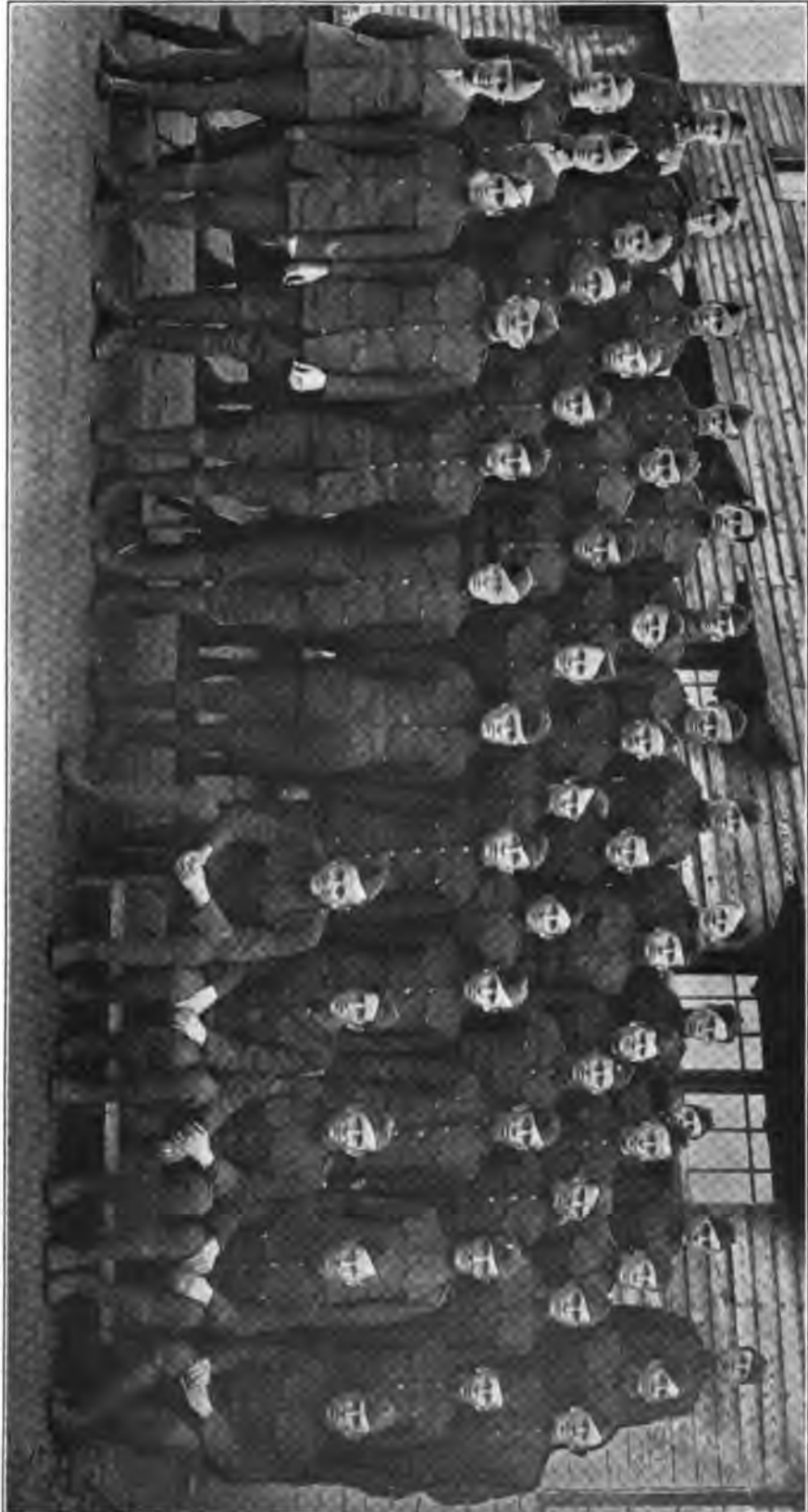
Every resident in Racine turned out to bid farewell to the first complete outfit to leave this city for war training. Led by the drum corps, the men marched down Main street, which was jammed with humanity on both sides. There was such a crowd on Second street, down which thoroughfare the men marched to reach the special train, that it was difficult for the two batteries to force their way through. State street bridge was so crowded that there was grave danger of its collapsing. Whistles shrieked from every factory all along the route as the train proceeded out of the city, and handkerchiefs waved a last farewell from every residence window.

Arriving at Camp Douglas, the work of getting in shape was begun in earnest. The two batteries were among the first to arrive at the state camping grounds, and began work immediately.

At midnight, July 15, the two batteries automatically went into federal service with the rest of the First Wisconsin Field Artillery regiment. On July 24, the federal examinations were conducted, and the soldiers received their first inoculations as a guard against typhoid fever. They were also vaccinated to ward off smallpox.

The drill outlined for Camp Douglas seemed strenuous to the men fresh from civilian life, but compared to after events, it was a lark. Much of the time was spent in getting the battery in shape, picking those men particularly adapted for special jobs, appointing "non-coms," and in physical training. Owing to the fact that Batteries A and B were the only ones with equipment, much of the time had to be spent in the monotonous foot drill. The various batteries in the regiment took turns at using the equipment, and the few head of horses that were at Camp Douglas. There was no real progress, except at foot drill and in getting the men in shape, and under discipline.

There are three events at Camp Douglas which stand out prominently in the memory of the battery members. The first was the kidnapping of "Battering Ram Bill," the goat mascot. The goat arrived on August 8, and with much ceremony, was designated as battery



FIRST SECTION OF C BATTERY WHEN IT REACHED CAMP DEVENS, MASS., ON THE WAY HOME

Top Row—Bryan Correll, Henry Henn, John Hoffmann, Koetek Sobierak, Mitchell Malone, B. Hughes, Paul Meyers, Chas. Albricht, Otto Genck, Clarence Koettner, Geo. Johnson.
 Second—Geo. Johnson, John Laker, Walter Larsen, Wm. Sawyer, Hans Anderson, Joe Hwallac, Joseph Badovali, Vito Odde, O. L. Sorenson, Viggo Peterson, Peter E. Peterson.
 Third—Clarence Jensen, John Bayre, N. C. Jones, Lloyd Abrahamson, Wm. Wilson, Louis Nelson, R. Stoma, E. Helfman, Leslie Nelson, Nels Johnson, Wm. Rogan, A. Rattle.
 Fourth—Otto Jandi, John Dilale, Glenn Chickner, Paul Schlosser, Geo. Barnes, Elmer Bartello, Zigmund Piotrowski, Emanuel Eberhardt.
 Bottom—David Semmes, Robt. Pyard, Frank Nelson, Godfrey Nelson, Clarence Smith.

mascot. A few days later it disappeared. The mystery was not explained until August 18, when Battery F left for Waco, Tex., and "Bill" was peering from the baggage coach door as the train pulled out. The other two dates the men will remember are August 28, when "hot cakes" were served for the first time, and August 29, when the first long foot hike was held. Col. Westfahl led the regiment in the hike, and fourteen miles, over sandy roads, were covered.

On Sept. 2, the battery, with the remainder of the troops at Camp Douglas, turned out to bid farewell to those units of infantry which entrained for Camp Mills to join the Rainbow Division.

The start for Camp McArthur, near Waco, Tex., which had been designated as the training grounds for the Wisconsin and Michigan national guard outfits, was made on Sept. 9. The regiment was divided into three different sections, each of which left at a different time during the day. The train containing Batteries C and D was composed of fifteen coaches and three freight cars, the latter containing the baggage of the men. Camp McArthur was reached on Sept. 12, but owing to the fact that it was late at night, the men slept aboard train until morning.

Equipment was expected when Camp McArthur was reached, but the men found that the same drill schedule which had been lengthened to more hours, however, awaited them. "Squads east and west," under a hot Texas sun and occasional sand storms, was relieved by lessons in equitation, trench building, wig-wag work, drill on the guns and lectures on various subjects. The day was divided into periods and the men into classes. Each period was of forty minutes' duration, and a different subject was taught during each. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons were devoted to athletics, and every Saturday morning there was a regimental hike. An inspection of personal equipment was held every Sunday morning.

Tents, the same as at Camp Douglas, were provided as living quarters. Realizing that they were to remain at least sixteen weeks at this camp, the men began to make themselves as comfortable as possible. A collection was taken up in each tent, and enough money secured to put in wooden floors and sidewalls. This seemed like real luxury after several months with dirt floors and flappy canvas walls. The wood side walls provided a background for the installation of shelves, and the canvas habitats began to assume a homelike appearance.

At Camp McArthur the men became thoroughly efficient in foot drill, the manual of arms, guard duty and other details of this kind. The officers were given a chance to select permanent cannoneers and drivers by observing the aptitude shown by each individual at gun drill or equitation. The gun drill was mostly simulated, with timbers representing the pieces and caissons. Each battery had about thirty horses, however, and the drivers were given a chance to become proficient in horsemanship.

It was a period of uncertainty. One day the unofficial announcement would be made that the regiment was to be motorized, and the next that it would be horse drawn. A few days later it would be changed to six inch artillery, and then would return to three inch. In order to be prepared, the men were instructed in drill for both the three inch and six inch.

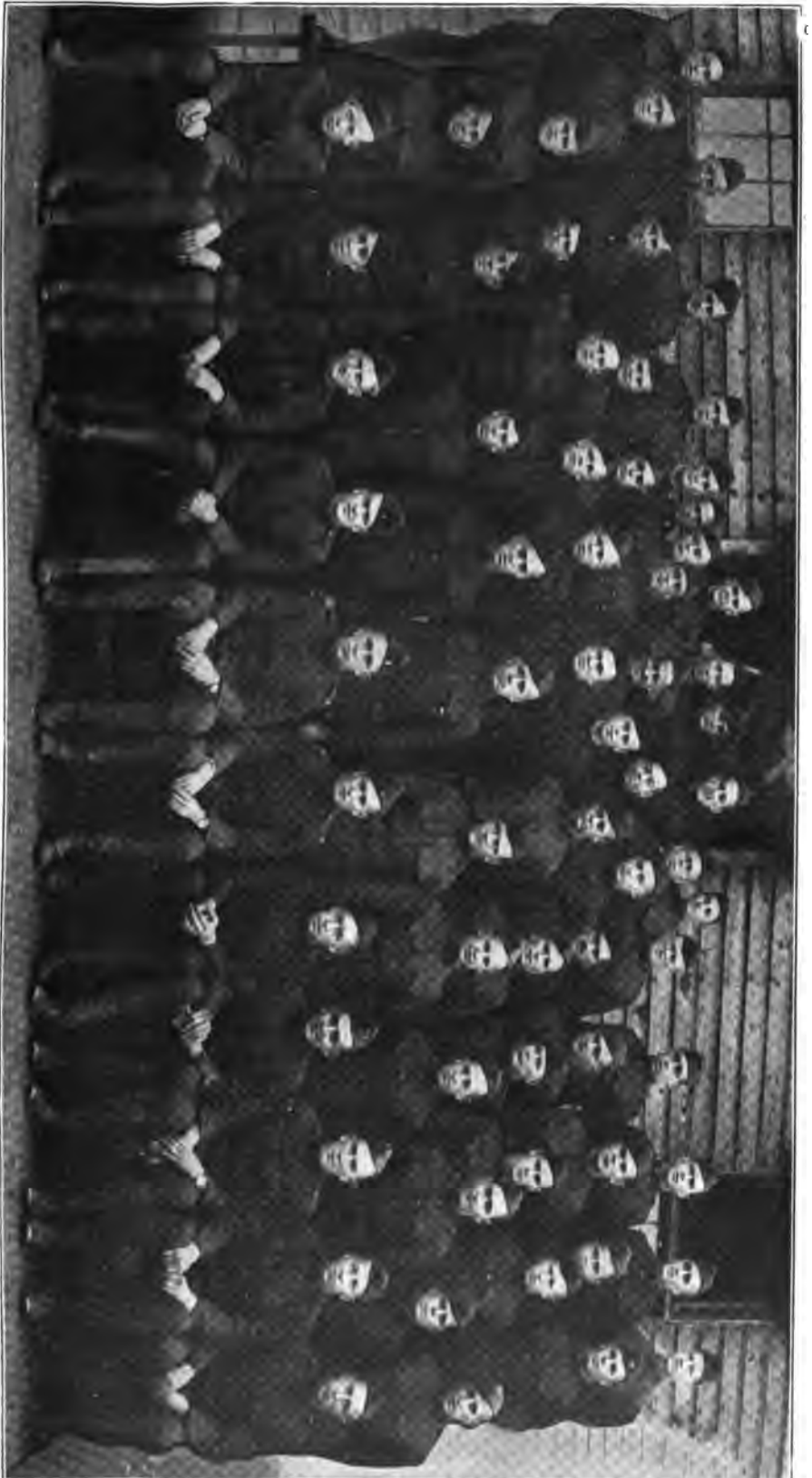
On Dec. 3 the battery had its first hike with the three inch material and horses, covering twenty-two miles. The men camped at noon, and ate their dinner by the roadside. On Dec. 7, they wore their gas masks for the first time.

More than five months after entering into service, the men fired the three inch guns for the first time, at a week's maneuvers, which were held at China Springs, about eighteen miles from camp. Each battery was given a day on the range. Battery C had its turn on Dec. 15.

Its training period completed, the regiment began preparing to move in January, 1918. The horses were turned into the remount station on January 3, and on Feb. 5 it boarded trains for Camp Merritt. While stopping over at Kansas City, Mo., for a few hours, Battery C received its first news of the sinking of the *Tuscania*.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night, Feb. 11, the train section containing Battery C arrived at Cresskill, N. Y., the station nearest Camp Merritt. It was bitter cold and the hills were covered with ice, but trains were badly needed for the carrying of troops at that time, and Battery C disembarked and marched to the camp. It was after midnight when they crawled under the blankets in the wooden barracks, but reveille sounded at the usual early hour next morning.

Three weeks were spent at Camp Merritt, waiting for the ship which was to transport the artillery regiment and other units across the ocean. It was a pleasant three weeks, the men being given a chance to see New York



SECOND SECTION OF BATTERY C AS IT APPEARED AT CAMP DEVENS

- Top Row—Mark Piel, Frank J. (Pat) Hill, Carl Henson, Frank Nowak, Earl Olson, Joe Kahner, Soren Tholsten, Arthur Hader, Chas. Macky, Geo. Brokaw, Alvin Perkins, James Anderson, Joe Thoms, Peter Johnson, Gerhard Voss, John Jorgensen, Arthur Buse, Paul Kristopoff.
- Second—Barney Grama, Elmer Wilson, Ignatis Gabrzejewski, Moses Karoelkan, Fred Mandry, Fred Maried, William Gabeen, Irving Schlevensky, Gabsepp Capaldi, David Hoyt, John Kivideivsky, Leonard Helmer, Dominick Demitropoulos.
- Third—Peter Sorenson, Geo. Brinkdahl, Lyle George, Russell Fisher, Clarence Bramow, E. Anderson, M. Roberts, D. Smith, Timothy Ryan, Slegor Nelson, J. Gezer, B. Jersted.
- Fourth—Helvie Johnson, Sven Gjalderup, Edw. Brinkman, Albert Kousak, Howard Johnson, Geo. Stehauer, Geo. Carr, Chas. Rachtie, Edward Sills, Aug. Strom, Walter Williams.
- Bottom—John Bayer, Earl Kinney, Edw. Christman, Howard Hoopst, Harry Horvath, Carlton Austin, Alvin Garscolme, Wm. Swaboda, N. Thomas, Stanley Kowal, Chris Sandbergard.

and the daily routine consisting of a two hour hike in the morning and a medical examination.

The battery was aroused at 4 o'clock on the morning of March 2, packed its equipment, and was taken by train to Hoboken, N. J., where it boarded the converted liner Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland. It was one of the first outfits aboard the ship, and it was assigned quarters far up forward. On Sunday, March 3, the other troops embarked, and at 9:20 Monday morning, March 4, the transport steamed for Liverpool, Eng. The men were required to stay below decks until the craft had passed out of the harbor, so that spies might not obtain information as to the number of troops aboard. The ocean trip was uneventful. Owing to its speed, the Leviathan could outdistance submarines, and it crossed the ocean with no convoy. It was not until the last day at sea that a convoy, which was to escort it into Liverpool, was picked up. The ship docked at Liverpool on Tuesday, March 12. The artillerymen remained aboard during that day, and started for an English rest camp near Winchester on March 13. The trip was made in the small English coaches, and the men arrived at camp at midnight, March 14.

The stop at the rest camp was brief. On March 18 the regiment was again aboard trains bound for Southampton, from which port it was to cross the channel to LeHavre, France. On the "Queen of Douglas," a small side-wheeler, Battery C started to cross the channel on Monday evening, March 18. It was a clear night, and the hazard from submarines was too great, so the craft turned back after only going a short distance. A successful crossing was made next night, however.

One day was spent at LeHavre, and the regiment was again on its way. Camp Coetquidan, near Guer, France, was reached March 25. It was the final training camp for the regiment, where equipment was to be issued and practice on the range given. Each outfit was given a full complement of guns, caissons, field kitchens, wagons, horses and other material, and the work of learning to handle them was begun in earnest. Non-commissioned officers attended school during the daytime, and there were also special classes for the officers. Each battery was given certain days each week to fire the guns, under the direction of French and American instructors. There was considerable fatigue work in getting the camp in shape, each battery being called upon on some days to furnish as many

as 150 men for guard duty, digging trenches, and other working details.

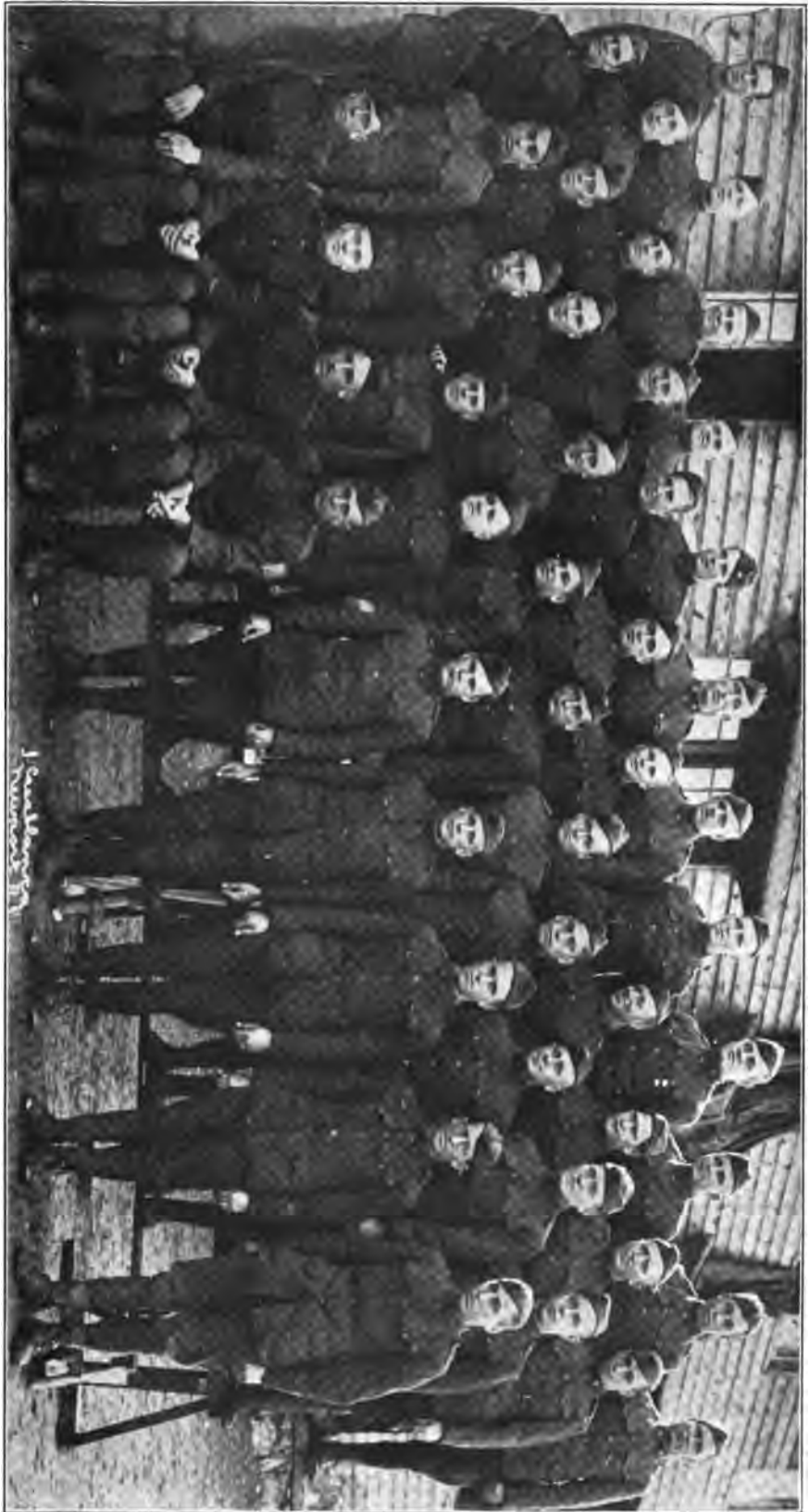
While at Coetquidan, a requisition came in for two batteries, to be used for a twelve week term in instructing aspirants for officers' commissions at artillery schools. Battery A of Milwaukee was sent to Gondrecourt, and Battery C assigned to Veauxhalles. On March 25, the Racine battery loaded its guns and horses aboard cars, and started for the small French village. General Chamberlain, Col. Westphal and others were at the railroad depot to watch the loading.

On April 29, the battery arrived at its destination. Its members were the first troops to be quartered in this small French village, and every inhabitant was at hand to watch the proceedings. Gaunt from their four days' ride, the horses were hitched to the guns and caissons and the procession to the village, about a mile distant, started. The town was so small that the battery passed through it, and it was not until the circuitous road led it back to the depot again, that the mistake was discovered. It was six o'clock in the evening before the picket line had been built, the guns parked, the men billeted and the rolling kitchen set up.

A few days were devoted to getting things in shape, and then the battery started firing for the Second Corps Artillery School, which was situated at Montigny-sur-Aube. Battery F of the 147th Field artillery, an outfit with 75 millimeter guns, fired mornings and Battery C in the afternoon. Reveille was at 6 o'clock in the morning, and taps at 10 o'clock, and every minute of the time was occupied. In the morning, the drivers attended their horses, cleaned harness and had lessons in equitation, while the cannoneers did detail work, constructed gun pits and drilled with the material.

The range was six miles from town, and it was not until six o'clock at night that the guns were hauled into the park for the evening. The men then had supper, after which retreat was held. The horses were groomed in the evening, from 7 to 8:30 o'clock. Every "non-com" was required to attend school for an hour and a half in the evening.

After six weeks, the artillery school was moved to the Swiss border, leaving the two batteries behind. Word was expected daily which would start the battery toward the regiment, which was rumored to be on the Alsace front. Before such word was received, however, the two outfits were assigned to an aviation school at Châtillon-sur-Seine, where



SECTION THREE OF C BATTERY POSING AFTER ARRIVAL AT THE AMERICAN CAMP

Top Row—Robt. Mektreich, John Burdette, Hugh Mann, Peter Oblaky, Clarence Kallenbach, W. Ellson, M. Carlson, Oscar Curley, A. Olson, Geo. Daneh, J. Jackson, T. Plassen.
 Second—Edw. Frylak, Geo. Herbst, Helmar Gloriz, Hans Hansen, Adolph Hoffmann, Floyd Magnus, John Nubert, Lawrence Hendrickson, Chas. Thoms, Ellsworth Jones.
 Third—Geo. Schneider, John Murphy, Wm. Taylor, Frank Saewden, Joe Luzzze, Oscar Wilke, Louis Peters, Ernest Wartner, **Walter Mann**, Edward Lynn, Constant Loosvelt.
 Fourth—Jacob Mauer, Sidney Olson, David Wolf, Geo. Miller, Chauncey Janeschy, Alex Lael, Aivth Troettler, John Shelby, Iren Thomas.
 Bottom—Andrew Wells, Paul Sommers, Elmer Sheroff, **Walter Pawlak**.

aeroplane observers for artillery were being instructed. They retained their billets in the little villages, the aviators and observers making the trip from Chattillon in aeroplanes.

Disappointment among the men was keen, as they had been assured that after twelve weeks' firing for the artillery school they would join the regiment. During the twelve weeks, Captain Richard Bryant had been transferred to another outfit, and Capt. McQueen S. Wightman of New York had been placed in command of the battery.

Their work was cut when they joined the aviation school, each battery being required to fire only three days a week. Wireless stations were established to receive the sensings from the observers in the aeroplanes. Spade trails were constructed at the range to facilitate shifting from one target to another. Everything possible was done to make the work as easy and as interesting as possible.

The aeroplane observers directed the firing of the batteries, flying high above them and observing where the shots landed. They would then send down corrections, until they had finally put the shells on the target.

The men sought diversion from the monotony of firing day after day, at the same target and with practically the same deflection and range, by joining in the social life of the village. A canteen was established, which later developed into one of the largest Y. M. C. A.'s in the Chattillon section. There were moving picture shows once a week, and the men also held impromptu entertainments. The various sections competed against each other in a basketball tournament. There were baseball games between the various outfits in the Chattillon area, Battery C capturing the championship after a lively battle. The battery also won the football championship and the basketball title. There were horse shows and athletic meets.

Three different times orders were received for the battery to join the regiment. But at the last moment, after horses and material had been gotten into shape, these orders were cancelled for some reason or other.

The battery was close enough to the front to hear the booming of the big guns at times, where the other units of the regiment were making history. Finally five of the men packed their belongings, and jumping on a troop train, reached the regiment at Montfaucon where it was taking part in the Argonne Drive. These five were Arthur Hader, Edward Linn, Edward Stilb, Walter Williams and Walter Maas. They remained at the front fourteen days, and were then sent back with

twenty-three casualties, who were necessary to fill up the battery so that it might function properly.

For during the time that it was at Veauxhalles, the battery membership had rapidly dwindled. Some men had been transferred to other outfits, some had taken ill and were in hospitals, and many were on special work. Conditions had become such that there were not sufficient men for details, firing the guns and caring for the horses, and a requisition for more men had been sent to the regiment.

When it seemed as though the hopes for the battery rejoining the regiment were slim, requests for transfers began piling up on the captain. Practically every man in the outfit asked for a transfer between April 29 and November 11, when the Armistice was signed.

Armistice Day was appropriately celebrated. It was declared a holiday for the battery, and the soldiers joined in with the French people in appropriately observing it. The opportunities for celebrating were slim, but the men took advantage of every one of them.

With the war at a close, the men felt confident that they would rejoin their regiment. But the work of training artillery observers was uninterrupted. Instead of being stopped, it increased, more firing days being added and the sections being divided into battalions so that more observers could receive instructions. It was not until a few weeks before the battery was prepared to start for Gondrecourt, near where the regiment was stationed, that the firing finally ceased.

During the nine months at Veauxhalles, the battery turned out 388 aeroplane observers, and trained 200 aspirant artillery officers, besides doing the routine work necessary for the care of its equipment and keeping itself in shape to answer a call to the front at a moment's notice.

On Feb. 14, 1918, the battery took its farewell from Veauxhalles. The entire town turned out to wave a last goodbye as the procession wound its way through the main street. There was not a dry eye, as during the nine months there was not an inhabitant but knew every man in the outfit.

After five days on the road, Battery C finally pulled into Pershing's Park at Rozieres-omblois on Feb. 19. Owing to the lack of barracks, it was quartered in barns in the village below. Its horses were turned in, and tractors and trucks were issued in their stead. Work on the erection of barracks started immediately, so that the battery might be quartered with



PERSONNEL OF THE U. S. COAST GUARD STATION AT RACINE

In the upper row are Chas. Olson, Andrew Fisher, O. A. Johnson, Eugene Grann. In the lower are R. J. LeClair, Hans Kvamme (warrant officer), J. A. Olander (c. p. o.), Peter Larson and Nels Jacobson.

the remainder of the regiment at Pershing's park, which occupied the top of a high hill adjacent to the town. These barracks were completed a few weeks before the regiment started on the long trek homeward.

Following is a list of the members of Battery C, officers and enlisted men, from the time

the battery was ordered to Camp Douglas on July 2, 1917, until its return in 1919. Men who were transferred from the organization before it sailed for France are designated with a §; those who came from other cities and were assigned to the battery after July 2, 1917, are designated by a †.

Lloyd T. Abrahamson
 Benny Aelliot
 Matteo Aelliot
 Charles H. Albright
 James L. Anderson
 Elmer S. Anderson
 Alfred E. Anderson
 Hans C. Anderson
 Joe Antoski§
 Harry E. Augustine
 Carlton L. Austin†
 George K. Barnes
 Elmer J. Bartels
 Wesley M. Bassindale
 John C. Bayer
 Washington Bezucha§
 Alvin A. Bohnsack§
 Clarence C. Bramow
 James F. Brehm
 Harry C. Brehelm
 George Bringedahl†
 Edward Brinkman
 Richard G. Bryant
 George D. Brokaw†
 Harold T. Brown
 John Burdett†
 Edward R. Burgert
 Arthur Buse
 Edmund A. Byerly
 Guiseppi Capaldi†
 George W. Carey

Marshall Carlson
 Fred Catley
 Joseph I. Chour§
 Arthur J. Christiansen§
 Edward G. Christman†
 Harrison L. Clemons§
 Glenn F. Clickner
 Bryan Correll
 Benjamin Crandall§
 James Craig§
 Earl L. Crouch§
 Harry C. Conliff†
 Oscar J. Curley
 George Danek
 Fred P. Danzer§
 David DeBarge§
 Vincent Delvechio
 Dionisio Demitropoulos
 Beauford H. Dicks§
 John Diffatte
 Charles H. Doolin
 William J. Dupuis§
 Emanuel G. Eberhardt
 Harvey W. Ellison†
 Edward E. Evans
 James L. Evans§†
 Michael Evans§†
 Julius Feiges§
 Stephen S. Filochowski
 Russel A. Fischer
 Henry G. Fritzes, Jr.†

Ignatz Gabryzewski†
 Alonzo F. Gaidos§
 William J. Gaiser
 Alvin J. Gascoigne
 William Geb§
 Otto J. Genich
 Lyle L. George
 William F. Gersonde§
 John A. Geyer
 Hilmar H. Giortz
 Svend V. Gjellerup
 Barney J. Gram†
 Lieut. J. Grant§†
 Norman Gross†
 Roscoe P. Guilbert§
 Frank C. J. Haase§
 Arthur E. Hader
 Carl E. Hanson
 Hans C. Hanson
 Harry E. Hanson
 Ephraim F. Hanson§
 Alvin E. Haumersen
 Charles J. Haumersen
 Howard F. Haupt†
 Leonard J. Heimes
 James O. Hayest
 Emanuel Helfmant†
 Henry J. Hemm
 Lawrence Hendricksont
 George F. Herbst
 Harry J. Herzog

Robert Heth
 Clarence C. Hill§
 Frank J. Hilt
 George Hindlet
 Adolph M. Hoffman
 John F. Hoffmant
 Stanley D. Howe
 John I. Hoyt†
 Madison R. Hughes†
 Josef Hwallsz
 John H. Hubert
 Paul W. Intast
 Julius W. Jackson†
 Henry W. Jacobson
 Otto Jandt
 Charles Janechy
 Clarence Jensen
 Walter L. Jensen
 Raleigh L. Jerstad
 George Johnson†
 George Johnson
 Nels M. Johnson
 Holgia Johnson†
 Roy A. Johnson§
 Peter W. Johnson†
 Christ R. Johnson§
 Howard C. Johnson
 Ellsworth O. Jones
 George R. Jones†
 Owen P. Jones
 John Jorgenson

George E. Junco†
 Clarence Kaestner
 Joseph F. Kaiser
 William E. Kaiser
 Clarence Kaltenbach
 Robert A. Kammsen†
 Anton Katlaryck†
 Moses Kevorkian†
 Earl L. Kinner
 John Kolodziejczyk†
 Albert J. Housak
 Paul Kristopeit
 August A. Kristopeit
 Arthur J. Krueger
 M. Kubelik†
 Ludwig T. Kuehl†
 Charles E. Lafferty†
 Peter W. Lahr
 Walter E. Larson
 Alexander H. G. Last
 Lyle W. Lewis†
 Edward J. Linn
 Joseph Liauzzot
 Theodore D. Lorentzen†
 Constant Loosevelt†
 John W. Luker
 Walter J. Maas
 Charles C. Mackey†
 Jacob P. Madsen
 Floyd Magnan
 Mitchell J. Malouf
 Fred H. Mandrey
 James S. Marsh†
 Jacob O. Mauer
 Fred T. Maxted
 Franklin X. McCormick†
 Lieut. C. McGraw††
 William McNicol
 Paul O. Meyer
 Peter J. Menden
 George H. Miller

William Miller††
 Edward O. Mitstead
 Demetrius Mischuk†
 Peter E. Mogenson
 Robert E. Mokracik†
 Edward R. Mross
 Hugh A. Munn
 John J. Murphy
 Walter Mogenson†
 Samuel Mormino††
 Arthur Nalsid†
 Clarence Naughtert
 Frank Nelson
 Godfrey M. Nelson
 Leslie H. Nelson
 Sieger A. Nelson†
 Louis N. Nelson
 Victor P. Nelson
 Ward C. Nield†
 Frank J. Nowak†
 George H. Nullert†
 Peter Oblskey
 Vitto Oddot
 Arthur F. Olson
 Earl L. Olson
 Sidney H. Olson
 Joseph H. Oliver†
 Joseph Orzeit
 John B. Ourent
 Valdemar Ove†
 Willis J. Parks†
 Walter L. Pawlak†
 Al L. Perkins
 Olaf Peterson†
 Peter E. Peterson
 Vigo Peterson
 Mark M. Piel
 Louis F. Pierce
 Zymund Piotrowski
 Tony Piazza
 Paul C. Poulson

Edward Pyardt†
 Edward Pytlak
 Edward H. Rappes†
 Arthur Rattle
 Mason C. Roberts
 Alphonse J. Roberts†
 Charley J. Rocket†
 William B. Rogahn
 Tripson Roman†
 Benjamin Rose†
 Joseph Ruffalo†
 Tomothy J. Ryan†
 Joe Sadoski
 Charles J. Salak†
 George Salak†
 Harry J. Sanders†
 Ernest H. Sawyert
 Elmer J. Sbertolit
 Paul Schlosser
 Irving Schlevensky
 Fred W. Schwarz†
 William Schroedert†
 George Seater†
 David R. Semmes
 Harold W. G. Shaw†
 Lewis C. Shaw†
 John Sheehy†
 August W. Skow
 Clarence L. Smith
 Dewey D. Smith
 Lyle F. Smith†
 Frank L. Snowdon†
 Kostek Sobelarski
 Paul W. Sommer†
 Christ C. Sondergard
 Peter C. Sorenson
 Oscar Sorenson†
 Oscar L. Sorenson
 Martin Sorenson†
 Reuben R. St. Louis†
 George M. Stiglbauer†

Eward W. Stilb
 Roy N. Stream
 Evald P. Strand†
 Ronald Staus
 William J. Svoboda
 William T. Taylor†
 Soren Thiesen
 Norman A. Thomas
 Iren C. Thomas
 Charles M. Thome†
 Joseph M. Thome
 Walter B. Tomlinson
 Alvin T. Troestler
 George M. Trotter†
 Gerhard A. Voss
 Ernest E. Voss†
 Harry W. Voss†
 F. Van Wie†
 William R. Wadewits
 George E. Wagner
 John O. Wartner†
 Andrew N. Wells†
 Carl A. Wendt†
 Harry E. Wherry
 Verne Whitney†
 Oscar Wilket
 Walter G. Williams
 William W. Williams†
 Vernon J. Willett
 Boleslaw Witczek†
 Elmer Wilson
 William Wilson
 John Wisnieski†
 Edwin J. Wiset
 McQueen S. Wightman†
 David L. Woulfet
 Ernest E. Wrixton†
 Joe Yerkes
 Frank Yilek†



CHAPTER XXIII

BATTERY F, 121st F. A.

TO Battery F, 121st Field Artillery, 32nd division, belongs the distinction of being the only combat unit recruited exclusively in Racine to see action in France. It was composed entirely of volunteers who enlisted after the outbreak of the war with Germany. As a part of the Thirty-second division it participated in the great offensives designated as the Aisne-Marne, the Oise-Aisne and the Meuse-Argonne, and also spent two months in defensive warfare in Alsace. It lost three men killed in battle, seven dead from disease or accident, and thirty wounded. Ninety men were seriously enough ill to require treatment at a field or base hospital at one time or another. In addition to supporting the infantry of the Thirty-second division in three offensives, Battery F also supported at various times the Third, Seventy-ninth, Twenty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Forty-second American division infantry units, and the First Moroccans of the French army.

It was in active offensive combat from Aug. 1 until Nov. 5, with a rest of only ten days late in September. Whenever the infantry of the Thirty-second division was withdrawn to act in support or reserve, the artillery remained at the front, and assisted other divisions by sending over showers of high explosive and gas shells, conducting interdiction fire, harassing fire, and destructive fire and helping to form creeping or stationary barrages.

The early history of Battery F is recounted in one of the first chapters of this volume. During its service it underwent many changes in personnel. Officers were transferred, promoted and assigned to other units. Men were sent away to officers' training schools, transferred to other organizations, and lost by death and illness. Usually when a man was sent to a base hospital, he had great difficulty in returning to his old organization. Convalescents were sent to replacement camps and forward-

ed to the divisions which needed men at that time. Of the 205 officers and men who left Racine for Camp Douglas July 2, 1917, only 111 men embarked from France for America with the Battery. None of the original officers were with it.

In France Battery F was equipped with 155 millimeter howitzers of French design. There were four of these guns and eight caissons for each battery, a French fourgon and chariot du parc (wagons), an American supply wagon, a forge outfit on wheels, a rolling kitchen, a water cart and, usually, a motley collection of native carts and carriages picked up in ruined villages en route to carry surplus supplies. By the early autumn, however, the number of horses had been reduced so by shell fire and gas casualties that it was difficult to haul the authorized wheeled vehicles. The battery was furnished with 220 horses upon arrival in France, and had thirty-two left when it was taken out of the lines in November for lack of animals to pull the material forward. These horses were of native heavy stock, all mares and stallions, and as they understood no English and were inclined to be wild, there were some desperate encounters during the training of them.

The howitzers fired two types of shells, six inches in diameter. One was comparatively light and sharp nosed, to be used normally for ranges of more than 6,000 meters. The other was longer and heavier, containing much more high explosive powder, and was designed for destroying defenses. It was also more expensive. The guns could send shells up to 11,000 meters, and owing to the two weights of shell and the fact that the driving charge of powder could be varied, the guns were able to accomplish many sorts of missions. A heavy powder charge and a light shell allowed a piece to be fired with a low trajectory like a rifle. A smaller powder charge could be used for shorter ranges, or to cause the shell to

take a high trajectory and strike the target at a wide angle. This was especially useful in firing at objects behind steep hills, and in obtaining deep penetration in the ground. Various sorts of fuses were used to detonate the shells on impact, some causing an explosion instantaneously and others causing the shell to explode in from one-fiftieth to one-fourth of a second after striking the ground. In loading the gun, a fuse was screwed in the nose of the projectile, the projectile was then pushed into the breech of the piece, as many small bags of powder as were needed were put in behind it, and the breech was closed. A primer cartridge was then inserted in a small hole in the breech block. A pull of the firing pin lever then caused the firing of the primer, which ignited the powder and propelled the shell to its destination. When desired, time fuses could be used which would cause the shells to explode in the air at a certain distance from the gun.

Each howitzer was hauled by four pair of horses on the road. Three pair were used on each caisson, and one or two pair on the other carriages. A driver was mounted on the near horse of each pair. Non-commissioned officers and officers were mounted when there were enough animals. The gun crews marched behind their respective pieces, one of them being in charge of the brakes. In the zone of the advance carriages generally kept fifty yards apart for safety, but on crowded roads it often was deemed wise to close up to keep other organizations from getting between sections and splitting the units.

In action guns were concealed as much as possible under nets of camouflage material, or beneath branches of trees. The men dug pits nearby for shelter from shell fire, and when not at their guns occupied shelters or dug caves which would protect them from bullets and shell splinters. It was impossible to construct shelters in a few hours which would save them from the effects of a direct hit by a shell.

Gas shells were used by the enemy in large quantities to harass the artillery. Battery F men worked their guns many times for hours while wearing the cumbersome and oppressive anti-gas masks provided for their protection.

The battery fired 3,468 shells during their training period, and 10,876 against the enemy.

During its entire period of service it had a record remarkable for its character. The battery was composed of enthusiastic, patriotic young fellows who were anxious to do their duty in every respect. There were few cases

of court martial, and these were for offenses which would be considered trivial by a civilian. It accomplished every mission assigned to it, never received an official rebuke and was praised several times for its efficient work in battle and elsewhere in France. Its morale was of the highest and there was practically none of the internal dissensions which marked many military organizations.

Battery F left Racine on July 2, 1917, for Camp Douglas. It was selected to precede the regiment to Waco, Tex., and spent a month there as a detached organization, awaiting the arrival of the rest of the troops which were to constitute the Thirty-second division. It was intended for a light field artillery battery, but after being variously classified as light, heavy, horse-drawn and motorized artillery, it became heavy horse-drawn field artillery. It had some drill with 3-inch guns at Camp MacArthur, but most of the time there was spent in foot drill and simulated gun drills, using logs to represent guns. It was equipped with rifles and had some practice on the range. There was an anti-aircraft machine gun section in each battery.

With the rest of the division it underwent the misery of blistering weather, terrific dust storms, practice marches and deferred hopes at Camp MacArthur. It was ready for overseas service by Dec. 1, 1917, but lack of transports kept most of the army in America. By January, 1918, it was announced that the ships were available.

About the first of the new year the division started to entrain for Camp Merritt, N. J., to embark for France. Battery F left Waco on Feb. 5, arriving at New York three days later. After some delay due to quarantine and shortage of vessels, the regiment embarked on March 3 on the U. S. S. Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, and arrived at Liverpool 6 days later without seeing an enemy submarine. From Liverpool the regiment was transferred by rail to a camp at Winnel Downs near Winchester, England; thence to Southampton and across the English channel to Havre. After a few days in the rest camp at Sanvic, near Havre, the men entrained again and were taken to Camp de Coetquidan, at Guer, France, where for two months the artillerymen studied gunnery, fired on the range and learned everything which their French instructors could teach them about the 155 mm howitzer and the science of trench and field warfare. On June 8 Battery F, with the rest of the regiment, entrained with guns and horses and equipment, for Belfort, from which



THE COMPLETE GROUP CONTAINED ALL EXCEPTING HALF A DOZEN OF THE MEN WHO LEFT RACINE WITH "P"

Bottom—Adolph Tandrup, Felix Wycosarski, Hans P. Hansen, Edward Prager, H. B. Taylor, V. Wasak, J. Uhl, C. Olson, H. M. Dale, H. Christensen, C. R. Henry, W. Englund.
 Third—Ralph P. Bragor, Peter Ebben, Oliver Lange, Peter Verbeten, G. W. Petersen, A. Skindler, A. Jensen, R. J. Nichols, Peter Hanson, Wm. Krueger, O. Anderson, L. Zachar.
 Second—Arthur F. Kindelch, Joseph Janesky, E. J. Mischke, Joe Tobako, Stanley Smith, Irving Bluh, *Nick Gerski, Boleslan Davis, Frank Zielenki, Adolph White, Geo. Levinson, Biner Petersen, Steven Kikosecki, Richard Petersen, Stephen Siaszewski.
 Top Row—Andrew Eljeston, Edward Roberts, Christ Christensen, Nels M. C. Due, Antoni Krusienki, H. Schulz, N. Pantelas, *Wm. Wiese, H. Johnson, E. Bertleson, H. Naughtlin.

*Deceased.

city they marched to Ettonfont-le-bas, near the Alsatian frontier. On June 11 the batteries were formed in eschelon—guns and caissons in position to fire, horses and drivers billeted in nearby towns and the reserve drivers, cannoneers, supply wagons, etc., remaining in the rear at Ettonfont.

This method of escheloning was generally followed throughout the war to avoid needless risk for men not actually engaged in handling the pieces, although at times it was not possible to withdraw the rear eschelon entirely from the danger zone.

The firing battery was near the village of Bretton, across the frontier and well into Alsace. Later on it moved about two miles further east where it was in active support of the infantry.

While the regiment was at Camp de Coetquidan, Battery C, of Racine and Battery E of Green Bay were assigned to duty at officers' training camps in France and did not rejoin the organization until the conclusion of the armistice. The regiment, therefore, had only four batteries at the front—A, B, D, and F. The Second battalion consisted of D, and F batteries and as the battalion was the tactical unit at the front they were always together. Its battalion commanders were, in turn, Maj. George W. Rickeman, Maj. E. V. Cook and Maj. Kane. Capt. Haight of Racine was battalion adjutant and Lieut. Roscoe Guilbert of Racine was battalion telephone officer. Battalion headquarters was generally between the firing batteries in action. Regimental headquarters was usually from half a mile to a mile or more to the rear, near the battery eschelons and connected with the battalion headquarters by field telephone lines. The firing batteries were from half a mile to a mile and a half back of the front infantry lines, according to the movements of the infantry.

On June 14 Battery F, fired its first shot at the enemy, and from that time on indulged in fairly frequent "shoots" at the German trenches. On June 30 a heavy barrage fire was laid down by the entire divisional and French supporting artillery, for on that evening the infantry made a raid on the opposing trenches. All branches received high praise for the manner in which the maneuver was conducted. Although the Battery, and especially its advanced observing parties, were under fire in this area several times, there were no casualties. For various reasons this sector was immune from serious battles or attempts by either side to gain territory. These reasons were partly topographical, but mainly political.

Training under actual field conditions having been completed the division was withdrawn. The artillery entraining at Belfort on July 24, arrived the next day at Ormoy-Villers. From there the command marched to Pont St. Maxence, presumably for a week's rest.

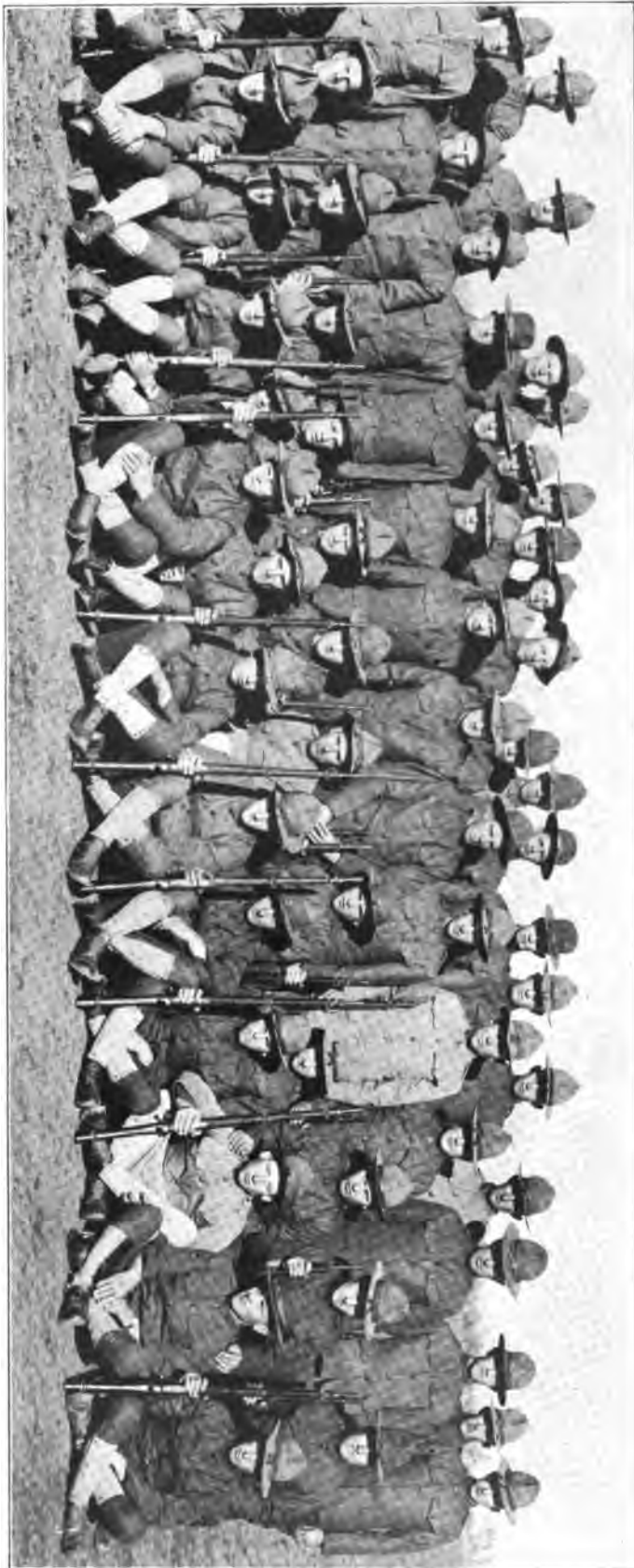
At this time the German drive toward Paris had finally been stopped near Chateau-Thierry by American and French troops and a counter-offensive begun. It was decided to hurl all the available strength of American arms into the fray to relieve the war-wearied French troops and the two divisions of Americans who had forced the Germans across the Marne.

On twelve hours' notice the Thirty-second division started for Chateau-Thierry July 27. The artillery brigade marched the 92 miles in four night marches, without losing a man or horse, a truly remarkable performance. The men became terribly fatigued, often walking or riding for miles while sound asleep. They carried full packs and rifles and only the drivers were allowed to ride, as it was essential that the horses be saved as much as possible. The men slept in fields and woods when halted, seldom taking time to pitch their shelter tents.

Arriving at Chateau-Thierry the division was put in action at once in the effort to drive the German invaders out of the territory recently conquered, and insure the safety of Paris, Rheims and numerous railroads and avenues of communication of the Allied armies. A month before the fortune of the Allies had been at its lowest ebb, and only the magnificent stand of the newly arrived Americans at the Marne had lent hope to the sadly harassed armies of Foch.

Battery F moved daily trying to keep in touch with the infantry, which ignored all precedents by pushing forward constantly, regardless of the success or failure of units on the flank. While the artillery often was left behind in these rushes, it gave all the assistance needed and was able to neutralize and out-shoot the foe, most of whose cannon were kept on the roads trying to escape capture.

On July 30 the divisional infantry engaged in a bitter hand to hand fight for the wood of Grimpettes, and on the following day had cleared the foe from its environs. They neared Cierges, which lay in a valley. The Germans filled the town with mustard gas during a severe bombardment. After fierce fighting there, the Americans went around the town, captured or crushed the machine gun nests on the heights to the north, cleared out the woods of Joublets and on the 1st of August had advanced until they confronted Reddy Farm and



THESE WERE BATTERY "F" BOYS IN THE OLD CAMPAIGN UNIFORM

- Top Row—J. Peterson, Alf N. Pederson, Emil Bickstrup, Ray Russell, Raymond Gatzkewicz, A. J. Fritch, Stephen Gurzka, Roy Harter, Harry Lawrence, John Fackko, Tom Rakussek,
 John Ruets, Joe. Jirush, Victor D. Christofferson, Axel Peterson, Wacław Koblenski.
- Second—Joe. Mathey, Alex Zille, David Cully, Lester O. Klendrud, Clyde Dillman, Alfred Schommer, Ode Ford, Allie C. Martison, Arthur Peterson, Harold P. Knudson, Frank
 Lemasky, Theo. E. Beach, Joseph Strickfaden, Edgar J. Johnson, Louis Demant, Ernle A. Scholtz.
- Third—Harold Kerech, Alvin B. Christensen, Alva J. Bell, Harry Brinkman, Martin G. Jensen, Frank V. Jones, Edgar J. Perkins, Chas. J. Busch, John Gilday, Walter F. Boden,
 Chas. Pederson, *Peter Jacobson.
- Bottom—James Hovdens, Christ Hanson, *Gilbert O. Evans, Anton Jensen, Vilgo Matson, Arthur Kvaspili, Peter Pallason, Harold Hanson, Wm. Kuehneman, Sexton Halberg,
 Bronislaw Cacherowski, Max J. Zirbee, Peter V. Schoening.

*Deceased.

Hill 230, both strong points of resistance. On the first assault the 32nd division infantry gained both positions, capturing many prisoners. When Battery F moved forward past Reddy Farm the artillerymen found the ground literally covered with human corpses, and carcasses of German horses. Grain fields had been mowed down by machine gun fire and everywhere were strewn rifles, grenades, helmets, and equipment of the fleeing foe.

On the afternoon of August 1, Batteries D, and F, underwent their first direct attack from the air. Four German aeroplanes swooped down on them near the village of Fresnes and poured a stream of machine gun bullets along the column. Some of the missiles passed between carriages but not a man was wounded. Not a soldier left his position in column, and by the time the first plane reached the head of the column the four machine guns mounted on the caissons were firing on it, and the cannoneers and drivers kept up a hot rifle fire against the aerial raiders. It was believed that the leader of the squadron was wounded. Anyway, he darted away from the vicinity of the road and the other fliers followed him back toward the German lines. This was the first of many similar attacks. In some instances the aviators would drop grenades or bombs on the roads.

For six days the indomitable infantry crawled and ran and shot and bayoneted its way northward through Cohan, and Dravigny and the hilly ground north of Saint Martin, manoeuvring where necessary, flanking when cleverly concealed machine gun nests foiled frontal attacks—but always gaining, always fighting, never giving their sorely harassed foes a chance to reform their lines or establish firm positions. The one road into the sector was jammed by traffic, covered with mud and debris, subjected to fire from guns on the ground and aviators overhead. Finally the infantry got to Fismes and the valley of the Vesle and on Aug. 4, with assistance from the artillery, they forced their way into the village and after house to house and hand to hand fighting there for nearly two days drove the last of the living invaders across the Vesle to their old lines on the heights beyond.

Battery F had its share in the attacks. It had several casualties, William Weiss being killed and sixteen wounded, and it lost some thirty horses by shell fire. Remaining in "Death Valley," a mile south of the Vesle for nearly three weeks it underwent the discomforts of constant bombardment, poison gases, aeroplane attacks and the presence of the sick-

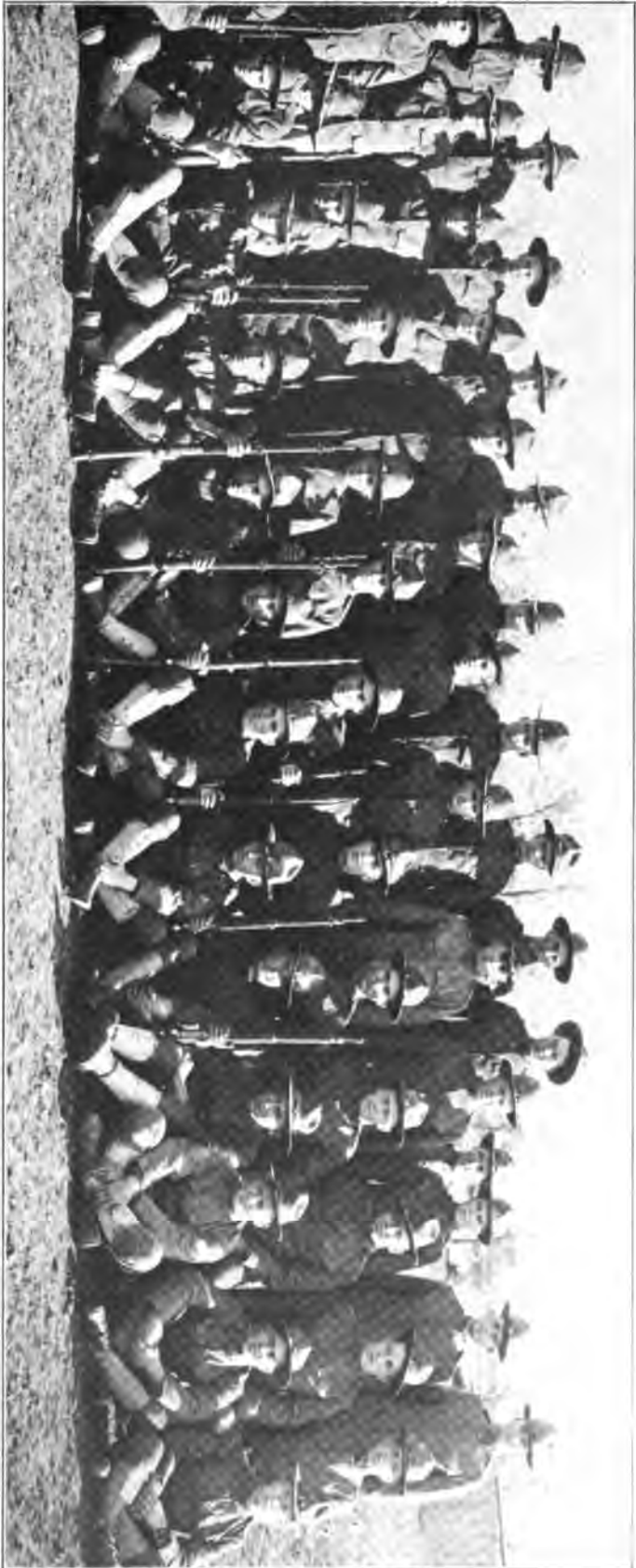
ening odors of the battlefield. One gun was put out of action by shell fire on Aug. 19. During this period the battery echelon was at Cohan and regimental headquarters at Dravigny.

Although the infantry crossed the Vesle river occasionally on successful raids, it was seen that the German positions there were too strong for immediate capture, and the high command decided upon a flanking movement, which proved successful. The battery was withdrawn from the sector on August 23, moved in long marches around west of Soissons, and after a brief halt in the woods of St. Etienne was sent north across the Aisne river, from where an assault was launched toward Juvigny in an easterly direction. The tactics of a month before were repeated and again the Americans, aided by the First Moroccan division of the French army, drove the Germans back in confusion during a week of bloody, hand to hand battling.

During this campaign Battery F's echelon was at Hors, the firing battery moving first to Epagny, where it was under fire for a day and night in a wooded valley, and then advanced to a ravine a mile or so from Juvigny. Here it was under severe fire from aeroplanes, enemy machine guns, rifles, and artillery, a sudden falling back of the infantry putting the battery within a few hundred feet of the front line of the infantry. Both F and D batteries suffered many casualties in this position, which was the most exposed of any held during the war. Battery F lost Corporal Harold Kister killed and two officers and 16 enlisted men wounded and gassed. At no time, however, did it fail to provide the firing called for, and it received commendation for its work at this dangerous position.

About Sept. 2 the infantry captured Juvigny in a terrific attack and within another day had advanced to Terny-Sorny, and the German lines above the Vesle river were now so endangered from the flank and rear that they had to be evacuated.

Off to the southwest, part of the First American army had now begun its attack on the St. Mihiel salient. The Thirty-second division had concluded its job, and was started off to assist at St. Mihiel, but later recalled and given a ten days' rest, Battery F being at Wassy. It seems that the disheartened Germans had fled and the Americans nipped off this salient without difficulty. Resolved to continue the policy of hammering everywhere and continuously, the high command sent all reserve American forces, including the 32nd division,



MEMBERS OF BATTERY F PHOTOGRAPHED AT CAMP MCCARTHUR

Bottom—Walter Sorensen, Frank L. Hasen, Frank Mohrbacker, Herbert P. Tommeroy, Joseph Chadek, John Hydala, Leo F. Harter, Neil P. Hansen, Lewis W. M. Amborn, Jack Melvin, James Kahn, Harvitz P. Saugman.

Third—C. Nesterli, P. E. Olson, H. Smith, Fred Schultz, Russell Gallagher, Harold I. Kiser, E. E. Sanville, T. Peterson, R. Baumstark, G. Ryback, G. A. Nelson, B. Jembrycki, Second—Stanley Dorke, John Strugala, Tony Vranich, Albert Murray, Henry Christensen, Arthur Johnson, Frank Smith, Julian Skudlorek, Char. Holmes, Oscar Scheel, Arthur Spillum, Menno J. Birby, Joseph W. Schweitzer, Oscar Frlings.

Top Row—Ward C. Curtis, Wm. Grady, Eugene J. C. Moritz, Walter De Young, Clarence H. Bazzeson, J. V. Hood, E. Sorensen, F. H. M. Hansen, L. Baetian, Wm. Kennenborg.

*Deceased.

into the Argonne sector, west of the Meuse, and under the cover of fog and rain they were massed there for attack. By Sept. 25 Battery F was in position near Esne, after a march of about a week. The eschelon was near Dombasle in a woods.

On Sept. 26 the surprise attack was launched after a three hour artillery preparation. The 121st artillery supported the 79th division, our own infantry being in reserve during the first five days of the Argonne battle.

The surprise was complete. The artillery drove the Germans into their dugouts deep under the ground and before they had realized the time for attack had come, the American infantry went over the top on a ten mile front and went across the muddy, shell torn fields, through the battered barbed wire and into the foe's defenses, capturing or killing all the foes there. Without a pause, before the German artillery could get into action effectively, the "doughboys" followed the American barrage forward to the slopes of the towering hill of Montfaucon.

This Meuse-Argonne sector had been considered as impregnable. The Germans were confident of it. The French had long ago given up hope of its recapture. The latest feat of the Americans aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout France.

The territory was barren, bleak and desolate. No Man's Land was a torn and forbidding stretch, containing the mud encrusted bones of thousands who had died during the attack on Verdun in 1916. Barbed wire guarded the entire front. The German trenches were deep and perfectly built and maintained.

In the rear of the trenches was a long stretch of rolling country, filled with treacherous gullies and spotted with patches of woods and underbrush which offered perfect concealment for machine guns and artillery. Railroads brought supplies to the Germans at all points along the line.

When the Americans advanced they had to build roads to bring their supplies forward. They encountered mines and man traps. There was little drinking water obtainable. They were harassed at every step by aeroplanes and long range artillery.

Battery F, with the other artillery moved forward day by day. The men were undaunted by lack of food, water, clothing and supplies. Near Montfaucon the Battery's machine guns assisted in bringing two aeroplanes to earth. The artillery work itself was magnificent. Again the men were under fire for days at a time and suffered numerous casualties, including Nick Garski killed and five men wounded.

From Montfaucon the battery moved to Eclesfontaine, and on October 25 again went forward to Romagne, where it assisted in the general offensive on Nov. 1. On Nov. 5 the number of horses having been so reduced by shell fire as to make rapid advances impossible, and the end of the war being in sight, the regiment was withdrawn to a position in reserve, and three days later started back to Bussy, near Bar le Duc, to be motorized. It was en route there when the armistice was signed.

Battery F participates in the numerous citations in praise of the 32nd division and its members can be proud of an unblemished and honorable record during the historic days.

The battery remained at Bussy until Dec. 22, and entrained at Revigny for Dumont, and from that point marched to Rozieres where it went into camp and received motor equipment. It was assigned to the 88th division temporarily for maneuvers and drill. With the rest of the Fifty-seventh brigade it left April 15, 1919, for Brest and sailed April 30 for Boston on the U. S. S. Georgia. The battery was mustered out at Camp Grant, Ill., on May 19, 1919, and entrained for Racine in a body, with Battery C and the rest of the 121st Field Artillery regiment.

Despite numerous changes in personnel during the war, a fairly complete roster of officers and men of Battery F has been preserved through the foresight of First Sergeant Max J. Zirbes. The names in it include casuals and replacements who may have been members for only a short time. In the following list on page 244 the ones who were wounded, gassed or shell-shocked are designated by a (*), and further details regarding the Racine men are in their individual records in another chapter. Those who were killed, died of wounds or died of disease are designated by a (d) before their names:



BATTERY F BOYS WERE WELL ALONG IN TRAINING IN THE FALL OF 1917

Top Row—John Skryp, Hugh Nichols, Joe Webber, H. Brenner, Melvin Johnson, George Van der Wal, Earl T. Wilson, W. S. Plimley, A. M. Ellinger, A. J. Peterson, G. Peterson.
 Second—G. Sakowski, G. Glodome, V. J. Maszkiewicz, Joseph Shiohl, F. C. Fladeth, J. Gorski, Van Biecke, A. Klaunder, D. Chubb, R. L. Hertsfeld, L. Sobota, J. Pilla, J. Tomater.
 Third—Louis Wawrykiewicz, Walter Czarnocki, Milton W. Youngs, Emery Hanson, Arthur Engstrand, Henry Thompson, Harold Bush, F. T. Granger, G. J. Hebert, E. E. Erb.
 Bottom—A. L. Wilson, Knute M. Nelson, Alvin H. Morzan, Joe Ulicki, Vincent Lewandowski, Fred Fiedel, A. R. Roskilly, Christ Jensen, J. Hoyt, Ed. Baldwin, S. N. Benzinger.

BATTERY F ROSTER

Captains—James W. Gilson, Alvin A. Kuechnemeister, Louis J. Hofman.

First Lieutenants—Hugo A. Rickeman, *Walter L. Haight, Oscar Frings, Charles E. Lafferty, *Richard T. Bennett, E. O. Blair, Joseph S. Nelson.

Second Lieutenants—Harry C. Stearns, George H. Wallace, Ward R. Griffing, Oscar Frings, Fred G. Kendall, Robert E. Graewin, John Mulder, Irving K. Fearn, R. B. Warden, Ralph Beaudry, *Carlton I. Austin, Joseph S. Nelson, W. E. Howell, W. D. H. Rodriguez, R. A. Jacobson.

Enlisted Personnel

L. W. M. Amborn	H. W. Fish	Wm. R. Krueger	John P. Ruetz
Otto Anderson	Otis Ford	W. F. Kuehnemann	George Ryback
C. R. Baggeson	Oscar Frings	W. H. Kannenberg	Thos. Rakusek
L. J. Bastian	C. K. Fullerton	A. J. Kladrud	E. E. Sanville
C. F. Baumstark	* R. J. Gallagher	H. P. Knudsen	Oscar E. Scheel
T. R. Beach	Edward Gierhart	* Walter Kobierski	* E. A. Scholz
S. M. Bensingier	W. M. Grady	Arthur Kindschy	E. F. Schowalter
Emil Bidstrup	John Guelmanson	* H. J. Kreyche	Joseph Schweitzer
d Menzo J. Bixby	Stefan Gurska	Antoni Krusienski	H. L. Seguire
W. F. Boden	d Nick Garski	Arthur W. Kwapil	H. O. Silverness
H. E. Brinkman	R. J. Gatskiewicz	Oliver C. Lange	Harry L. Smith
W. J. Brunker	* John Gilday	C. E. Lavers	Louis E. Sobota
* E. B. Baldwin	F. T. Granger	Vincent Lewandowski	* E. C. Sorenson
Fred Bauman	John Gulbrandson	Frank Lomasky	A. G. Spillum
R. J. Baumstark	Julius Gutawski	* F. H. Layton	Stephan Staszewski
Alois Bell	G. Gionimio	Geo. Levinson	Arthur E. Stindle
Einer Bertleson	* Christ Hansen	H. E. Lorenzen	T. G. Sullivan
I. E. Blish	F. H. M. Hansen	D. J. Manwaring	John Sakowski
Ralph Bragor	* Nels P. Hansen	W. C. Martin	John Strugala
Leonard Borchardt	Peter Hanson	Viggo Matson	H. P. Saugman
H. K. Bruner	* Leo F. Harter	Herman Mattice	P. V. Schoenning
C. J. Busch	A. H. Haumerson	Arthur Miles	Alfred Schommer
* Joseph Chadek	G. J. Hebert	F. P. Mohrbacker	Fred A. Schultz
C. P. Christensen	J. H. Heusdens	E. J. C. Moritz	W. H. Sedlar
H. C. Christensen	Charles Holmes	* Otto Musiel	* E. R. Septon
Daniel Chubb	Stanley Hood	* J. E. McMillan	Frank D. Smith
K. J. Collier	Jack Hubert	* A. G. Markison	Stanley J. Smith
W. C. Curtiss	Bartle Humble	Y. J. Maskiewicz	J. C. Sonenson
Walter Czarniecki	Joe Hwalisz	Peter Matson	W. A. Sorenson
d Guerino Casellini	Emery Hanson	Jack R. Melvin	G. W. Springer
d Enrico Chiarri	Carl R. Henry	E. J. Mischke	C. O. Steffenson
H. M. Dale	... Holmes	A. H. Morgan	Jos. Strickfaden
H. W. Dawson	Hans F. Hansen	Albert F. Murray	Julyan Szkudlarek
F. De Nicola	Harold Hanson	d C. L. Maroney	... Skzyp
Clyde Dillman	Victor Hanson	* Hugh Nichols	* Andrew Sorenson
N. M. O. Due	Roy E. Harter	Einer Nelson	A. O. Tandrup
A. R. Christensen	Wm. H. Hayman	* Knute M. Nelson	* Elmer E. Thery
H. W. Christensen	R. L. Hertfeldt	Ray J. Nichols	Cecil S. Thorpe
V. D. Christofferson	J. H. Hoag	Ed. Nelson	H. P. Tommerup
C. P. Clemmensen	John V. Hood	George A. Nelson	H. B. Taylor
E. L. Corrie	Martin Horner	Charles Nesetril	Henry A. Thompson
B. Czacharowski	* Sexton Hultberg	J. R. Norgard	Joseph Tobako
David Gilley	H. F. Huss	Chester Olson	Joel Tomter
* C. W. Colbert	John Hydeke	Paul R. Olson	Joseph Ulicki
Boleslaw Dania	John Hoyt	Clarence Olson	* John Usik
Louis Demant	d Carl E. Hanson	Frank R. Orton	George Vandler Wal
W. A. De Young	Joe Janocky	Peter Palleson	C. A. Voelker
* Stanley Dorka	Anton Jensen	Charles Pederson	... Vranich
John M. Duffy	Christ Jensen	A. J. Peterson	Peter Verbeten
E. F. Eagle	J. J. Jirush	Axel Peterson	A. Van Sickle
* A. H. Ellefson	d Peter Jacobson	George W. Peterson	* L. W. Wawrzynkewicz
A. M. Ellinger	Harry Johnson	Thorwald Peterson	Adolph White
Elmer Erb	Frank V. Jones	Einer Peterson	J. A. Wilson
Arthur England	Stanley Jembrzycki	Nick Pantelas	d William Weiss
P. J. Ebben	Arthur Jensen	Edgar Perkins	Earl T. Wilson
Henry Ellefson	Marius G. Jensen	Arthur Peterson	Joseph Webber
Wm. Englund	Arthur C. Johnson	* Carl A. Peterson	A. L. Wilson
Oscar Evans	Melvin Johnson	Richard R. Peterson	Felix Wysocki
d Gilbert O. Evans	Edgar Johnson	Alf N. Pederson	* Vincent Wasiak
John Faclko	Ray W. Jones	C. J. Reamussen	Milton W. Youngs
J. L. Farley	James Kahn	W. M. Roberts	Larry J. Zachar
J. C. Fladsath	C. A. Keeshan	C. R. Rowland	Edward Zika
Edward Frayer	L. O. Kladrud	Raymond Russell	Max J. Zirbes
A. J. Fritch	P. N. Knudson	Harold Rush	Frank Zielinski
C. Filla	d Harold Kieter	Edward Roberts	Alex Zilla
* J. L. Farley	Stephen Kikosierki	A. R. Roskilly	* Edward Zlevor

In addition to the men noted above as having been wounded seriously enough to require treatment at a field hospital or base hospital, many others suffered slight injuries which were treated at the first aid stations without

requiring absence from duty. About seventy-five men also were sent to base hospitals because of illness. The majority of the cases of illness were reported after the armistice. This is partly due to the fact that during action,



Photos by Wright and Maj. Rickeman

BATTERY F IN CAMP DOUGLAS AND FRANCE

At the top, getting mail at Camp Douglas, next to top is shown the battery lined up in its company street; next below, the famous "pajama parade;" washing up (ante-coctia days); line of "mushroomed" tents—furlled for inspection; waiting for "chow" supplies. At top, right (in France) one of the 155 mm. guns of the Racine unit; Captain Hofman and a reconnoitering party; ready for the "feed bag;" on the road to the front. At end, chow time at Camp Grant—home again.

soldiers seldom would ask to be relieved from duty as long as they felt able to stand up. Living in the open air during a comparatively warm season of the year may also have contributed to the low sick record in the war. It is a fact, however, that there were numerous cases of dysentery in all combat organizations from July 1 to November. The army headquarters physicians ascribed this to the unsanitary conditions of the battlefields, the millions of flies and other insects, the poor water supply, eating of canned or preserved food almost exclusively and the fact that hardly a day passed when the tired, hungry men did not

get wet through from the autumn rains. Colds were infrequent. Presence of poison gas caused a considerable proportion of men to have husky voices for weeks at a time. Very frequently a man would get quite badly burned by sitting or lying where a mustard gas shell had exploded and left some of the poisonous contents on the ground. There was no typhoid fever reported. Pneumonia was the most serious illness with which the American army in France had to contend, and many of the cases of pneumonia developed while crossing the ocean in crowded, dark and unheated transports.



CHAPTER XXIV

THE RACINE AMBULANCE COMPANY

AMBULANCE Company 127, 107th Sanitary Train, Thirty-second division, was completely organized by the end of May, 1917, at Racine. It entrained for Camp Douglas, Wis., July 29, and remained there with the rest of the Wisconsin National Guard, as a part of which it was called Ambulance Co. No. 2, W. N. G. It entrained for Waco, Tex., Sept. 28, and spent four months in intensive drill. During this period it became a motorized organization, and was given its permanent designation as a member of the division.

Jan. 17, 1918, the company entrained for Camp Merritt, N. J., preparatory to going overseas. On Feb. 7 it embarked on the Transport Martha Washington and on Feb. 26 disembarked at Brest, France. After travelling half way across France by rail, the unit reached its first station at Champlitte and the men were billeted in barns and houses and began the customary procedure of getting acquainted with French words and inhabitants, and cleaning up the village streets and door-yards in accordance with the sanitary regulations.

On March 27, thirteen men and one officer were detached and assigned to the Second division. On April 4, headquarters were moved to Prangey. On May 14 the company started for Alsace for its first experience in a quiet sector of the front, near Belfort. The new station was at Anjoutey. The ambulances were put into service immediately carrying sick and wounded men from the front to the Belfort hospitals, and the remainder of the company were divided into sections which took turns serving at dressing stations in and near the trenches. On July 21, the Ambulance company again received orders to move and travelled overland to Pont St. Maxence. After a few days' rest the company was notified that it was to accompany the rest of the division to the scene of active operations around Chateau-Thierry, and on July 27 the command reached the Marne river.

The story of the company's experiences from here on has been compiled from "The Silver Bugle," the official publication of the Ambulance unit. The publishers of "The Silver Bugle" very generously granted permission for the use of their material, and while it could not be reproduced in full the extracts presented herewith will disclose a fairly complete record of the subsequent experiences of this veteran organization:

"We arrived at Azy about midnight, July 27; tired, wet, and hungry. It was too late to find billets, so each man had to shift for himself. Any space, that was large enough for a man to stretch out in, was a bed that night. We were too tired to be particular. The following morning we were up at 5 A. M. We established ourselves in a barn and set up the kitchen. After breakfast, we spent our time exploring the town.

"The people had fled at the approach of the Germans and the big bridge, spanning the Marne, was blown up. We had the whole town to ourselves and, after our inspection of the place, we enjoyed a good swim in the Marne. All day long there was an endless column of traffic, going to and from the front. Wounded were being transported back in ambulances, trucks, wagons, or anything that could be drafted into service. All this hustle and bustle, this tremendous business end of war, and the sight of the many wounded, had a bewildering effect on our imagination, for, it must be remembered, we were on the eve of going into battle for the first time ourselves.

"We were not given a long time to think things over, for our machines were called out that evening to evacuate from Chateau-Thierry. At the same time our combat units went into the line. The next day, the 29th, three of our officers and thirty men went up to establish a dressing station. The rest of the men were still working on the machines. This trip was one never to be forgotten. We went up in trucks over roads filled with traffic, passed

through Chateau-Thierry, and reached La Charmel about 11 P. M. We were astounded at the sights on the way up;—every town was in ruins, roads were filled with shell holes, trees were cut or blown down, dead horses were everywhere, along the roads and in the fields. Salvage of all description was strewn about, including guns, blood-stained clothes, grenades, shells, broken wagons, Boche and American helmets, and every conceivable article that is used in modern warfare. In the valleys the stench from dead men and horses was unbearable. In the haste of the great drive no one had time to bury these unfortunates.

"We were in La Charmel about fifteen minutes when our artillery opened a terrific barrage. The big and little guns were all around the town and the roar was simply deafening. Naturally every one was excited, as the Boche returned the fire. We had a number of gas alarms to make our first night more uncomfortable. We felt sorry for the men in the woods and valleys, who were operating our guns, for that was where most of the shells were falling. But just then we received orders that we would have to spend the night in those woods, and establish a dressing station in the morning. Well, what a feeling! This was to be our first time under intensive shell fire. We said nothing. There was no time to talk. The Boche shelled all night and we had one gas alarm after another.

"The next morning the shells began falling closer and we were very much relieved when we received orders to proceed to La Fosse Farm, about 2½ kilometers up toward the front. We were ordered to march in sets of twos, about fifty yards apart, so that we wouldn't 'all be killed at once!' How considerate! When we emerged from the woods, we beheld a sight we shall never forget. Stretched out on the field, on both sides of the road all the way to La Fosse Farm, was one line of guns after another, all firing at once. Hundreds of them. The noise and vibration was terrific!

"We arrived at the Farm without mishap and found only one building that was not in ruins. So here, July 30, 1918, the anniversary of our going to Camp Douglas, we set up the first dressing station of the 32nd Division in action. This Farm was the center of a mass of artillery, and many German shells, meant for our artillery, fell uncomfortably close to our station.

"As soon as we were set up, our machines came to work with us, and for 48 hours we worked without let up or sleep. There was a

steady line of wounded and each one received first aid dressings, good hot drinks, and warm blankets and was then taken back to a hospital in the rear.

"From here we went to Longeville Farm. It was during our stay here that Major Bruins and Captain Mitten were captured by the Germans and did not return to us until January, 1919, at Sayn. When we slept, we slept in a barn; but when it rained, we were out of luck; as none of the buildings had a roof. It rained a good deal here and the mud was often a foot deep. There were many graves about the place and we buried a few while we were there. From time to time we advanced our station, as the lines advanced. Captain Johnston was placed in command of the Ambulance section in place of Major Bruins, who was captured at Fismette.

"The division reached the Vesle and captured Fismes and was relieved on the 7th of August. We went back to Fresnes for the night, taking a different road back, but we soon found that all the roads were in a deplorable condition. Many graves dotted the roadside and salvage of every description was strewn over the fields. Fresnes was on our left flank and pretty well back, so that we had a good sleep for one night.

"The afternoon of the 8th we moved from Fresnes to Reddy Farm, near Charmery, a place captured by our division and full of interest.

"At Reddy Farm, we received authority to wear a gold chevron, signifying six months in service overseas. Captain Johnston here took Major Bruin's place formally and Lieut. Schnetz became our commanding officer. Capt. Dew was transferred to the supply train and Lieut. Rhyneron went to Ambulance Co. 125. Lieut. Shaw and Lieut. McCulla joined our company.

"On Aug. 24 we moved out of the sector to the big forest outside of St. Etienne. We remained there resting until the 27th, when we moved to Vic-sur-Aisne to do evacuation work. On Sept. 2 we moved to a huge cave near Tartiers, and remained there four days administering to the wounded. The work of the ambulance drivers was very difficult and dangerous. No lights were allowed. The roads were badly torn up and subjected to severe shell fire during the fierce battle for possession of Juvigny and Terny-Sorny.

"The cave was a large one, but at the time of our arrival was somewhat congested with Moroccan and German wounded. Every passage way was littered with wounded men, waiting for attention. We all set to work imme-



Col. Phillip Westfahl, commanding officer of 121st F. A. from the time of its organization as a National Guard Unit until July 20, 1918. After being in charge of railway construction works in France nine months he resumed command of the regiment and was in command of it when it returned to the United States in May, 1919. The illustration shows his wife at his left and his mother at the right.

diately, cleaned a space in which to place our dressing station, and were soon alleviating the congestion. The Boche wounded seemed to be very much pleased and anxious to get back to an American base hospital.

"During the night, six inch rifles were placed just outside the cave, and at 4:30 the following morning a rolling barrage was commenced. These big guns, combined with many guns of the 75 m. m. caliber, kept the cave trembling with continuous vibration. An ill-timed shell, fired from one of the big guns, exploded a few feet from the muzzle of the gun, tearing a big hole in the ground and wounding several Frenchmen. From this we concluded that the woods and territory occupied by the Huns, where these big shells were landing, was a modern inferno.

"Not many shells were coming our way, until one afternoon, when a Boche aviator came over and located our batteries. Shortly afterward we underwent a barrage, but our artillery soon put the Huns out of action. Some of the Hun gas shells landed near the cave, and at one time the sneezing gas was so concentrated that it became almost necessary for us to don our gas masks. The usual round of profanity was at once meted out to Kaiser Bill, and needless to say, many select words of the vocabulary were used.

"Every now and then a Boche plane would introduce itself from up in the clouds; then our anti-air craft and machine guns would at once open fire with a barrage, and Fritz would either take a hard bump on good old Mother Earth, or immediately get out of range. Men would pick up rifles and start pecking away and it sure was hot for any Hun who ever ventured in this neighborhood. The Allies had complete control of the air in this vicinity and it was a common sight to see 50 or 100 planes, in battle formation, going over to pay their compliments to Fritz.

On Sept. 10 we were on our way out of the Soissons sector and went to Sommacourt for an 11-day rest, interspersed with periods of drill and practice hikes. From here the outfit drove to Bar-le-Duc and thence to the Meuse-Argonne sector, where the final great offensive of the war had begun on Sept. 26. On the morning of the 28th, the ambulance men started out in the darkness for the vicinity of Montfaucon, captured from the Germans the day before. It was foggy and rainy, but by 6 o'clock in the morning it began to get light and we could see that the fields and roads over which we were going, were filled with shell holes. After some difficulty, we

finally came to a place where we had to leave the road and cross a shell-torn field which, after a short time, led us to another road. Here the traffic was so congested that we could hardly move. The M. P.'s along the way were unable to take care of the traffic and things were in an awful mess. Finally, after an all day struggle, we came to our destination after dark.

"We were in Very and it was dark and raining. The noise of the guns was deafening and shells were breaking all around us. Along the road were dead horses and broken wagons. We were ordered out of the cars and were told to hunt shelter. Some of the men crawled into a tunnel, which later was found to be a water drain, while the others packed themselves into a small room and had to stand up the rest of the night. Our cars were immediately put into action with the 91st division, which, we later found out, we were to aid for the next week. And they surely needed help. Wounded men were lying all around in the rain and mud, getting no attention, and the next day one of our officers and two of our men helped them in their dressing station and cleaned up the congestion in short order. What a relief when daylight came. Everyone was tired and hungry and welcomed the meal of beans, hard bread, and coffee which the cooks had prepared for us. After this hearty meal, a place for our dressing station was found in some dug-outs the Germans had made.

"On the afternoon of October 3rd, we received orders to close our dressing station at Very and to proceed farther forward to establish another in the town of Ivory. In about an hour we were packed and ready to move. On account of the congestion of the traffic and the shelling of the roads in that direction, only two machines were sent out at a time, two others following at fifteen-minute intervals. The distance was only about five miles but the roads were bad. For some distance we were obliged to travel over a rough, one-way, plank road. After leaving this, we passed through the shattered village of Epionville which was under shell fire most of the time, and then on to our destination.

"When the first of the cars to be sent out reached Ivory, they were greeted by a 'young barrage' from a German battery, and, instead of being able to look about for a site for a station, all had to take shelter until the firing had ceased. The Hun was showing no partiality that night, so from here he shifted his fire over to the plank road where two more machines were being held up by two balky mules. These



THE WELCOME HOME OF THE AMBULANCE BOYS

Ambulance Company 127 returned at the end of May, 1919, after (22) months in service. When they arrived from Camp Grant they were met by the town.



GETTING STARTED TOWARD THE CENTER OF THE CITY

Automobiles, bands, marching men and thousands of spectators participated in the event that amounted to a climax of all wartime incidents when the last of Racine's Units came home.

cars were evacuated in a hurry, and the men ran, looking for a place of safety. Some crawled into 'fox holes' in an adjoining field, while others felt perfectly safe under an ammunition cart by the road side. After banging away for about fifteen minutes, Fritz stopped; and these cars, along with the rest of the train, reached their destination without further disturbance.

"It was growing dark by the time we landed and the work of establishing our station was made more difficult. Already in the town—which, by the way, like all others in that area, was pretty well battered up—was the regimental aid station of the 126th infantry. They were occupying about the best building in the place; it had at least a roof over it. We took the next best to it—a large, old stone structure which undoubtedly had been a French peasant home and barn combined. The roof was about gone and in many places the walls were shattered. But we found three fairly good rooms on the ground floor. One we used for the dressing room; one, for the office and soup kitchen; and the other, for a place in which to house the patients. In the old barn we set up our company kitchen. There was evidence of German occupation everywhere, as Fritz had moved out only two days before. Luckily he left us a few old stoves, so things were made fairly comfortable.

"All work had to be done by candle or lantern light, after all doors and windows were well blanketed to prevent observation by aeroplanes. In about one-half hour, we were all set and ready to receive patients. Things were very quiet that night on the line, so the regimental station was able to care for all casualties. Of course our cars were put to work at once, evacuating those patients that did come in.

"After the night detail was appointed, the rest of us started to find a place to sleep. Scattered about in the old building were many bunks that the Germans had used; these were immediately taken. Others preferred the so-called dug-outs, which were only galvanized iron tunnel affairs about 5 feet in circumference. These were very safe unless something struck them.

"Our work here, as in other stations, consisted of re-dressing the wounds; applying splints; administering the anti-tetanic serum; and making the patient comfortable with hot blankets, hot drinks, and morphine. From here they were transported back in our cars to the field hospital.

"These were dangerous days for ambulances and their drivers, as the roads were being con-

stantly shelled. Soon they were being driven forward beyond our dressing station to an aid station just behind the line. More than once the boys had narrow escapes from being blown off the map.

"Day after day we went through the same routine. One could not keep from feeling more or less tired and blue, for ours was not the most cheerful work. But on the third or fourth day, things brightened up a lot. The reason was, that mail came, and we are safe in saying that never before nor since were letters from home more welcome than they were at this time. They certainly helped a great deal. When the work would run light, we had various means of passing the time away. One favorite was for a crowd to gather in the station and to discuss, pro and con, the various rumors of peace that were then in circulation. Another was to have a 'shirt reading contest,' the object being to see who could find the largest number of 'cooties,' for at this time we were all peppered with the pests. On quiet evenings our orchestra would liven things up with many of the old favorite tunes.

"It was while we were here that we had our first casualty. Private Keefe was injured by a fragment of a shell while acting as a litter bearer to the line.

"One thing caused us little worry now and that was enemy planes. We were too far forward for rear area bombing and, anyway, the majority of the nights were cloudy and rainy. Mud was ankle deep. But during the day we saw plenty of aerial activity and many interesting air battles.

"Not a day passed during our stay but what shells dropped all about us; but luckily, none came near enough to do any damage.

"On the 19th our division was relieved and was moved back into support and two days later we also went back to a location on the road between Very and Avocourt.

"October 21 dawned wet, foggy, grey, and dismal. Our division had been relieved and our company had received orders to move toward the rear. After a fifteen kilometer journey over the dirtiest, muddiest, roads imaginable, we suddenly broke upon the wilds of Boise de Chappy and down into the bottom of what we immediately termed 'Muddy Hollow.' No name was ever more adequately chosen. It sure was a hollow and it sure was muddy. Gobs and oodles of it.

"Rumor had it that we were to go away back and enjoy a 60 or 90 day rest period. But, as oft before, we were doomed to disappointment! We were told that our division was a



MAJ. JOHNSTON MARCHED AT THE HEAD OF THE COMPANY HE WENT AWAY WITH

As to whether this event was idolized or not may be gathered from the expression on the face of the "kid" in the front row. The thousands on the walks cheered wildly.



THE LAST MARCH OF THE 127th AMBULANCE COMPANY

Along Washington avenue the men paraded into the city, the last march they were to make as a unit, after this long, glorious and hard working months they experienced in Europe.

fighting unit, and that our rest would come only when the war was finished.

"So there was nothing to do but make the best of it. Immediately we started in to make ourselves at home. Pup tents were pitched and each man tried to make himself as comfortable as possible. As usual, the first night found Fritz above us, kicking out his tail gate. The visit lasted only a few minutes, during which Roy Schnetz and 'Skeeter' Bowman were awakened out of a sound sleep, but when they jumped into a shell hole filled with water, they were soon wide awake.

"On Thursday morning, November 7th, we were up at 5:30, taking down our pup tents, rolling our packs, and preparing for another move. Breakfast was served at 6:30 and by 7:30 we were bidding Muddy Hollow our last fond farewell. The pages of our memory books are full of many happy events that befell us during our seventeen day sojourn here, and it was therefore with a pang of regret that we now left behind us the ease and comfort of our temporary 'homes' and moved forward to Romagne.

"Our stay at Romagne was a short, but memorable one. Rumors were flying 'thick and fast.' Everybody had a different story to report. The very atmosphere was permeated with a dynamic, mysterious uncertainty that caught and held us all. We all felt that the end was near; but how, and when, and under what conditions hostilities would cease, were the questions and problems for which various and conflicting solutions were suggested, and in the discussion of which we were all engaged. Momentous events were transpiring in the history of the world, and the news of most of them reached us only through the most devious channels. We didn't know whether to believe the rumors or not. Hope, fear, belief, and doubt were the emotions that swept us from the very pinnacle of joy to the very depth of despair. Papers reached us only once a week and then they were generally a week old. But the news they did bring to us was most cheerful and promising. Turkey had surrendered to the British; the Bulgarians had met disastrous defeat at the hands of the Siberians and French; 500,000 Austrians had been captured; and Austria and Hungary had been forced to surrender to Italy. One calamity followed another and a very avalanche of disaster was sweeping the allied enemies to destruction. A revolution had broken loose in Germany, the Kaiser had abdicated, the soldiers refused to fight any longer. The dawn of a better day was breaking and the darkness

of fear and despair was quickly giving way to the brightness of new hope and courage.

"We felt all this. It was in the air. It somehow fastened itself in one's mind and heart and just naturally couldn't and wouldn't be shaken off. Somehow, somehow, something was going to happen and that something was going to be 'grand and glorious.' But at that we weren't prepared for what took place the first evening of our stay in Romagne. It came so suddenly, and broke upon the darkness of the silent night with such unexpectedness and force that it swept us right off our feet and carried us on the crest of a dangerous pre-peace celebration. It was 6:30 on the evening of November 7th when the first inkling of what was soon to happen, reached us. Out of the north it came. From the front of the far flying battle line it reached us faintly, at first like the rush of many waters nearer it came till it swept over us like a torrent and caught us in the ebb of its irresistible flow. We had to join in; we couldn't withstand the infection of the moment. Lights were lit, flares and rockets were sent up, and huge bonfires sprang from the surrounding hill sides as though set off by some magic wand. Ambulances, trucks, motorcycles, and limousines passed by with glaring head lights, full aflame. The tooting of horns, the blowing of whistles, and firing of rifles all broke upon the silence of the night. A very bedlam had broken loose and the word 'Peace' was on everybody's lips. The celebration lasted only about one hour and was as abruptly ended as it had been mysteriously started. We can thank God that it was a wet, foggy night and that flares and lights were unable to penetrate through the dense atmospheric condition to any great extent, for had it been a clear, cloudless night we might be writing a different story now.

"The following morning we found out that the previous night's celebration had not been without its cause. A German Peace delegation had crossed the French line at Hauchory and was in conference with Marshall Foch. This was the beginning of the end.

"November 11th, the day that was to mean so much in our lives, came like any other day. We awoke after a sleep, uninterrupted by Boche bombers, and set about performing our various duties. This was supposed to be the 'great day,' the day for which we had risked all. Our imaginations were dead, and our hopes and inclinations to believe in rumors were exhausted. In a great story or play this would have been a dramatic scene with everyone realizing the full significance of the occa-



Photos by John Hood

RACINE'S GREATEST CELEBRATION, "FAKE" ARMISTICE DAY NOVEMBER 7, 1918

Mr. Hood's pictures show the crowds that started gathering in the streets when the "news" first was heard. Marchers with flags, auto trucks, automobile parties and bands of children are shown pouring down State street toward the center of the city to swell the howling mobs in the streets. The lower views (right) show Monument Square as impromptu parades were forming. These continued until night, growing every moment as the day progressed.

sion. But this was not a play; it was real—too real. The absence of enthusiasm and cheering was uncanny, for we had long expected that when the war came to an end the greatest celebration would be at the front. But the shock was too great. So many things had happened in so short a time that we were bewildered. Men scarcely spoke. All went about their duties like men dumfounded by some supernatural event. By noon we knew that it was all over but the same silence hung over everyone, for men found their physical powers too inadequate to express and manifest the wonderful emotions which they felt in their hearts and souls. Thus was this memorable day spent, each man living to himself, with vivid thoughts of home and the future occupying his mind to the exclusion of all else.

"On the 12th we were shaken from our apparent stupor by orders to proceed to Liny Devant Dun. The machines had come in the night before after evacuating the last wounded to the rear, so we had plenty of transportation.

"We left Romagne at noon and passed over the remainder of the territory which had been the scene of that now famous battle, the Meuse-Argonne. The first town on our route was Bantheville where our division had been relieved after 21 days of fighting in October. Passing by this town we went through Dulcon, Dun sur Meuse, and finally to Liny.

"Our purpose in coming to Liny was to operate a large delousing plant which the Germans had built. The town was partly destroyed, being one of the last towns reached in our advance before the armistice. However, this plant showed very little signs of the bombardment and we found it in a fairly good condition. The Germans did not have time to destroy it, but they did leave the rooms in a filthy condition. The whole company set to work and in two hours we had the place looking like a modern auditorium.

"As now we had passed from the sphere of active warfare to the operation of a plant, we believe that this unique experience, our first post bellum activity, deserves a brief description.

"The delouser was a frame building about 150 feet long and about 50 feet wide. In front was a large porch, in the center of which was the main entrance. On either side of this entrance was a large dressing room with benches for the men to sit on and a large stove to make them comfortable. Behind these rooms was one large room, the entire width of the building. Here were the ovens in which the

clothes were placed to be steamed. On either side of the ovens were counters where towels and soap were issued as the men passed to the rear where there was another large room containing showers.

"In fact, each side of the building was the same, complete in itself; and each was supposed to be worked by a separate crew. First the dressing room, then the ovens, then the showers, after which the men returned by the same way; turned in their soap and wet towels; got their clothing; and entered the dressing room.

"In the basement were four large furnaces, one for each oven and two for the hot water in the showers.

"Theoretically this was a fine plant but when we came to work it the bubble burst. First the coil in one furnace sprang a leak, and, when that was repaired, another burst. The flues of the ovens did not work well and we had to give up the idea of delousing the clothes. We centered all our attention on the shower baths and from then on, till we left, we bathed on the average of four or five hundred men per day. We had one regiment of infantry and one machine gun brigade to clean up. The rest of the division was distributed among five other bath houses in the vicinity.

"The work at Liny was not the only interesting part of our stay. For many months we had lived in anything we could find, which was usually an old barn, a dugout, a rock pile, or a mud hole. Here we were to live in class, not as we should have at home; but, nevertheless, fine as compared to what we had been accustomed. Most of the houses near the plant had at least survived the bombardment. Of course they had suffered the neglect of four years of war during the German occupation, but each had a roof and a stove. There were quite a few iron beds in the bathhouse and hospital and there were few of us who didn't appropriate one of these. If there was a billet without a stove already in it, we soon supplied the want; for each machine carried a stove along for emergency. This wouldn't be considered the best military form in a 'best seller,' but it was considered good soldiering around our neck of the woods. For many times we had to sleep in a hole and our stoves always came in handy. The town was searched for every kind of furniture, kettles, wash pans, tubs, and pails; and after the first night we were living fine. We could also have lights now as there would be no more danger. Hence we did not have to go to bed at sunset but could sit up and read, write, and play cards.



QUOTA FOR JACKSON BARRACKS OCTOBER 22, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Frank Jadny, Winfield W. Fleiter, Goodbank Levenson, Harry P. Riek, Arthur Sheatz, Hatcher McCallum, Roy Hoffert, Moses Torselman, Charles Hauner, Frank C. Gevers, Sumner G. Ertvedt, Frank O'Laughlin, Ray C. Nelson, M. Rankenbach, S. R. Dibble, K. Herling, W. J. Cox, A. A. Vandemert, Jr.



QUOTA WHICH LEFT RACINE JULY 24, 1918 FROM BOARD NO. 2

There were listed for entrainment the following:—Benjamin Franklin Hoffman, Wesley Borzack, Elmer W. Roberts, Joseph Hilgers, Wincenty Leszkewicz, Alex Marcirowaki, John W. Larson, Charles F. Frederick, Leo Herman Flynn, John Louis Sleser, Carl Pfreger, Knute G. Anderson, John Chikadance, Harry O. Johnson, August J. Grapentin, James F. Middleton, George Wholnet, Bakkear Bokshollan, Rapan Mannedlan, Anton J. Pithur.

"History is never complete without a word about old Dame Rumor. There were only three rumors afloat at this time. The most important was that we were to delouse our division only and then go back to the states. Next in line came the cruel rumor that we had to operate this delouser for the whole first Army, which meant a steady job. Last, but not least, we were one of the honored divisions to be chosen for the Army of Occupation. No one believed this first rumor; we hated to think of the second; but somehow all felt that they could tolerate the third.

"It was while we were here that the men seemed to realize after all that the war was over. The Fifth Division, with whom we fought on the last day, came and camped on the hills near us. Each man had an individual bonfire; and, as there were thousands of them, it looked on those dark nights as if some constellation had fallen from heaven in all its glory. Everyone was shooting up their spare flares, star shells, and rockets; and it was more beautiful than any 4th of July we have ever seen. Now and then a great chaser would go up from one hill, only to be answered by men on another. Everyone was happy beyond description.

"While here we received the daily papers, the things we always longed for and seldom received, and read to our satisfaction of the Armistice terms.

"On November 15th, we were told that our work here was finished and that we should prepare to hike to the Rhine, only about 150 miles.

"We were willing to make the hike for its historical value but, oh, how we hated to leave our happy homes here. However, we were still in the army and orders were orders; so we made the best of it. We received orders to be ready to move on the 17th. Before going, we received the famous Barred Red Arrow as our divisional insignia.

"We went to bed early on the 16th so as to get rested up well before starting on our long hike. On the 17th we were up bright and early with packs all rolled for hiking, but to our pleasant surprise we learned that we were to ride in our machines. The morning was spent in policing up the grounds as usual and after dinner we assembled, ready to go.

"After a wait from 2:30 P. M. until 4:30, we finally started on our way.

"On Nov. 21 we were in Belgium, but had it not been for the maps, the flags, and the people along the way, we should not have known the difference. Along the road were German guns and trucks that had been turned over to

the Allies. At every stop we would get out and examine the cause of so many months of worry for us. As we passed through towns, all the people were celebrating and Allied flags flew from every house. At dark we found ourselves in a town called Strassens, just over the border of Luxemburg. Here we were told to stop for the night. After a little difficulty, we found some barns that were none too clean, for our sleeping quarters. An hour later the cooks had a meal ready for us, stew and coffee. After this hearty repast, we found ourselves with nothing to do but visit a cafe or go to bed.

"We were up at six, with our packs all made and waiting for breakfast. After breakfast we piled into our trucks, and, after a short ride over a very pretty country, we arrived at Walferdange. Much to our surprise, we found it to be a good sized town where we were to stay a week or so.

"Thanksgiving day found us still in Walferdange. Thanksgiving dinner consisted of steaks, potatoes, gravy, tomatoes, bread and butter, and pumpkin pie. Considering the ration difficulty, we declared it a regular meal and did justice to it.

"Passes were issued for a visit to the city of Luxemburg. German souvenirs were in demand and the Luxemburg merchants did a wonderful business. If one had the necessary marks, he could procure a regular meal in the Luxemburg hotels and restaurants. Chocolate was the scarce article, a small piece selling for the sum of 18 Francs. So one had to be pretty well 'heeled' if he desired to satisfy his sweet tooth.

"On Dec. 13th we crossed the Rhine and reached the town of Urmitz on the west bank of the river.

"At 2 A. M. on December 14, we arrived at the town of Weis and were told that this was where we were to stay. We parked our cars and were shown to our billets which we found to be the regular issue of barns and into which 30 or 40 men were crowded.

"Of the five days that we spent in this place, nothing unusual happened. It was the same thing over—setting up exercises and hikes.

"On Thursday, December 19, we were told to pack up and be ready to move at 2 P. M.

"At the appointed hour we were all set and piled our packs into the trucks and started on our three kilometer hike to Sayn, which was to be our destination for some time.

"We were all settled by the 22nd, when we received orders to send a number of men out on detached service. The wagoners were sent out with the machines to operate with the



Photos by Wright and Others

BATTERY C FROM RACINE TO WACO

At the top is "C" marching to the train on July 2, 1917, below is a demonstration of cleanliness, then the train that took "C" to Waco. The next two show the camp at MacArthur (Waco); two "hike" picture are at top, right, and below can be seen the rookie artillerymen doing a little shoveling near camp. At bottom is a group with heads clipped to represent billiard balls. The small views at the top are of Veauxhalles, France (at the left) and a regimental football game at Waco, Texas.

hospitals. Many were sent to various infantry outfits in order to transport any sick who had to be taken to a hospital. Thirty men were sent to Rengensdorf to work with Field Hospital 127. Later the Y. M. C. A. asked for drivers and men to work in the theatre and then the Red Cross wanted a few; so by the time all the details were out, we hardly had enough men left to make a respectable platoon. Consequently, we had no drill, much to the satisfaction of those who were left. However, those who remained had a good deal of K. P. and guard duty.

"Next to one of the billets was a bathroom with a number of good showers. The Germans kept the furnaces hot all the time so we could bathe most any time of the day.

"It seemed that, for once in all our experience, we had everything in the town to make us happy, or at least comfortable.

"There was a good theatre, run by the Y. M. C. A. Divisional headquarters of the 'Y' located here and in addition a branch of the Red Cross. The 'Y' also had a canteen where we could buy most anything we wanted. It had been a long time since we had been able to get chocolate and cookies and we were mighty glad to get them.

"There were plenty of women glad to do our washing for a few marks so we were relieved of that piece of disagreeable work.

"Not long after we were there, Divisional Headquarters sent out circulars asking that each unit furnish some kind of a show to be run on a divisional circuit. The various units were scattered around in many towns. Thus, besides making life easier for the men, the show troupes would have a chance to travel around and see the different towns. All players were taken off details and had nothing else to do but practice and show. All together there were about 15 different shows traveling around and showing at different towns once or twice each week.

"The 107th Sanitary Train put out a good minstrel show. As our company had a jazz band as well as a goodly number of singers and dancers, we made up the greater part of the show and it took well wherever it went. So each day or so after their duties were over, the men could look forward to seeing a fairly good show and having some good laughs. After all the shows of our division had covered the circuit, we exchanged with the Second Division on our right. Their shows lasted nearly up to the time we left Sayn.

"Saturday, April 19, 1919, was a memorable day, for we were told to pack up and start for

home. It was hard to realize that at last we were to return to the United States, and no one would really admit believing it until we were aboard the battleship Virginia at Brest.

"The fourteen days spent at Brest seemed to us, in contrast to what they might have been and should have been, about the most disagreeable of our army experience. At no other place did we see American soldiers given such discourteous treatment as at Camp Pantan-azen.

"Everything possible was done to make our enforced stay a hard and strenuous one. When we left Sayn it had been reported that no longer than four days were to be spent in the rest camp at Brest. Well, once more, as usual, we established another record. Again we were the 'goats' and fourteen long, weary, nerve-racking, laborious days we ground and slaved in that camp of physical, mental, and spiritual torture. We were on detail all the time, day and night. And when it wasn't that it was inspection, or bath, or some other such bluff that some of these camp 'looies' pulled off on us. Oh, they sure had us jumping at a lively rate, and we'll never forget the time we had there. We did everything from mixing cement to building duck-walks, and the last day they had us hauling high, heavy sticks of cord wood and laying railroad tracks. Oh, yes, it was a rest camp all right, but our fingers fairly itched to lay hands on the pest who invented that name.

"But the grand and glorious day finally came; and Wednesday, May 7th, found us once more on the move. We were up at 4 a. m., rolled our packs, and made ready to leave. Had our last breakfast in the old kitchen, No. 14, at 5:30. Put finishing touches to our respective tents, and by 7:20 we lined up per the passenger list, and bade our final silent adieu to the place that had housed us for the past two weeks.

"The packs were heavy, the way they chose was the longest, and before we reached Brest we were a tired, worn out bunch. Oh, boy! That hike was a terror, and the one thing that kept us keyed up was the knowledge that at last we were 'homeward bound.' At the pier everything worked like clock-work and once more the Red Cross was on the job, handing out the goods. The 33rd Division band played us a number of farewell pieces, and the last one we heard as we left the harbor in our ship was the grand old piece, 'Homeward Bound.' A 2nd 'Loonie' jammed us in that little ship till he nearly squeezed the life out of us. But we stood for it all without a murmur. We were



RACINE DEVICE THAT HELPED THE BOYS KEEP CLEAN

Portable field laundry, used by the A. E. F. that was pulled around France by a Case tractor and furnished with power for washing by the same Racine machine. This was snapped at Is-sur-Tille by Lt. H. J. Sanders.

.....



RACINE TRACTOR NOW USED BY THE NEAR EAST FARMERS

The picture shows American women instructing Asiatics in the operation of a Case tractor which was one of hundreds sent to Asia Minor to aid in reconstruction work.

taking no chances. Naturally we thought a lot, but 'mum' was the word and silence reigned supreme. In fact the whole trip from the Pantanazen Camp to the pier was a silent, noiseless, songless one. We were ordered to refrain from talking while on the march; and, needless to say, we followed instructions. This also made our hike seem longer and more strenuous, because there's nothing like a song to cheer a fellow up on a long, hard march. It was about 10:45 when we left land and walked the first gang-plank into the small vessel that was to transport us to the battleship Virginia. At 11:30 we walked the plank up the big fighting sea-dog."

The ambulance company landed at Newport News May 20, and after four pleasant days at Camp Morrison, the boys entrained on a regular American train with seats and berths and windows for Camp Grant, Ill., to be mustered out. This ceremony was completed on May 29, and then thirty-five automobiles provided by Racine Commercial club members brought the boys back to their home town. It was a beautiful day, and the ride was most enjoyable. At its conclusion, Ambulance company 127 formed ranks for the last time on Washington avenue, and under command of Major Johnston, marched down to the center

of town between lines of cheering people and were dismissed in the court of honor on Third street. It was a happy and fitting conclusion of two years of service during the greatest of all wars.

The personnel of the Ambulance company underwent numerous changes during its service. A dozen men were transferred from its ranks shortly after its arrival at Camp Douglas, owing to an order altering the size of various medical units. A large proportion of the members, however, remained on its rolls to the time of mustering out. Sergeant James P. Hawley was lost when the Transport Tuscania was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland early in 1918. Private "Jack" Clancy, a lovable lad not yet out of his 'teens, died at a hospital near Chaumont, France, Sept. 23, 1918, of pneumonia, after he had undergone two months of service at the front. The company lost no men killed in action. Paul Hecht and Andy Lang succumbed to illness shortly after reaching France.

Following is the muster roll of the unit just before it left Racine for Camp Douglas in July, 1917:

Captain—William W. Johnston.

1st Lieut.—William J. Hanley.

1st Lieut.—William F. Salbreiter.

SERGEANTS

Stoffel, Arthur F. J.
Reis, William
Barnes, Geo. K.
Schulte, Robert M.

CORPORALS

Hawley, James P.
Nelson, Emil
Zohm, Richard H.

COOKS

Reis, Frank
Mrotek, Gust F.
Marck, Joseph A.

PRIVATES 1st CLASS

Fuller, Russell A.
Guilbert, Gordon M.
Lange, Carroll E.
Van Bree, Harold R.
Williams, Glenn

PRIVATES

Anderson, Frank E.
Archambault, Adelbert A.
Baldwin, Harold C.
Bax, Lambert
Behrens, Bernard C.
Bowman, Herbert J.
Brown, Herbert E.
Christensen, Arthur C.
Christensen, Andrew M.
Christensen, Herman
Clancy, John P. P.
Cillotta, Frank
Connolly, Robert
Coutu, H. J. Walter
Crook, Lester L.
Daceno, Jack
Deschler, Howard
DeVroy, Anthony J.
DeVroy, Rueben J.

Doonan, Frank P.
Durstling, William A.
Dowling, James A.
Dyer, William E.
Ellingsen, Adolph
Elingaen, Sigwall
Elsen, Albert J.
Engman, Edward C.
Evers, Henry A., Jr.
Evers, John R.
Fulck, Victor
Fridle, James C.
Gavahan, Lawrence
George, Harry
Gfroerer, Herbert H.
Godske, Carlyle E.
Gothe, Walter
Graves, Jay Harold
Greene, Guy M.
Greenman, Sterling W.
Hall, Willard C., Jr.
Hammiller, John
Hansen, Hans C.
Hansen, Leo
Harris, Thomas R.
Hart, Eugene C.
Heidenreich, Anthony P.
Helgeson, Harry C.
Hill, Ben L.
Hill, Edward L.
Hush, William H.
Hone, Felix, Jr.
Hecht, Paul
Jacobsen, John
Jacobsen, Nels E.
James, Hiram
James, John, Jr.
Jensen, Albert T.
Jensen, Martin
Jensen, Thorwald M.
Jorgensen, John
Johnson, Kiner S.

Junkham, Oscar J.
Kaentner, Clarence
Kasten, Homer
Kinsler, John W.
Klippel, Connie B.
Knoedler, Harold W.
Kopecky, Paul
Koprowski, Paul P.
Kulbacky, Peter
Kumisco, Konstant
Kuypers, Geo. E.
LaCrosse, Arthur H.
Lange, Andy M.
Larsen, Chris.
Liegler, Fred Dewey
Llada, Raimundo
Lui, Arthur
Marsch, Peter
May, William
McElroy, Donald
McNabb, Walter
McPherson, H. Alexander
Menefeldowski, Edward A.
Metten, Louis M.
Meyer, Edwin D.
Michel, John
Mitchell, Dean
Moe, Arthur
Mullen, Lawrence M.
Murphy, Edward C.
Murphy, Jerome E.
Murphy, Raymond F.
Musil, William
Nelson, Chester A.
Nelson, Christ K.
Nelson, Louis P.
Nelson, Louis S.
Nebler, Edwin M.
Novaicky, Gabriel
Oberg, George
Olson, Axel
Peil, Joseph W.

Petersen, J. Arthur
Peterson, Peter
Piazza, Tony
Pierce, Louis F.
Pitsch, Louis J.
Plummer, William N.
Poplowski, Stanley E.
Fralles, Otto A.
Quella, Aloy B.
Rice, Joe H.
Rokkei, Charley J.
Rowley, Burton
Schmidt, Richard F.
Scholey, Fred A.
Schnetz, Roy J.
Schuit, Nick
Shevel, Lawrence J.
Slammon, John J.
Smollen, Martin T.
Snyder, Henry D.
Stagwillo, Ray
Stankus, Gus
Stewart, Lonie C.
Sugden, Charles B.
Tarr, Willis W.
Theten, Louis H.
Thompson, Bruno
Urban, Alvin P.
Voss, Aloy H.
Walley, William C.
Weber, Leo M.
White, Wallace
Wittey, Albert J.
Zarzecki, Joseph
Zirbes, Allie M.
Larsen, Nels A.
Westrich, Frank L.
Follanabee, Earl D.
Simpson, Edward G.
Krebs, Lucas T.
Weber, Edward E.
Loehr, Edward G.

CHAPTER XXV

FACTS REGARDING VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE ARMY

RACINE county men were in almost every division of the American army in France. Some became members of their organizations intentionally through enlistment; some were in smaller units assigned to certain divisions; some were members of draft contingents sent to cantonments where divisional organizations were being completed, and still others were "casuals" or members of replacement detachments sent to France to replace casualties.

In addition to these combat divisions, there were numerous other military organizations necessary to the operations of the army in the field. The most important of these was the Service of Supply, which extended from the ports of embarkation in America to the end of the railroads directly behind the zone of the advance, or "the front." In the Service of Supply (or "S. O. S.," as it was universally known) were scores of subsidiary organizations, such as factories, repair shops, mills, railroad systems, warehouses, docks, labor battalions, motor truck trains, arsenals, clerical departments, a bureau to mark and care for soldiers' graves, a secret service section, chemical research department, salvage plants, tailor shops, butchering plants, remount depots, international courier force, army post offices, training centers, replacement camps, civilian mechanics, prison camps and dozens of other institutions required to supply the army in the field quickly and efficiently with everything needed, from men to harness, from shoes to jam, from aeroplanes to bullets. Inasmuch as every organization in the field asks constantly for every article which it thinks might make it more comfortable and useful, the problems of transportation and priority of demand were neither small nor easy of solution.

Every requisition for material of any sort had to be foreseen and provision made to meet it. As most of it came from America and cargo space was very limited, it is not hard

to see why the successful functioning of the S. O. S. was one of the most remarkable features of the work of the A. E. F. As an example, American made automobiles were supplied to the army. The S. O. S. had to figure out which parts were likely to give out first, and have plenty of spare parts on hand. These had to come from the United States and it would not do to use cargo space for too many of them when every cubic foot of room was needed for munitions, food, clothing and other supplies. At first, many of the guesses were pretty wild, but by the end of 1917, the S. O. S. appeared to be using an uncanny foresight in anticipating wants of all sorts.

One of the biggest jobs for the S. O. S. was the transportation of troops in France. Railroad Transportation officers were stationed at all railroad junction points and important centers to direct troop trains and arrange for the care of men and horses en route. As a freight train could only carry one battery of artillery or three companies of infantry it can be seen that the problem of moving divisions of 28,000 men around was no small undertaking in itself.

The combat divisions of the army in France were forty-two in number. Not all of these reached the lines in time to participate in actual hostilities. Most of them, however, had some experience at least in quiet sectors.

The offensive operations with which the American forces were identified were officially classified as follows:

Ypres-Lys—From Aug. 19 to Nov. 11, 1918. The fighting was done in the vicinity of Ypres, Lille and Armentieres. American divisions engaged were the 27th, 30th, 37th and 91st.

Champagne-Marne—From July 15 to July 18, 1918. Near the Rheims-Paris highway west of Chateau-Thierry. Divisions engaged were the 2nd and 3rd, with the 28th in reserve.

Aisne-Marne—From July 18 to Aug. 6. From the semi-circle through Rheims, Chateau-

Thierry and Soissons, north to the Vesle river. Divisions engaged, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32nd.

Somme—From Amiens and Montdidier north-east between Laon and Cambrai, from Aug. 8 to Nov. 11. Divisions engaged, 27th 30th and part of 33rd.

Oise-Aisne—Aug. 18 to Nov. 11. From Soissons and the line of the Vesle river north-east. Divisions engaged, 28th, 32nd, 77th.

St. Mihiel—From Sept. 12 to Sept. 18. From St. Mihiel east, north-east and north. Divisions engaged, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th, 90th, with the 33rd, 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st in reserve. The objectives were reached before it was necessary to call on the reserve divisions for relief.

Meuse-Argonne—From Sept. 26 to Nov. 11. From a line eastward from Verdun through the Argonne forest, almost straight north to Sedan. At the close of hostilities, the American front line ran from Sedan in a south-easterly direction to a point on the Meuse river north of Verdun, and then south a few miles, then east toward Metz, then south-east to the Swiss border, through Alsace-Lorraine.

In addition to the divisions named, the War department records show that some time was spent in quiet sectors by the 92nd, 6th, 81st, 88th and some units of the 41st, 83rd, 85th, 7th, 8th and 76th. Those listed as not having reached any portion of the front but which were training for battle in France, were the 40th, 39th, 87th, 86th, 84th, 34th, 38th and 31st.

Statistics relative to the number of days spent in battle by each division, and published on another page, are intended to refer to divisional organizations as a whole. Some regiments saw more actual service than others. Artillery regiments generally stayed in the lines continuously, supporting new divisions when their own infantry was relieved temporarily. No field artillery is known to have received more than a total of ten days' rest from the time they first entered the zone of the advance until the end of the war, excepting as they might have to leave the lines to transfer from one sector to another. They could stand it, as their living conditions were not as nerve-racking as those under which infantry existed during an offensive.

The army divisions bearing numbers from 1 to 15 were nominally Regular Army organizations. Those numbered from 25 to 50 were National Guard divisions. Those numbered above 50 were made up of drafted men. In the National Guard and National army divisions,

the infantry regiments were numbered consecutively in accordance with their divisional affiliations and as there were four infantry regiments to a division it is possible to tell what division a regiment belonged by dividing its numerical designation by 4. If the answer contains a fraction, take the next largest whole number. Thus, to determine what division the 339th Infantry belonged to, divide by 4, which gives 84¾. Taking the next larger whole number, you have 85, the number of the division to which the regiment belonged. This rule does not apply to Regular Army regiments, as many of them were known by their old designations.

The two overseas divisions which contained the largest number of Racine county men were the 32nd and the 85th, the first a National Guard and the other a National Army unit.

The Thirty-second division, composed of Michigan and Wisconsin men, went overseas in January, February and March, 1918. After two months of intensive training it took its place in the lines in Alsace in June and remained there until the Aisne-Marne offensive began. As its field of activities were across the German frontier as established in 1871, it was the first American division to fight on German soil. Late in July it was sent to the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry to join in the offensive operations, and won high praise for its work in that bloody affair.

On the night of July 29-30 the 64th infantry brigade relieved the 3d U. S. division on the Ourcq in the vicinity of Rencheres. The 3d had been fighting continuously since the German offensive started two weeks before and it was up to the 32d to overcome strong German resistance in the Bois de Grimpettes.

Just three and a half hours after the sector had been taken over troops of the 127th infantry followed a rolling barrage and went over the top into the wood. They pushed through until they were stopped by machine gun fire from the right flank, but they gained the edge of the Cierges wood and established themselves there.

Just before midnight the enemy delivered a counter attack, but in a fierce bayonet combat the Americans won. Heavy shelling followed, but during the night the 63d infantry brigade relieved the 28th division on the right, and on the morning of July 31 the two brigades of the 32d, side by side, attacked to capture the village of Cierges and Hill 212.

After a brief artillery preparation, the advance was made under the protection of a barrage. On the left the 63d infantry brigade



Photos by Leonard-Billings-Pavek

Top Row—Gustav C. Peters, Chas. Plocek, Earl Ray, Carl James, George Noe, H. W. Lewis.
 Second—Holger Larsen, Carl Schulte, Wm. Fred Mau, Michael Welch, Walter Draeger, A. Brown.
 Third—Robt. Jorgenson, Harry P. Newell, George Bridgman, John Nyberg, Harry Heneman, Wm. D. Brown.
 Fourth—John B. Gilday, Herbert E. Brown, Carl Zager, Stephen S. Brown, Wm. T. Droyen, Viggo Helling.
 Bottom—Julius Pavek, Earl Shepston, Byron A. Gere, Philo E. Harpster, Louis Kraft, E. A. Rediger.

promptly reached its objective, Hill 212, and on the right the 127th infantry took and passed beyond the village of Cierges, where it was held up by a heavy fire from Bellevue farm, a strong center of resistance.

This position could not be taken by a frontal attack, but the right flank of the 64th brigade succeeded in filtrating through as far as Hill 230. This was a fire swept salient in a short time, as French troops on the right could not advance to straighten the front. A withdrawal was effected from the hill and a position was taken up on the reverse slope between Cierges and Bellevue farm.

The line of the Ourcq had not been broken, but it was badly battered, and Maj. Gen. Haan decided to attack along his entire front on the morning of Aug. 1. That attack captured both the Bois de la Planchette and Hill 230, maneuvered the boche out of Bellevue farm, and gave the division the key to the entire enemy line north of the Ourcq.

When Hill 230 fell the Germans were forced to retreat, and during that night information was obtained showing they pushed their retirement with great rapidity. Therefore the commander of the 6th French army ordered a consolidated advance for the following morning—Aug. 2.

Progress was rapid. Early in the day the 32d reached its objective on a line south of Chamery, but the pursuit was pressed energetically onward to north of the village of Dravegny. This was reached at nightfall after an advance of approximately six kilometers.

The pursuit was resumed the following morning, and at the end of the day the Michigan-Wisconsin men had gone another seven kilometers to the hills overlooking the valley of the Vesle. Continuous streams of artillery and machine gun fire were poured in by the Germans from the heights north of the river, but at midnight came orders to advance to the river and provide means for crossing it.

The 63d infantry brigade attacked the railroad yards on their front and in spite of the heaviest resistance took them in the late afternoon, and succeeded in getting a few small patrols across the river during the night, but were unable to maintain them there and they were withdrawn.

At 3 p. m. the 127th moved out from St. Gillies toward Fismes. During the attack it was badly cut up and late in the day Col. Langdon organized a provisional battalion out of what was left of his regiment and sent it forward to storm the town. After a desperate assault the battalion succeeded, about night-

fall, in passing through the city and establishing itself on the south bank of the river.

In the morning, Aug. 5, these troops mopped up the west half of the town and attempted to cross the river. That night the 3d battalion of the 128th—the only strong battalion left in the brigade—came up as reinforcements, and on the morning of Aug. 6 relieved the 127th. This battalion continued to mop up Fismes. In the eastern part of the town German and American patrols fought throughout the day, but by nightfall the Americans completely occupied the town.

During the night the 28th division took over the sector from the 32d and relieved the 128th in Fismes the morning of August 7th. The 32nd division artillery remained at the front for two weeks more, however.

In the seven days of fighting the Michigan-Wisconsin troops had gained nineteen kilometers, had broken through the strong German line on the Ourcq, had stormed, taken, and held the city of Fismes, and had completely occupied the south bank of the Vesle.

The Thirty-second division next saw heavy action on the Oise-Aisne front as a part of the Tenth French army under Gen. Mangin.

On the night of Aug. 27 it relieved the 127th French division and at once received orders to attack in liaison with the French.

The 63d infantry brigade in the front line promptly gained its objective, the railroad tracks west of Juvigny, lying facing the enemy on high, open ground on the slope of a hill containing little cover except shell holes, where the men were subjected to steady artillery and machine gun fire.

Shortly after noon the enemy delivered a counter attack, but it was stopped by artillery and machine gun fire, and orders were issued by Gen. Mangin for a general attack at 5:25 the following morning—Aug. 29.

The enemy machine gun strength was so great that the artillery preparation failed to silence them, and the barrage did not keep them from operating as the infantry advanced. The 125th infantry made a slight advance and captured a few prisoners on the left. On the right the 126th in isolated groups crossed the jumping off line and penetrated deeply into the woods, but it was impossible to bring the whole line up. No real advance was made, and this was true of the entire army. Casualties were severe.

The front line was thinned out, but the position was not favorable. Arrangements were made to improve it by taking the woods southwest of Juvigny, but corps orders directed that



Photos by Leonard-Billings

Top Row—C. O. Driver, John Ronsholdt, C. Marquette, L. F. Harter, E. Zlevors, Howard Layton, Walter G. Williams.
 Second—Elmer C. Peterson, Z. Plotrowski, A. J. Krueger, Stephen Gurski, F. A. Schultz, E. G. Simpson, J. V. Hood.
 Third—J. H. Heudens, S. G. Hultberg, Harry Augustine, O. C. Lange, E. O. Jones, H. L. Gebhardt, Frank Sheffield.
 Fourth—James Ble, John Halvorsen, Orrin Layton, Harold Homl, J. A. Carpenter, A. E. Poulson, Alfred Ball.
 Fifth—Wm. Gulbrandsen, E. Larsen, Aage Larsen, A. J. Sorenson, Axel Olsen, M. J. Bohn, Jesse Bowman.
 Bottom—Kenneth Nelson, Louis Ruffalo, Ray W. Jones, E. J. DeMars, Allen Pederson, Julius Strauss, Wm. Frey.

it be withheld in view of a general attack to be made the next morning. But that attack was not ordered. Instead the Wisconsin-Michigan men lay exposed on the hillside until word was received that the 59th French division had penetrated the German line on the right and corps orders directed the 32d to advance in liaison with that organization.

This gave the desired opportunity to attack at Juvigny, and with the 64th brigade in the front line the 32d made its way through a ravine to a position south of the town, partly enveloping it to the east. One battalion of the 128th infantry moved forward west of Juvigny and finally reached a position to the north of the town. In this way it was practically surrounded.

A heavy counter attack failed to check the movement, and troops from the 127th entered it from the southwest and mopped up after considerable bloody fighting. The town was in American hands for some time before enemy shells began to fall in it, doubtless because the enemy did not know it had been captured.

On the following morning—Aug. 31—the front line of the 32d was considerably in advance of the divisions on its right and left, and from this position it led a general attack at 4 a. m., following artillery preparation that had begun at midnight. Arrangement of a triple barrage across the broken front was difficult, but it was accomplished successfully and progress across the whole front continued until the division reached the Terney Sorney-Bethancourt road.

On the extreme right of the sector, however, in ravines and sheltered places, machine gun nests held up the division on the right of the 32d and some of its own forces. The general advance stopped and infiltration was used to capture machine gun nests and other strong points on the right. But the time was too short. Darkness fell and the position held was reorganized for further operations the next day.

In the morning further attempts were made to improve the positions, and a number of machine gun nests were cleaned out. An effort was made to assist the 59th French division to come up on the right, and this task was under way when orders came for the relief of the 32d by the 1st Moroccan division.

In this operation the Wisconsin-Michigan outfit attacked a strong enemy well supported by artillery and intrenched in highly organized positions in a country naturally lending itself to defense, had again broken through a German key position, had penetrated his line to a

depth of five and one-half kilometers and started an enemy withdrawal, thus paving the way for a forward movement by the whole 10th French army, which ultimately outflanked the German positions on the Vesle and the Chemin des Dames.

On Sept. 5 the 32d division received orders to join the 1st American army, which then was preparing for the big offensive at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne.

Moving to a rest area at Joinville, north of Chaumont, it received replacements and began training them, but the training had not progressed more than eight days when orders came to move forward as a reserve unit. At once it was moved to the Verdun front and assigned as reserve to the 5th army corps.

On Sept. 26 it was directed to occupy as a garrison the original front of this corps, which that morning had gone over the top and attacked the enemy in the Argonne. The two infantry brigades were placed about four kilometers south of what for four years had been No Man's land, and in that position at 6:30 p. m. on Sept. 29 were ordered to proceed at once to the vicinity of Ivory and relieve as far as possible that night the part of the 37th division then in the front line.

One hour after the orders came both brigades were under way. It was a rainy night, and the roads were so bad that nothing but the lightest vehicles could be taken across No Man's land in the darkness. But the infantry marched all night, covering from eleven to eighteen kilometers. The relief was completed the night of Sept. 30, so that on the morning of Oct. 1 the 32d occupied the sector, with a front line, extending east and west about four kilometers, lying half a kilometer south of the village of Cierges.

The position was a bad one, and it had been slightly improved by carrying the front line up beyond the village, when the division was shifted to the left to relieve the 91st.

Improvement of this position by an advance of one kilometer put the 64th brigade almost in front of well placed, well protected enemy machine gun nests in the Bois de la Morine. The brigade made an attempt to take these woods without artillery preparation, but, although some progress was made, it was found necessary to wait for a deep artillery barrage.

Then, with gas and flame troops and a section of tanks, both brigades attacked on the morning of Oct. 5. The Bois de la Morine was overwhelmed and the machine guns wiped out, and the attack was shifted toward the north and the Bois de Chene Sec. There was hand



Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Geo. R. McCourt, D. Dorges, Louis Bergerson, I. Saskowski, Harry DeWilde, G. A. Gatzke, Peter Larson.
 Second—Alex Safake, Frank Francis, Peter Hansen, G. F. Farduti, Arthur Lemke, Peter Kuldacky, Cerebell Peterson.
 Third—Harry Harvey, John James Jr., H. E. Cooper, Wm. Funk, W. G. Zacharias, Joseph Stegner, Melvin E. Hart.
 Fourth—E. M. Balgrin, E. H. Doolin, F. K. Cicero, Alfred H. Sorenson, Louis Williams, Rasmus Sabel, Walter C. Jensen.
 Fifth—A. B. Hoffman, Burton M. Anderson, Art Price, Louis Swenson, W. A. Hart, Ben Sigcin, Clarence Jacobson.
 Bottom—Edw. Krupp, Dominick Pozai, Vested Jansen, Carl C. Jensen, Herman Christensen, Harry O. Johnson.

to hand fighting in these woods, but they also finally were mopped up and the advance proceeded as far as the strong enemy positions on Hill 255 and Hill 269. Two days then were spent in reducing the strong points in the German line.

The division was ordered forward November 5th minus the artillery brigade, which had to be withdrawn because of the heavy casualties to horses. Tractors were borrowed to get the field guns back to a reserve area to be re-equipped. The armistice found the balance of the division still in the lines advancing toward Sedan. It later went into Germany as a part of the army of occupation.

The Eighty-fifth division, which contained several hundred men from Racine county and vicinity, was organized at Camp Custer, Mich. All of the first, second and third draft contingents from the lake shore counties of Wisconsin became part of the division, and most of the Racine county contingent were in the 340th infantry. Company D of that regiment was made up of soldiers from Racine county and Port Washington.

The division was at full strength late in November, 1917, but its training was interfered with by the fact that it began to function as a replacement division almost immediately. A large contingent was sent to the 89th division at Camp Pike in November, and many of these men were in action in France in the St. Mihiel drive in the following September, and later in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Forty-five men from Company D were sent to the Fourth division at Camp Green in December, and these were fighting as early as August, 1918. In April, 1918, Co. D was filled with recruits from Camp Grant and another contingent of Racine men arrived and were assigned to the 337th infantry. Other replacements were sent away, and in June more new men arrived and were given a strenuous two weeks' drill on the field and at the rifle range. On July 15 the division began its movement overseas from Camp Mills. The 340th infantry embarked late in July on the Corinthic, landed at London after a voyage of seventeen days and camped at Romsey for three days. Then it was transported across the channel to Le Havre where it was joined by the 335th infantry. They were sent to a training center at Veaugues, near Bourges and again began to function as a replacement division for organizations in the lines. It was only a skeleton of its former self when ordered to take position in the lines in the Toul sector on Nov. 7. It arrived there too late to see any fight-

ing. The division was filled by replacements in November, and returned to America in April, 1919, a fairly complete organization.

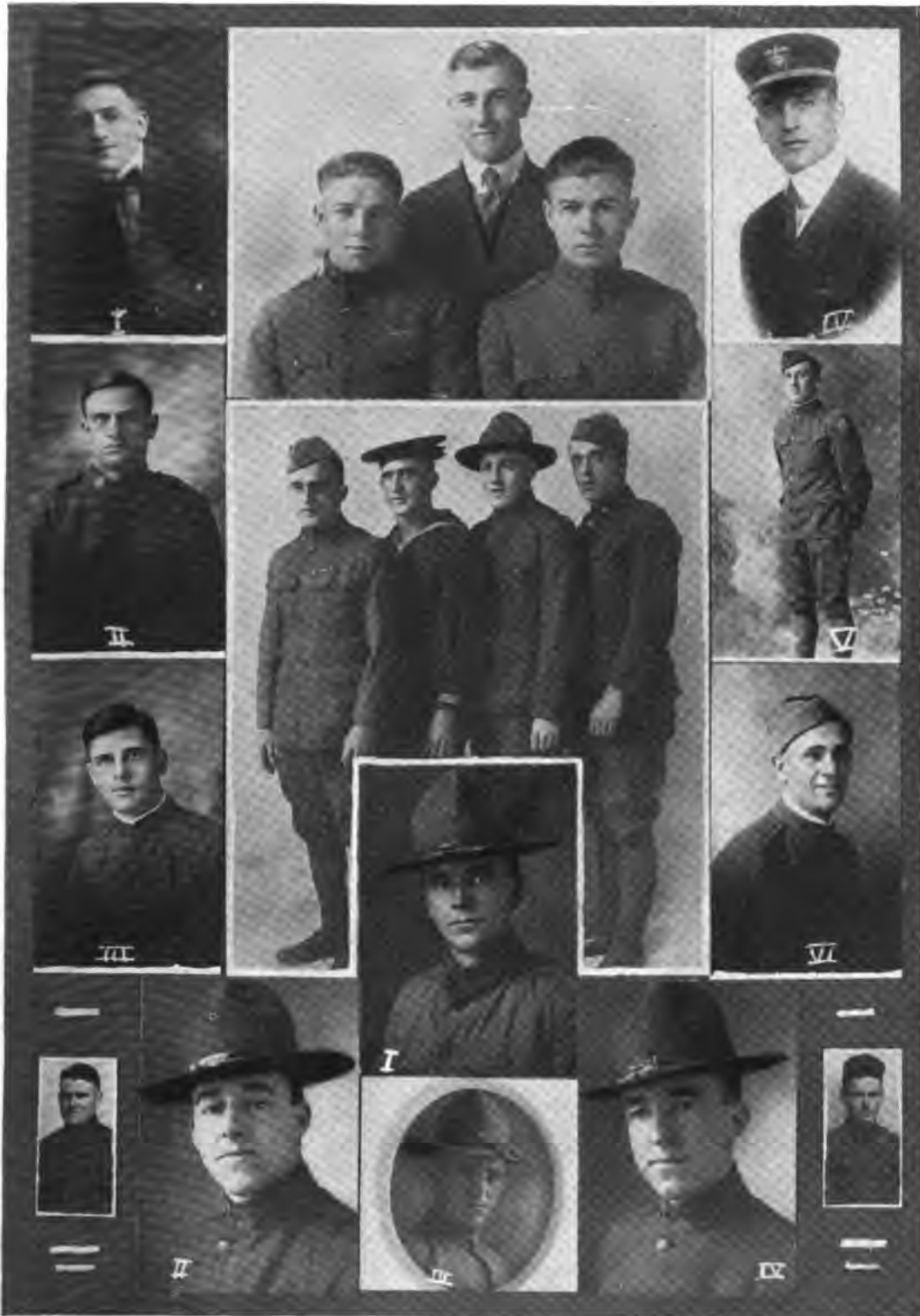
One regiment, the 339th, was detached from the division in England and sent, with the 310th Engineer battalion, to Archangel for service in northern Russia. They were joined there by the 337th Ambulance Company and 337th field hospital unit. The expedition landed in Russia the first week of September, 1918. They found British and French contingents there. They were supposed to guard Allied stores; prevent any German activities on the White sea coast and assist the Russians to combat the revolutionists and reorganize an army for use on the German front.

The supplies were all stolen, burned or lost before the Allied troops arrived. No sign was found of the German White sea expedition. The Russian people didn't seem to have any desire to fight the revolutionists, or Bolsheviks. So the Allies decided they would have to do it themselves.

The Allied lines formed a semi-circle around Archangel, the radius being from 120 to 300 miles. Up to Nov. 11 the lines had been advanced from 20 to 75 miles without there being any change in the general situation. The Arctic winter swooped down upon the land. On Dec. 31 the allies planned an offensive but the "Bolos," as the enemy was nicknamed, beat off the attack and later drove the Americans back several miles by a great superiority in men and artillery, on the Vaga front. There was nothing but guerilla warfare from then to May, when the Americans left for home. Americans lost in 9 months 104 killed, 337 wounded, and 80 died of disease and accident.

There were many hardships connected with the expedition which were unique in American army history but the soldiers there were repaid by the memory of an interesting service well performed.

Semi-official records of all the divisions in the army were prepared before the departure of the troops for home, and a summary of these records is published here. There is also given a description of the shoulder insignia worn by the members of the various divisions. Many interesting stories are back of the selection of these insignia. State traditions, symbolical emblems, conditions in training camps, citations, and numerous other things offered inspiration for them. The insignia were worn on the left arm just below the shoulder, and were intended to facilitate the rapid rallying of troops when scattered on the road, in battle or elsewhere. Soldiers in France became very



BROTHERS WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST CONFLICT

Six boys went from the Corbell family of Burlington. They are the three at the left and three at the right of the upper portion of the picture. At left (I) Oliver S., (II) G. Arthur, (III) Eric T.; at right (IV) George S., (V) Charles D. and (VI) Elmer D. The top center consists of Norbert M., Ralph J. and Raymond M. Zinnen. Below them are Harold, Irving, Ben and Louis Shaw. The four larger pictures at bottom are (I) E. A., (II) Atwood, (III) Charles and (IV) Fred Merrill. Howard O. Manchester is the small picture at left and Russell H. Manchester the small picture at right.

proud of the emblems, as is natural when it is recalled that most Yanks got the idea that their particular division was doing most of the real fighting and that if "the division on the left" had only done its part the war would have been finished in a week. In fact military units were so large, that troops seldom knew or cared what divisions were on the right or left, or what corps or army they belonged to themselves. The division was the largest organization with which they had time to become familiar.

The insignia were usually of brilliant colors and easily distinguished. Most of them were issued ready for sewing on the uniforms, having previously been mounted upon a patch of O. D. cloth about three inches square. Official authorization was never given for shoulder insignia in America, but some divisions designed theirs before getting sailing orders.

Following are the records of the divisions. Due allowance must be made for the fact that, while units were organized of certain troops in America, the personnel underwent frequent changes due to casualties and transfers.

FIRST DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France June 27, 1917. Activities: Sommerville sector, ten kilometers southeast of Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansauville sector, January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector, April 25 to July 7 (battle of Cantigny, May 28 to 30); Soissons operation, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 24; Sazerais sector, August 7 to 24; St. Mihiel operation, September 12 and 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 1 to 12; operations against Mouzon, November 5 and 6; operation south and southwest of Sedan, November 7 and 8; march on Coblenz bridgehead, November 17 to December 15, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 165 officers, 6,304 men. Total advance against resistance, 51 kilometers.

Division Insignia: Crimson figure "1" on khaki background. Chosen because the numeral "1" represents the number of the division and many of its subsidiary organizations. Also, as proudly claimed, because it was the "First Division 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 suffer casualties; first to be cited singly in General Orders.

SECOND DIVISION.

Regular Army: Divisional Headquarters established in France October 26, 1917. Activities: Verdun and Toul-Troyon sectors, March 15 to May 14, 1918; sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry (almost continuous heavy fighting), May 31 to July 9; Soissons sector, Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 20; Marbache sector, August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector and operation, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and advance in Champagne, September 30 to October 9; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: 228 officers, 11,738 men. Guns captured, 343 pieces of artillery, 1,350 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 60 kilometers.

Insignia: Indian head, with background, star and shield, with colors varying according to unit. Creation of a truck driver who practiced on the side of his truck with such success that the design he had drawn evolved into the insignia of the division.

The second division included two regiments of marines.

THIRD DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France April 4, 1918. Activities: Chateau-Thierry sector, May 31 to July 30 (battle operations May 31 to June 4 and July 15 to 30); St. Mihiel sector (corps reserve), September 10 to 14; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 27; march on Rhine, November 14.

Prisoners captured: 31 officers, 2,209 men. Guns captured: 51 pieces of artillery, 1,501 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 41 kilometers.

Insignia: Three white stripes diagonally superimposed upon a square field of royal blue. The three stripes are symbolic of the three major operations in which the division participated—the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse. The blue field is a symbol for those who have died.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Division Headquarters arrived in France, May 17, 1918. Activities: Marne counter-offensive, July 18 to 21 (brigaded with 6th French Army), vicinity of Noroy and Hautevesnes; Vesle sector (almost continuous heavy fighting), August 2 to 12; St. Mihiel sector, near Watronville-Treseaux (in reserve), September 6 to 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 25 to October 19.



Top Row—A. S. Petersen, L. B. Niesen, L. Darnstaedt, H. F. Rapp, Oscar LeClair, John Hosp. E. E. Thery.
 Second—Art Olson, H. J. Van Bree, Victor Buisse, E. Schumacher, Petro Pisa, Hans Holding, Chas. Jandl.
 Third—Frank Yilek, Paul A. Hanson, Howard L. Ward, Gust Kuhnwald, C. W. Lane, Elmer Sahs, Harry Potter.
 Fourth—Natale Giardina, F. W. Easton, Holt Byron, Harold Rapp, W. F. Ehrlich, D. Cilletti, A. H. Townsend.
 Fifth—Herman Diem, Edw. F. Rapp, Stanley Rose, August Bicha, F. J. Meyer, Raymond C. Rasmussen, Einer Simonsen.
 Bottom—T. F. Schlender, Laurence Jensen, Louis W. Clark, R. H. Haase, Arthur Bicha, Harry Connolly, Dominick Walls.

Prisoners captured: 72 officers, 2,684 men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 31 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 24½ kilometers.

Insignia: Four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab. The four leaves represent the number of the division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France May 1, 1918. Activities: Anould sector, June 15 to July 16; St. Dié sector, July 16 to August 23; St. Mihiel operation, September 11 to 17; Argonne-Meuse offensive, October 12 to 22; Argonne-Meuse offensive (second time in), October 27 to November 14.

Prisoners captured: 48 officers, 2,357 men. Guns captured: 98 pieces of artillery, 802 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 29 kilometers.

Insignia: Red diamond.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France July 23, 1918. Activities: Gerardmer sector, Sept. 3 to Oct. 13; Argonne-Meuse offensive (First Army Corps Reserve), Nov. 1.

Insignia: Six pointed star of red cloth, with blue figure "6" superimposed.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Regular Army: Arrived in France, August 11, 1918, Activities: Puvencelle sector, Lorraine, October 9 to 29; Puvencelle sector, extended, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

Prisoners captured: One officer, 68 men. Guns captured: 28 machine guns. Total advance on front line, ¾ kilometer.

Insignia: Two triangles in black on red base. Design supposed to have developed out of the numeral seven, one numeral up and the other down and reversed, making two triangles.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Fremont, California, in December, 1917. When the armistice was signed the artillery, engineers, and one regiment of infantry (the Eighth, later on duty at Coblenz) had left for France. The remainder of the division was at the port ready to leave, but, as all troop movements were at once suspended, the division complete never reached France. Nevertheless, it lost 6 men killed and 29 wounded. It received the name of the Pathfinder Division, which is represented in the insignia by the gold arrow, pointed upward.

TENTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Funston in August, 1918. It never reached France.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Regulars: Organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in August, 1918, and, like all divisions numbered from 9 to 20, inclusive (several of which chose no insignia), it never left the United States. It became known as the Lafayette Division, the profile of the Revolutionary hero being represented in the insignia.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Devens in July, 1918, and took the name of the Plymouth Division because it was recruited mainly from the New England States.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1918. The device includes the two proverbial "bad luck" symbols, the figure 13 and a black cat, surrounded by the "good luck" horseshoe, indicative of the doughboy's confidence in his ability to overcome all hoo-doo's.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Custer, Mich., in July, 1918, and took the name of the Wolverine Division, those animals having been very common in Michigan in early days. The head of a wolverine appears on the insignia.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Organized at Camp Travis, Texas, in August, 1918, and acquired the name of the Cactus Division, which appears on the insignia, together with the Latin motto meaning: "Touch me not."

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Guard of New England: Arrived in France December 5, 1917. Activities: Chemin des Dames sector, February 6 to March 21, 1918; La Reine and Boucq sector, April 3 to June 28; Pas Fini sector (northwest of Chateau-Thierry), July 10 to 25 (battle operations July 18 to 25); Rupt and Troyon sector, September 8 to October 8 (St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 14); Neptune sector (north of Verdun), October 18 to November 14 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 61 officers, 3,087 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 132 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.



RACINE WOMEN WHO SERVED WITH THE ARMIES OF UNCLE SAM

In the upper row are Emma Hanson, A. B. Schmidt and Mabel C. Wilton. In the center are Gertrude Davis Smith, Miss Hanson and Florence Jelliffe. At the lower left hand are Clara Wegge and Elizabeth Cahoon; in the center Marjorie Morey and at the right are Josephine Johnson and Helen Sawyer.

Insignia: Dark blue "YD" monogram superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth. The initials represent the nickname of the division which, since its arrival overseas, had been known as the "Yankee Division."

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Guard of New York: Arrived in France May 10, 1918. Activities: East Poperinghe line, Belgium (four battalions at a time), July 9 to September 3; Dickebush sector, Belgium, August 24 to September 3 (operation of Vierstrast Ridge, August 31 to September 2); Hindenburg line, France, September 24 to October 1 (operation at Canal tunnel, Bellicourt and east, September 27 to 30); St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 20 (Selle river, October 17); Jonc de Mer Bridge, October 18; St. Maurice River, October 19 to 21.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 2,292 men. Total advance on front line, 11 kilometers.

Insignia: Black circle with red border, with monogram N.Y.D. superimposed—New York Division—and seven red stars. The stars represent the constellation Orion and were chosen in honor of Major General O'Ryan, who has commanded the division during the last seven years.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Pennsylvania: Arrived in France May 18, 1918. Activities: Sector southeast of Chateau-Thierry (corps reserve), June 30 to July 31 (battle operations, July 15 to 18 and July 28 to 30); Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8 (almost continuous heavy fighting); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 26 to October 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11.

Prisoners captured: Ten officers, 911 men. Guns captured: 16 pieces of artillery, 63 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Ten kilometers.

Insignia: Keystone of red cloth.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and District of Columbia: Arrived in France June 27, 1918. Activities: Center sector, Haute Alsace, July 25 to September 22; Grand Montagne sector, north of Verdun, October 7 to 30.

Prisoners captured: 2,187 officers and men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery and 250 machine guns. Total advance on front line: Seven kilometers.

Insignia: Blue and gray; design copied

from the Korean symbol of good luck. Colors represent union in arms of North and South.

THIRTIETH DIVISION.

National Guard of North and South Carolina and Tennessee: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities: Canal sector, south of Ypres, (brigaded with British), July 16 to August 17; Canal sector, south of Ypres (under own command), August 17 to September 4; Gouy-Nauroy sector, September 23 to October 2 (battle operations); Beaufort sector, October 3 to 12 (battle operations); Le Cateau sector, October 16 to 20 (battle operations).

Prisoners captured: 98 officers, 3,750 men. Guns captured: 81 pieces of artillery, 426 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 29½ kilometers.

Insignia: Monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with three "X's," (Roman numerals for 30) forming the cross bar of the letter "H," all on a maroon background. The design is a tribute to Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory."

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin: Arrived in France February 20, 1918. Activities: Alsace front, May 18 to July 21; Fismes front, July 30 to August 7 (advance from the Oureq to the Vesle); Soissons front, August 28 to September 2 (battle of Juvigny); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 30 to October 20 (operations against Kriemhilde Stellung); front east of the Meuse, Dun-sur-Meuse, November 8 to 11; Army of Occupation from November 17.

Prisoners captured: 40 officers, 2,113 men. Guns captured: 21 pieces of artillery, 190 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 36 kilometers.

The artillery of this division was in action 81 days.

Insignia: Barred arrow of red, chosen because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Guard of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Organized at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. It went to France in October, 1918, and never entered the line. The insignia stands for the initials of the nickname, the Dixie Division, and was used for marking the baggage as early as November, 1917.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION.

National Guard of Illinois, West Virginia: Arrived in France May 24, 1918. Activities:



Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Julius DeGraeve, John J. Kropp, Joseph Briet, Fred Sewall, Steven Filochowski, M. Andersen, Joe Kowalsky.
 Second—A. E. Chamberlain, Emil O. Nelson, B. Olson, W. J. Schlicking, Elmer Hanson, C. S. Sondergaard, Bert Jensen.
 Third—Henry Larsen, Robt. L. Malone, E. M. Jacquet, Roland V. Malone, Geo. Jerstad, Peter J. Hedera, Frank Zahorik.
 Fourth—Louis A. Singer, R. J. Buckley, Art J. Christianson, O. Peterson, Ralph Mangold, F. Maciejewski, F. H. Layton.
 Fifth—Martin Nelson, John J. Reed, W. L. Finlayson, Herbert C. Jensen, Clarence Dahien, Maurice Jensen, Reinhold Ager.
 Bottom—J. E. Draginis, Hiram G. Jones, Victor Rasmussen, Chas. Nestrl, W. R. Krueger, A. P. Mochartis, E. W. Beller.

Amiens sector (with Australians), July 21 to August 18; Verdun sector, September 9 to October 17; St. Mihiel sector, November 7 to 11.

Prisoners captured: 65 officers, 3,922 men. Guns captured: 93 pieces of artillery, 414 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 36 kilometers (made by units of one regiment or less).

Insignia: Yellow cross on black circle, a combination of the divisional colors, yellow chosen because it was the only color paint available in Texas when the division was assembling its equipment. The cross, long used to mark Government property, had a terrifying effect on the Philippine natives.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota. Insignia: Black oval encircling red bovine skull, a conventionalization of the Mexican olla or water flask, the whole design reminiscent of the Camp Cody country in New Mexico where the division trained.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Missouri and Kansas: Arrived in France May 11, 1918. Activities: North sector of Wesserling sector, Vosges (one brigade), July 1 to 27; North sector of Wesserling sector, Vosges, with Garibaldi sub-sector (under division command) July 27 to August 14; Gerardmer south sub-sector added, August 14 to September 2; Argonne-Meuse offensive (Grange-le-Comte sector), September 21 to October 1; Somme-Dieue sector, October 15 to November 7.

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 768 men. Guns captured: 24 pieces of artillery, 85 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 12½ kilometers.

Insignia: Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs. The design was chosen because the old Santa Fe trail started westward from a point near the Missouri-Kansas line.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 31, 1918. Activities: Blanc Mont sector, north of Sonme-Py, Oct. 6-28 (French Champagne offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 531 enlisted men. Guns captured: 9 pieces of artillery, 294 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Cobalt blue arrowhead with a khaki "T" superimposed upon a khaki disc.

The arrowhead represents Oklahoma and the "T" Texas.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Ohio. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, Aug. 4-Sept. 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 25-Oct. 1; Pannes (St. Mihiel sector), Oct. 7-16; Lys and Escaut rivers (Flanders), Oct. 31-Nov. 4; Belgium, Syngem sector, Nov. 9-11.

Prisoners captured: 26 officers, 1,469 enlisted men. Guns captured: 29 pieces of artillery, 263 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 30 2/3 kilometers.

Insignia: Red circle with white border. Design adapted from the State flag of Ohio. Division known as the "Buckeye Division."

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky: Arrived in France Oct. 19, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Shield, left half blue, right half red; superimposed in center of shield is the initial "C" with the letter "Y" interlaced with lower half of the initial "C," both in white.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION.

The Thirty-ninth Division was organized from the National Guard of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. It went to France in August, 1918, as a depot division, from which replacements were sent to the combat divisions at the front; therefore it was never intended to be in the line. The insignia shows the Greek letter delta, because the personnel came from the vicinity of the Mississippi delta, but it was never approved by the A. E. F. It was stationed at St. Florent and sent 10,156 replacements to the front.

FORTIETH DIVISION.

National Guard of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico: Arrived in France Aug. 20, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Blue patch of cloth with gold sun superimposed in center, a representation of the sun at midday in blue sky. The insignia and name "Sunshine Division" were selected as best exemplifying the climatic conditions of the camp in which unit trained.

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming: First Depot



M VII

Photos by Leonard

Top Row—Edward Elting, E. D. Cahoon, Chester Olson, E. A. Strom, Henry Hansen, J. P. Madsen, M. Pavlik.
 Second—J. P. Louker, C. O. Sidesky, Harry Mainland, Frank Peterson, Emilas Olson, Allan Thompson, E. Kautz.
 Third—Gus Chinanis, J. M. Compy, R. J. Bowers, Chester Neslon, Edw. Belanger, Rudolph Thompson, John Strugala.
 Fourth—Chas. Nelson, Harry Draves, E. A. Daleski, Frank W. Walker, B. F. Brooder, Hugh Desens, C. R. Petruika.
 Fifth—Wayne Addison, John Addison, Peter Sorenson, Wm. Pier, A. G. Wrixton, Oscar Bronson, A. A. Sauer.
 Bottom—John Skaar, Allen Gere, James Greco, R. J. Johnson, T. C. Hemmingsen, Theo. Henningsen, Bernard Dexter.

Division, arrived in France Jan. 1, 1918; became a replacement division and members saw action as replacements to other divisions.

Insignia: Setting sun in gold on red background over a wavy blue stripe representing the waters of the Pacific, in the foreground. Design originated by a Red Cross nurse attached to Camp Hospital No. 26, at St. Aignan-Noyers. Organization is known as Sunset Division.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of 26 States and District of Columbia. Divisional headquarters arrived in France Nov. 1, 1917. Activities: Dombasle-Luneville-St. Clement-Baccarat sector, Feb. 21-March 23, 1918 (under the French 8th Army and 7th Army Corps); Baccarat sector, March 18-June 21; Souain and Esperance sector, July 5-17 (German offensive east of Reims, July 15-16); Trugny and Beauvarden, July 25-Aug. 3 (front of 4th Army Corps on Ourcq); Ansauville, Essey and Bois de Pannes (St. Mihiel salient), Sept. 12-30; south of St. Georges-Landres-et-St. Georges-Cote de Chatillon (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Oct. 13-31; Atruche, Grandes Armoises and Maisoncello, south of Sedan (Argonne-Meuse offensive), Nov. 5-10.

Prisoners captured: 14 officers, 1,303 enlisted men. Guns captured: 25 pieces of artillery, 495 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 55 kilometers.

Insignia: Parti-colored quadrant, suggesting the arc of a rainbow, after Rainbow Division.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

The Seventy-sixth was composed of men from the New England States and northern New York State and was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The Seventy-sixth Division and those following, to include the Ninety-second, were known as National Army divisions and it was organized from the first draft in September, 1918. It went to France in July, 1918, and was a depot division, stationed at St. Amand-Montrond and sent 19,971 replacements to the front.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Army of New York City: Arrived in France April 13, 1918. Activities: Baccarat sector, June 20-Aug. 4; Fismes-Bazoches sector, Vesle front, Aug. 12-Sept. 16; La Harazee-Feur de Paris-la Fille Morte line, Sept. 26-Oct. 16 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Champagneulles line, Aire-Meuse, Oct. 31-Nov. 12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 13 officers, 737 enlist-

ed men. Guns captured: 44 pieces of artillery, 323 machine guns.

Insignia: Golden fac-simile of the Statue of Liberty on blue background.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Army of New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Arrived in France June 8, 1918. Activities: Limey sector, St. Mihiel front, Sept. 16 to Oct. 4; Grand Pré-St. Juvin sector, Oct. 16 to Nov. 5 (Meuse-Argonne offensive).

Prisoners captured: Six officers, 392 men. Guns captured: Four or more pieces of artillery, 43 or more machine guns. Total advance on front line, 21 kilometers.

Insignia: Crimson semi-circle crossed by a white streak of lightning which begins at upper right hand side of insignia and crosses to the lower left hand corner. The colors, crimson and white, are those of the division; the lightning is symbolic of "Lightning Division," the name adopted by division before leaving the States.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Army of District of Columbia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 15, 1918. Activities: Sector 304, between Argonne and Meuse, Sept. 16 to 30 (Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26 to 30); Troyon sector, east of Meuse, Oct. 8 to 25; Grand Montagne sector, heights east of Meuse river, Oct. 29 to November 11 (active operations in progress most of time).

Prisoners captured: One officer, 391 enlisted men. Guns captured: 32 pieces of artillery, 275 machine guns. Total advance on front line, 19½ kilometers.

Insignia: Lorraine Cross, adopted in the 15th century by the House of Aujou, following the defeat of Charles the Bold, as a symbol of triumph.

EIGHTIETH DIVISION.

National Army of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Divisional headquarters arrived in France May 30, 1918. Activities: Aveully Woods, Arras (Artois front), July 23 to Aug. 18 (under British); St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-15 (one regiment of Infantry and one Machine Gun Battalion, reserve Second French Colonial Corps), Bethincourt sector, Sept. 25-29 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); Nantillois sector, Oct. 4-12 (Argonne-Meuse offensive); St. Juvin, Nov. 1-6 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 103 officers, 1,710 enlisted men. Guns captured: 88 pieces of ar-



Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Edgar J. Johnson, Theo. Lau, Paul Kahlert, Geo. L. Smerchek, Einer Nilson, Wm. A. Beller, H. H. Keeler.
 Second—H. H. Newell, Walter E. Anderson, H. D. Lewis, M. E. Wagner, Emil Molholt, W. F. Brats, Edmund Horner.
 Third—T. H. Finks, Thos. Allen, L. F. Qualler, M. Gistrian, B. Teshta, Clarence B. Petersen, Walter Stieb.
 Fourth—Harry Duda, F. P. Christien, Harvey Peterson, Tony Holy, E. H. Ross, Curtis Foreman, H. A. Wisniefsky.
 Fifth—Theo. Frey, John G. Hansen, Harold C. Rasmussen, A. E. Stindle, R. S. Kasprovieh, R. McCulleugh, G. W. Harms.
 Bottom—J. A. Munro, J. A. Kortendiek, Edwin J. Nelson, Chas. Wahler, A. E. Haglund, Arthur Hansen, R. A. Fuller.

tillery, 641 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 37 kilometers.

Insignia: Shield of olive drab cloth, upon which is superimposed in center three blue hills, representing the Blue Ridge mountains, all outlined in white.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Army of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico. Arrived in France Aug. 16, 1918. Activities: East of St. Dié and Raon l'Etape sector, Vosges, Sept. 18 to Oct. 19 (brigaded with 20th French Division); Sommedieue sector between Haudiemer works and Benzée-en-Woevre, Nov. 7-17.

Total advance on front line: 5½ kilometers.

Insignia: Wild cat of varying color. Selected in the belief that the division could "emulate it in its fighting qualities."

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Army of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Divisional headquarters arrived in France about May 17, 1918. Activities: Lagny sector, June 25 to Aug. 10 (brigaded with 154th French Division); Marbache sector, Aug. 17 to Sept. 11; St. Mihiel operation, Sept. 12-15; Baulney and Charpentry, Fleville and Chehery, Chehery and la Viergette sectors, Sept. 30 to Oct. 31 (Argonne-Meuse offensive).

Prisoners captured: 18 officers, 827 enlisted men. Guns captured: 11 pieces of artillery, 311 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 17 kilometers.

Insignia: "AA" in gold braid upon circle of solid blue, the whole superimposed on square background of red. The "AA" stands for "All-American," the name chosen for the division, with the further later significance "All-Aboard."

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION.

The Eighty-third Division was formed of men from Ohio and West Virginia and was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. It went to France in June, 1918, and was a depot division at Le Mans, sending 193,221 replacements to the front. One regiment, the Thirty-third, served in Italy and was in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto. The insignia consists of the letters of Ohio in monogram.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

The Eighty-fourth Division was formed of men from Indiana, Kentucky, and southern Ill-

inois, and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. It went to France in September, 1918, but never got into the line.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

The Eighty-fifth Division was formed of men from Michigan and Wisconsin and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. It went to France in August, 1918, was a depot division stationed at Cosnes, and sent 3,948 replacements to the front. It was known as the Custer Division, in honor of General Custer and also the camp at which it was trained, the insignia consisting of the initials C. D. One of the infantry regiments, the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth, served in northern Russia.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

National Army from northern Illinois and was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. It went to France in September, 1918, never getting into the line. It was known as the Black Hawk Division, which is represented in the insignia.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

National Army of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. It went to France in September, 1918, and never got into the line. The insignia appears to have had no special significance. It was a brown acorn on a circular green background.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

National Army troops from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Western Illinois, stationed at Camp Dodge Iowa. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in Alsace from October 7 to November 5; 28 days in a quiet sector, none in active sectors. It captured three prisoners and lost 29 killed and 89 wounded.

The insignia was evolved by two figures "8" at right angles, the result being a four-leaf clover, representing the four States from which the personnel of the division came. It is in blue for the infantry and machine gun battalions, in red for the artillery, and in black for the remainder of the division.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION.

National Army troops from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado, stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas. It went to France in June, 1918, and went into the line in August, northwest of Toul; it was at St. Mihiel, in the sec-



Rephoto by John Hood

Top Row—Earl Zeese, Floyd E. Hall, F. E. Magnan, Wm. Schultz, F. A. Robers, John Arseneau, Anton Melholt.
 Second—James Verbes, Arthur Loesch, P. Wischnewsky, Mike Vinesak, L. T. Auterman, Joseph Bartkos, Irving Anderson.
 Third—Tobias C. Jensen, E. H. Baker, Everett Gifford, F. J. Schliesmann, P. P. Becker, Carl E. Andersen, C. W. Zosac.
 Fourth—Herbert Jorgensen, A. T. Nielsen, John O. Petersen, E. A. Butzine, B. W. Burroughs, Harry Dibble, C. H. Holm.
 Fifth—Nels C. Hansen, P. E. Bergeren, Claude M. Smith, G. Falaach, Asbley M. Cape, L. E. Grossman, Grover Miller.
 Bottom—Fred Hanson, W. A. Hanson, Chas. Stindle, Geo. Srdlon, C. D. Sawyer, Matthew Gitzen, John Lokareyk.

tor Bois de Bouchot, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was 55 days in quiet and 28 in active sectors and advanced 48 kilometers against resistance, the second best record in this respect of the National Army Divisions and exceeded by only five of the A. E. F. divisions. It captured 5,061 prisoners, the third best record in the A. E. F., being surpassed only by the First and Second Divisions. It lost 1,433 killed and 5,858 wounded.

It was known as the Middle West Division and the insignia is the letter "W," which when inverted becomes an "M." The central open space is colored to show the organization as follows: One Hundred Seventy-seventh Infantry Brigade, sky blue; One Hundred Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade, navy blue; One Hundred Sixty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, scarlet; Engineers, scarlet, edged with white; Three Hundred Forty-first Machine Gun Battalion, half sky blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-second Machine Gun Battalion, half navy blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-third Machine Gun Battalion, half orange and half scarlet; Signal Battalion, orange; Supply Train, purple, edged with white; Sanitary Train, white with red cross, and Division Headquarters, no color.

NINETIETH DIVISION.

National Army of Texas and Oklahoma. Divisional headquarters arrived in France June 23, 1918. Activities: Sazerais-Haye-Puvenelle sector, Aug. 24-Oct. 10; St. Mihiel operation, September 12-15; demonstration at beginning of Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26; Argonne Meuse offensive, Oct. 19-Nov. 11.

Prisoners captured: 32 officers, 1,844 enlisted men. Guns captured: 42 pieces of artillery, 230 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 28½ kilometers.

Insignia: Red monogram "TO," standing for Texas-Oklahoma.

NINETY-FIRST DIVISION.

National Army of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Divisional headquarters arrived in France July 12, 1918. Activities: Argonne-Meuse sector near Vauquies, Sept. 20-Oct 3 (Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 26-Oct. 3); west of Escaut river, Belgium, Oct. 30-Nov. 4; east of Escaut river, Belgium, Nov. 10-11.

Prisoners captured: 12 officers, 2,400 enlisted men. Guns captured: 33 pieces of artil-

lery, 471 machine guns. Total advance on front line: 34 kilometers.

Insignia: Green fir tree. The 91st is known as the "Wild West Division." Design emblematic of the far West.

NINETY-SECOND DIVISION.

National Army. Division headquarters arrived in France June 19, 1918. Activities: St. Dié sector, Vosges, Aug. 29-Sept. 20; Argonne-Meuse offensive, Sept. 25-30 (reserve of First Army Corps); Marbache sector, Oct. 9-Nov. 15.

Total advance on front line: 8 kilometers.

Insignia: American buffalo, colors varying, selected "because traditional Indians called negro soldiers 'buffaloes.'"

The first Army was organized for the St. Mihiel offensive, under command of Gen. Pershing himself. It then consisted of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Corps, with the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Eightieth, and Ninety-first Divisions in reserve. The object was attained without putting any of the reserve divisions in the line.

Later the First Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and at the commencement of the Meuse-Argonne drive consisted of the First, Third, and Fifth Corps, with the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions in reserve.

The insignia used by members of First Army headquarters organizations was a large red and white "A."

In the lower part of the insignia are devices to represent different arms of the service: a red and white patch for army artillery; red castle for the army engineers; red, white, and blue cocarde for the air service of the army, etc.

In the reorganization after the armistice the First Army consisted of the First, Fifth, and Eighth Corps and immediately began preparations to leave France for the United States.

The Third Corps during the St. Mihiel offensive was on the Meuse, making preparations for the forthcoming Meuse-Argonne drive, which it opened with the Thirty-third being the extreme right of the movement along the Meuse for the first few days.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Third Corps consisted of the Second, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

The air service was outside of any divisional or corps organizations, although squadrons were attached to such units.

On declaration of war the United States had 55 service airplanes, 51 of which were obsolete and the other four obsolescent. The personnel consisted of approximately 65 officers and 1,100 enlisted men.

At the time the armistice was signed the

United States had 3,538 airplanes in the A. E. F. and 4,865 in the United States, a total of 8,403. The total personnel consisted of approximately 200,000 officers and men.

The American army made approximately over the enemy's line 12,830 pursuit flights, 6,672 observation flights and 1,174 bombing flights, a total of 20,676. They flew for 35,747 hours over the enemy's line, covering approximately 3,574,700 miles.



"AS THEY WERE"—WACO, 1917

CHAPTER XXVI

SOLDIER'S SONGS; DYING WORDS; GETTING WOUNDED

THROUGHOUT modern history, as written, we read of men marching forward to face peril and death, with the martial strains of national anthems upon their lips. It seems a characteristic of historians that they find it necessary to put noble words in the mouths of dying men, and to credit all men in uniform with the desire and ability to sing such songs as "The Star Spangled Banner" or "God Save the King" when they approach the cannon's mouth.

Laying no claim to the title of historian, the author of this modest work feels free to pen a few words upon this subject which will, perhaps, strike all former soldiers as having the merit of truth even though it detracts from the halo of romance which should shimmer 'round their heads. To sum up briefly, careful inquiry among eye-witnesses of certain world-famous events, personal observation of the conduct of large numbers of men under stress of excitement and peril, and attendance at the demise of a number of warriors who might well be expected to give utterance to classic phrases when nearing the end, have all convinced the writer that practically all of the incidents of the sort mentioned are pure fiction.

Two of the most commonly accepted stories relating to the use of proper musical accompaniments for persons about to pass on to a brighter and better existence are those which credit the band on the liner Titanic with playing "Nearer, my God to Thee" for fifteen or twenty minutes while the doomed vessel slid beneath the waters carrying with it the band and many hundred other persons; and allege that the soldiers and sailors on the Transport Tuscania in 1918 lined up at the rails and sang three verses of "The Star Spangled Banner" while waiting for the German torpedo's full effect to be felt. I have the word of two survivors of the Titanic, which sunk on her maiden trip in 1912, that the band did not play "Nearer, my God to Thee" or anything else,

but spent all its time packing up clothing and valuables, preparatory to leaving as soon as some passing vessel should appear. Unfortunately, assistance came too late to rescue most of them.

In the case of the Tuscania, I discussed this matter with ten members of the Thirty-second division who had remained aboard until among the last, and was assured by all of them that singing was about the last thing anybody thought of, and nobody actually tried out their voices in the night air off the Irish coast that night. There were some rather harsh remarks passed from the upper decks in regard to the conduct of two army officers who left the transport in lifeboats while members of their commands still remained on the sinking ship, but no one burst into song about that or anything else. Furthermore, as Capt. Hale of Kenosha said, it was doubtful if anyone aboard knew three verses of "The Star Spangled Banner;" certainly no one has ever been discovered in America who could progress that far without looking at the words and music. Capt. Hale was taken from the Tuscania by a destroyer a few moments before the transport sank and undoubtedly would have remembered such an astonishing event, had a company of casual troops started to sing the most difficult musical composition ever written for the masses.

It is true that French soldiers occasionally sang "Les Marseilles" while on the road, two reasons being that most of them know the words, and the music is good for marching. On the other hand, I think that most A. E. F. veterans will testify that for every time they heard the poilus sing "Les Marseilles," they heard them shouting the catchy strains of "Madalon" fifty times or more. "Madalon" is one of those ballads which are easy of rendition, tell a story which does not strain anyone's intellectual powers, and above all provides a perfect cadence for marching feet. It

found its origin in a comic opera and the words refer to the popularity of a barmaid who was on good terms with everyone from the general down to the M. P.'s.

Because this is a volume of facts, rather than romantic history, an effort will be made to set forth something in relation to the music of our army in the late war.

For the first time in American history, the recent conflict gave no piece of music to the nation which possesses any merit beyond a temporary popularity. Soldiers really longed for some typical and expressive song such as "Marching through Georgia," "Tenting Tonight" or "Old Black Joe," which echoed along the roads and through the camps in Civil War days, but they never found it. Early in the struggle, the British troops seized on a music hall ditty entitled, "Tipperary," and as it was a good marching song its silly lines became familiar to all English speaking troopers as the war continued. The chorus ran:

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary,
And the sweetest girl I know.
Good-bye, Piccadilly;
Farewell, Liecester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

The popularity of this gem waned after two or three years of use, but the bands used it occasionally on parades even unto the finish.

At about the time America entered the conflict, George H. Cohan was staging a light opera and, needing a curtain raiser, resorted to an ancient method of getting one. He united a few strains from bugle calls, with some bars from "Johnny Get Your Gun," and there soon issued from the mouths of chorus girls the strident message of "Over There":

Over there, over there!
Send the word, send the word, over there,
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,—
Drums rum-tumming everywhere!
So prepare, say a prayer,
Send the word, send the word to beware;
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over over there.

This jingle caught the popular fancy. The tune had a martial sound and at the same time included a sort of "rag time" melody that kept it from being too tear-inspiring. The soldiers liked the name "Yank;" the sentiment expressed by the words was rather inspiring if one took the trouble to locate it, and it also hit the spot by conveying a threat to the Kaiser in good-natured song. For most of the

year 1917, every military parade and review was accomplished to the blaring notes of "Over There," and every adventurous doughboy waving good-bye to the spires and towers of Manhattan roared out the sad news that "he wouldn't be back till it's over over there." The words "over there" were universally used to describe the fields of endeavor of the newly formed A. E. F., throughout the American participation in the war.

In the camps in America, college songs and the old favorite plantation melodies maintained their popularity for evening songfests in tents and barracks. As a part of the welfare work in camps, compulsory "sings" were held, and for the most part were greatly enjoyed. Song-leaders were quite successful in getting their youthful audiences to join in choral singing of such masterpieces as:

K-K-K-Katy, beautiful Katy,
You're the only g-g-g-girl that I adore.
When the m-m-m-moon shines, over the cow shed,
I'll be waiting at the k-k-k-kitchen door.
and

Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
With your hair cut just as short as mine.
Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
You're certainly looking fine.
Ashes to ashes, and dust to dust,
If the Camels don't get you the Fatimas must,
Good morning, Mister Zip, Zip, Zip,
With your hair cut just as—
Your hair cut just as short as—
Your hair cut just as short as mine.

The song leaders did not forget to wind up with the national airs, but it is with regret that we are forced to report that "Mister Zip" and "Katy" evoked much more enthusiasm, because the American young man is not given to voicing his patriotism in harmonious tones, even were he possessed of the vocal ability necessary to hit the high notes of "The Star Spangled Banner," or the peculiar sense of humor required to find cause for fun in "Yankee Doodle."

Two popular ballads of the day found some response in the bosoms of the soldiers and sailors even though their minor chords spoke of sadness and gloom, and their words foretold days and nights of homesickness. Both in American cantonments and in billets in France, American voices often could be heard crooning these two songs:

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL
Nights are growing very lonely,
Days are very long;
I'm growing weary only
List'n'ing for your song.

Old remembrances are thronging
Thro' my memory.
'Til it seems the world is full of dreams,
Just to call you back to me.

Chorus:

There's a long, long trail awinding
Into the land of my dreams,
Where the nightingales are singing
And a white moon beams:
There's a long, long night of waiting
Until my dreams all come true
'Til the day when I'll be going down
That long, long trail with you.

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

Keep the home fires burning,
While your hearts are yearning,
Though your lads are far away,
Their dream of home.
There's a silver lining,
Through the dark cloud shining
Turn the dark cloud inside out,
Till the boys come home.

On the other hand, many a marching regi-
ment swung along the roads in Vermont and
Oregon, in Virginia and Texas, to the time of
this disreputable refrain:

Drunk last night, drunk the night before,
Drunker tonight than I ever was before.
When I'm drunk, I am as happy as can be,
For I am a member of the Souse family.

Fortunately for the fate of the nation, the
words had no basis of fact, in view of the
strict regulations governing the sale of strong
and spiritous liquors in the vicinity of camps.

It is characteristic of all soldiers to kick,
and the following song gained some popularity
because its sentiments were endorsed by all
hands:

O, how I hate to get up in the morning;
O, how I'd like to remain in bed.
For the hardest blow of all
Is to hear the bugler call:
"You've got to get up! You've got to get up!
"You've got to get up in the morning!"

Some day I'm going to murder the bugler.
Some day they're going to find him dead!
Then I'll get the other pup—
The one that wakes the bugler up—
And spend the rest of my life in bed.

Song leaders tried to prevail upon their sub-
jects to adopt parodies upon old melodies,
whose new words contained sentiments of high
patriotism and noble ambitions, but as a gen-
eral thing the boys prepared their own paro-
dies, and the words were not of the sort worth
handing down to posterity. In France, the
songs invariably expressed some opinion about
the hardships of army life, and continued the
good-natured "grousing" which enlivens all

armies. Men will dare to do the most astound-
ing acts of bravery, they will undergo all neces-
sary privations without contemporaneous protest,
and they would rather submit to the most
humiliating punishment than to be transferred
from scenes of danger and discomfort to an
easy berth, but they insist upon the privilege
of kicking about their fate whenever they find
time to sit down with their feet before a fire
and a pipe in their mouth. Then, indeed, they
insist that they are cowards and babies; that
they would leave the d—d army in the lurch
if they could only get away, and that they
would give every franc they had to buy a soft
job in the training camps back home. So the
doughboy, preparing to "go in" for a new of-
fensive, wails in mournful tones:

I want to go home,
I want to go home,
The bullets, they whistle,
The cannon they roar,
I don't want to go to the trenches no more.
Take me over the sea
Where the Huns can't get after me,
Oh my, I'm too young to die,
I want to go home.

And after the armistice was declared and he
saw boatload after boatload of non-combatants
going across the Atlantic while he rolled his
pup-tent for the march to the Rhine, he ad-
dressed the following sarcastic parody to his
girl in the States and, through her, to the
Commander-in-Chief and all others in author-
ity:

Darling, I am coming back—silver threads
among the black—
Now that peace in Europe nears I'll be home in
seven years.
I'll drop in on you some night, with my whisk-
ers long and white,
Home again with you once more—say by nine-
teen twenty four.

Once I thought by now I'd be sailing back
across the sea,
Back to where you sit and pine—but I'm head-
ing for the Rhine.
You can hear the M. P.'s curse: "War is hell,
but Peace is worse."
When the next war comes—oh, well—I'll rush
in, I will like hell.

Almost every division and branch of the
service had some rollicking song which was
especially popular in its own realms. For in-
stance, Wisconsin men were inclined to use
that excellent university football song, "On,
Wisconsin," both for a marching tune and for
band exercise. In this connection it is recalled
that when General Parker, first commander of

the Thirty-second division, heard the 121st regiment band playing the selection, he took it for granted that it was an original production of the band leader, David Routt, and turning to his adjutant, said:

"Major, that is a fine sounding piece. Make a note that it is my order that that be the official divisional march, to be used at all reviews and concerts as such. Have that band leader name it 'Thirty-second Division March' and file a copy with you."

Which would indicate that Gen. Parker was not very familiar with well known musical selections of the day. As the division was composed of part Michigan and part Wisconsin men, the order resulted in a protest from some Michiganders, and the adjutant tactfully disregarded his orders. Probably Gen. Parker never knew the difference.

All artillery adopted the "Artillery Song" written for a Michigan regiment some years before. It was a catchy air, with appropriate words, and many a night hike was enlivened by the words, from thousands of throats, of the familiar:

Over hill, over dale, as we hit the dusty trail,
And the caissons go rolling along.

Then there were songs written by local composers which gained fame in certain sections. Such a one was:

WHAT'S THE USE.

First we line up, company front,
From the tall boy to the runt,
Then we dress up with a grunt,
Eyes to Right.

The Corporals with their nods,
Try to straighten up their squads
But the Lieutenant says "ye Gods,
What a Sight!"

He gives a sharp command,
And we think we're marching grand.
Then he says "You'll all get canned,
Get some pep."

He orders "Left Oblique"
In a voice that is not weak.
"What's the matter, Private Peate?
You're out of Step."

When he orders "Double Quick."
The fellows all look sick,
'Cause we know he's going to kick,
"That was Rotten."

We are almost moved to tears,
But we stand his jibes and jeers
When he says—"Hey, are your ears
Filled up with cotton?"

Hold your heads up in the air,
Straighten up; or don't you care,
You'll have to "Over There."
Says the "Lieut."

"In France they're much more strict,
If you don't care to get kicked,
Watch your step or you'll be picked
As a galoot."

As he shouts in accents stern
The Lieutenant seems to yearn,
For a company that could learn
Without abuse.

So we drill and drill and drill,
Do every movement on the bill,
But it seems we're rookies still,
So what's the use.

The "fighting units" in France had a rondo which enlivened many a session in cafe and wayside inn. It told ironically of the various claims upon fame made by various branches of the service, and amateur singers had no difficulty in adding to the verses interminably to attend to good-natured grudges against individuals and regiments. The original version started off thus:

HINKEY-DINKEY PARLEZ-VOUS.

The Cavalry say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The Cavalry said they did it all,
Shooting craps in an empty stall,
Hinkey-Dinkey parlez-vous.

The Tank Corps say they won the war, parlez-vous.

The Tank Corps boys, they fought très bon
Against M.P.'s around Dijon.

The Medics say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The Medics say they saved the line,
With C. C. pills and iodine.

The Signal Corps say they won the war, parlez-vous.

And all they did in the Signal Corps,
Was play blackjack on the office floor.

The Q. M. say they won the war, parlez-vous.
It was fini this and beaucoup that,
And a number ten for a number quatre.

The M. P.'s say they won the war, parlez-vous.
The M. P.'s say they won the war,
Standing guard at a café door.

The C. O. says he won the war, parlez-vous.
The C. O. wants the Croix de Guerre,
For sitting around in his Morris chair.
Hinkey-Dinkey, parlez-vous.

Still another parody which gained much popularity was one giving voice to the disappointment of those men who had enlisted to slay Germans but had wound up in some school, office or home camp for permanent duty. There were as many different versions of this "service flag" song as there were men bewailing their fate, following transfers and assignments to disagreeable duties. Here are two typical examples of the varied sentiments expressed to the music of "Mother, take Down your Service Flag:"



Photos by Billings-Leonard Malmé

Top Row—John A. Dreesen, H. M. Wallis Jr., F. W. Peil, C. I. Hansen, Victor Helm, Russell Thomas.
 Second—Andrew Feddersen, Mark H. Martin, Jack R. Melvin, Harrison E. Fellows, John Cullen, Clarence Planagan.
 Third—Donald J. Morey, John D. Roberts, Julius Feiges, Newell E. French, Dr. C. O. Schaefer, F. D. Gebhardt.
 Fourth—John C. Bayer, Dale McCutcheon, E. L. Mutchler, Thos. J. Berg, Jacob Adams, C. H. Landerslager.
 Bottom—Albert Milner, Wilfred Haumerson, Nels Feddersen, Alfred Feddersen, E. F. Getache, Grover McNitt.

(Tours Version)

Mother, take down your service flag,
Your son's in the S. O. S.
He's S. O. L., but what the hell,
He never suffered less.
He may be thin, but that's from gin
Or else I miss my guess,
So mother, take down your service flag,
Your son's in the S. O. S.

(Air Service Version)

Mother, put out your golden star,
Your son's goin' up in a Sop;
The wings are weak, the ship's a freak,
She's got a rickety prop.
The motor's junk, the pilot's drunk,
He's sure to take a flop—
Oh, mother, put out your golden star
Your son's goin' up in a Sop.

Another song which helped to enliven a march occasionally, was:

Uncle Sammy, he needs the infantry,
He needs the cavalry, he needs artillery,
Then, By——, we'll all go to Germany!
Poor old Kaiser Bill!

Despite his habit of making light of serious matters, the American soldier was not slow to recognize real beauty in the fields of music and poetry. There was hardly a Yank in France who did not have somewhere about his person a copy of the beautiful poem, "In Flanders Fields," written by Lieut.-Col. John D. McCrae of Montreal shortly before his death near Ypres:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

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

So, too, he appreciated the "Reply of America," and in hundreds of straggling pup-tents and dugouts, the words were read and recited, and their sentiment endorsed with low-spoken words of approval:

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead.
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead
Where once his own life blood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught.
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high
And Freedom's light shall never die.
We've learned the lesson that ye taught,
In Flanders fields.

When the first contingents of American troops went to France they were informed through the Parisian newspapers that General Pershing upon his arrival overseas had been escorted to the tomb of Marquis de LaFayette. He had brought a wreath with him and (so the story went) as he laid it at the foot of the monument, he rendered a salute and declared, impressively,

"LaFayette, we have come."

It later developed that Gen. Pershing said nothing of the sort, but it is true that two years later a homesick Yankee soldier, standing in the same place, recalled the alleged utterance by drawing himself erect, saluting, and muttering:

"LaFayette, we are still over here, damn the luck!"

Another profane but universally endorsed bit of repartee along the same lines comes to mind. During the war a part of our propaganda had to do with the alleged debt we owed to the French people for the part the old monarchy played in defeating the British in our Revolutionary war. Whenever anyone questioned the merits of any new bit of charity toward the French people, they were always sternly reminded of this "debt." Of course no mention was made of the difficulties thrown in the way of the above-mentioned LaFayette when he first proposed coming to America to help the struggling republic in its fight for freedom. The phrase was used so generally that it got on the nerves of some of the boys over in France, who after the war were finding their relations with the French somewhat strained, for various reasons. One of them who had been in France for two years, and had suffered from cooties, wounds, shortage of food, and similar discomforts, and then had been left there after the armistice to help sell the property of the army to the natives at very low prices, reared up one day when his request for a transfer to a homeward bound unit was denied, and asked in loud tones:

"Say, what in hell else do we owe France, anyway?"

And the startled lieutenant who heard it agreed fervently that the debt seemed to have



TYPE OF VEHICLE USED BY THE 127th AMBULANCE COMPANY IN FRANCE

The motor driven ambulances saved thousands of lives by getting men where they could have care within a short time after they were injured. Maj. W. W. Johnston tells of the wonderful work of the Racine organization at the battle fronts when no other ambulance unit would take a chance in pushing up to the rapidly advancing front and hauling the serious cases from agony and exposure to hospital care and attention.

been cleared, unless some new items had been entered on the books recently.

In spite of their opinion, however, it was many months after the close of the war when the last of the numerous appeals for a few millions of dollars for this or that French fund was answered as a part payment on the famous debt.

Investigation has shown that almost every famous utterance credited to American officers in the recent war were figments of the imagination, originating in the minds of correspondents far from the scene. Nevertheless, they probably will live in future histories.

Death-bed sentiments of soldiers were generally limited to requests for a drink of water, or some other creature comfort. Men occasionally murmured, in their delirium, the names of relatives near and dear to them, or imagined themselves in other and happier circumstances, but physicians at two large field hospitals, and at three base hospitals, were inclined to disbelieve utterly the accepted stories of dying men discussing affairs of state in oratorical phrases, or giving expression to carefully worded sentiments suitable for framing in patriotic households. This does not mean that American soldiers did not possess these senti-

ments, but merely that men dying from wounds have other matters to occupy their attention if their minds remain clear as the end approaches. Nature's sweet mantle of sleep generally brings peace and quiet to the dying for many hours before death actually occurs, and few dying men realize that they are doomed.

It may be of some comfort to those who lost relatives in battle to know that deaths on the battlefield or the receiving of wounds from bullets and shells are not painful. The writer has seen dozens of men wounded, and was severely wounded himself, and in all instances there was every evidence that the injury came as a great surprise. Before the victim realized what had happened the shock of the accident had passed and there was very little pain felt from that time until the hour, often days afterward, when the first dressings were changed in a hospital far to the rear of the lines. In cases of very serious wounds, this process usually was carried out while the patient was under an anaesthetic.

When a soldier is struck by a missile, his first involuntary movement is to throw his arm up in front of his face as a protection. Sometimes he is rendered unconscious before the movement is completed and the inertia

of the swiftly moving limb carries it up above the head. From this arises the commonly accepted view that men who are shot throw both hands above their head, leap in the air and fall backwards. The direction in which they fall depends almost entirely upon the direction from which the missile came, if it has much striking force. In cases where a bullet makes a clean wound through the body without "mushrooming" or striking solid bone, the injured person's knees usually weaken instantly and the man crumples down as though he were fainting—which, in fact, is usually the case. If he is struck in one arm, the effect of the impact may be such as to turn him part way around. Whether the blow itself causes him to fall, training and instinct cause a man to get down on the ground for protection against other flying metal.

The most painful part of a new wound is on the surface, where the sensory nerves are numerous and exposed. The cutting of even the largest nerves occurs so suddenly that the feeling is not unlike a sudden electric shock which is all over before the victim realizes what happened.

Almost every wounded man experiences a feeling of profound helplessness after his injury. His great desire is to get out of the

vicinity of the accident, even though he knows that it may be safer thereafter than some other refuge. Dozens of wounded men have declared that their most terrible moments were the ones which passed between the instant they were wounded and the time when they reached a first aid station. Being disabled, they could not avoid the feeling that they were unable to protect themselves, although even a well person can hardly ward off steel bullets or iron shell fragments. The ride to the rear is an occasion of much comfort to one unable to move about by himself, and the sight of a field hospital arouses feelings akin to those inspired when the desert traveler sees a distant oasis.

The word of a regimental surgeon who dresses many hundreds of wounded doughboys is accepted absolutely by the author, when he declares:

"Of all the men who ever were carried into the first aid station, I have yet to hear of one who took advantage of the occasion to say, 'I am sorry that I have but one life to give for my country,' or anything like that. The majority of them said, 'I don't know just how it happened,' or, 'If that Dutchman had waited just a minute longer I sure would have got him. Darn the luck, anyway.'"



127TH AMB CO'S SILVER BUGLE

CHAPTER XXVII

A RACINE MAN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE ARMY

NO two men viewed army life in exactly the same way. No two saw precisely the same things. The opinions, experiences and deductions of any soldier may arouse varying emotions of agreement, anger, disapproval or disbelief when related in the presence of another. Nevertheless almost every man in the service went through certain adventures which were about the same as those experienced by others. In publishing the following story of one Racine man's life in service, the author believes that every veteran will find many things which will recall to mind amusing and interesting incidents which may have been forgotten, and that is the only purpose in publishing it. It would be manifestly impossible to try to present in print all of the letters and diaries which have been submitted for publication, and which would deserve space were this volume larger than it is.

Some liberties have been taken with the original document. At places, extracts from other diaries have been inserted. Purely personal matters have been omitted. By combining several documents it has been possible to give an idea of army life which no single diary would be likely to show. The writer of the article which forms the basis for the chapter is a Racine young man who went overseas in September, saw action in the Argonne, and was wounded. He offered his private diary and a number of letters to the author of this work with the proviso that his name be not used.

With this explanation, the story is herewith presented:

On the 27th of July, 1918, I reported to my local board that I was disqualified for class 2 (essential industrial occupation) and would thenceforth qualify in Class 1. I had been employed at a factory in the city, but had come to the conclusion that I might be doing more effective work if I got into the army. There were quite a number of men who had

the same idea about the same time, inspired, perhaps, by the big draft that left Racine on the 26th. On that day 447 men marched to the railway stations and amid one of the most impressive demonstrations ever seen in Racine, entrained for their camps. By this time the draft contingents were moving with considerable ease; the confusion that marked the first entrainments having disappeared and the uncertainties among the selectives was more or less dispelled. From the experiences of those who went early the men learned what they needed to carry for their personal comfort until they were uniformed and outfitted at the camp to which they were sent.

The reply of the board was a notice to appear on Aug. 1 for physical examination and I reported on that day at the rooms of Local board No. 2, out in Washington avenue. Three physicians gave me the double "once-over." One was an eye specialist, one a general physical examiner and a third conferred. I was pronounced fit and I was certified as qualified to go into the draft. That part over with I got ready to answer the call. It came on the 8th and we were ordered to appear at the board rooms on the 9th, ready to move.

With a dozen others I reported about the middle of the morning and we were lined up, tagged and instructed as to the trip and then turned loose for the final good-byes. These were said over again until evening, when we went to the station, boarded a train bound for Chicago and said farewell to old Racine—for how long none of us knew. We rode to the station in automobiles and joined the No. 1 contingent and all boarded the train.

When we arrived at Chicago we joined a train load of draft men from all parts of the northwest for the trip into St. Louis. Our captain, selected from one of our number, marshalled our party into the station at Chicago and with a blanket meal-ticket entertained the crowd, which had begun to get pretty hungry.

The trainload of recruits seemed to enjoy the party and there was all kinds of fun on the way down, though we rode in day coaches and were cramped for sleeping quarters; as a matter of fact there was little sleeping. At every stop along the route there were crowds at the stations and the boys sprang from the cars to the platforms to sing a little—there being several quartettes—or yell a little—regular recruit's yelling having developed early in the evening. This kept up until late into the night, but finally the boys got tired enough to curl up in the seats and get a little nap. We had breakfast at St. Louis and some of us—myself included—who had worked the board for extra meal tickets, had a real feed in the morning. From the St. Louis Union station we were hauled out to Jefferson Barracks and arrived there before noon.

When we left the train at Jefferson Barracks most of the men were ready to turn around and start home again. The heat was insufferable. The water was dirty and warm and not much of a treat for northerners just from home comforts. The tents of the recruits which were pouring in by the thousands stretched as far as the eye could see and all in all it was not a very tempting outlook.

As we left the train we were met by a squad of "receiving men," who lined us up, marched us onto the reservation and alongside a big building, where we were told off into squads and turned over to sergeants who showed us to our quarters, where we waited for our next physical examination and equipment.

With fully a thousand other men I lined up in my "birthday clothes" for what proved to be a real physical examination. The men all bathed and then got their positions for appearing before the long line of physicians who were giving the men a most thorough examination at the rate of 1,000 a day. We were in line at 9 o'clock and I waited in the same costume as mentioned until 5 o'clock that evening, when I was turned out as "fit," plus a shot of typhoid vaccine.

As I walked out past the last surgeon I was startled and half bowled over by a parcel which struck me in the chest. I found that it was a barrack bag. From that point I acquired a new piece of wearing apparel at every step until I had the whole outfit, and after a day of nakedness was glad to climb into whatever I had—and did. We were, by this time, back to the room where we undressed in the morning and we found our clothes, which we put into the suit cases. Some of the boys shipped them home by express and some sold

them to the old-clothes buyers who swarmed around the room offering small sums for the cast off garments.

The fitting of the uniforms was weird. There was no time for tailored alterations, and a man was lucky if he got the jacket and trousers large enough for him.

One man who had received a pair of trousers that came up under his shoulders and a jacket that hit him about the knees, was ambulating aimlessly around looking himself over when an officer passed. The rookie didn't see him and the officer turned back and startled the poor fellow into consciousness by shouting: "Here! Why didn't you salute? Did you see this uniform?"

The boy looked with a fishy eye at the officer and said:

"Sure I see it, but look at the one that they shoved off on me."

When the day's examinations were over we were taken to eat, and after a day's fast the boys certainly did the meal justice.

From that point the men were taken to their quarters and made themselves as much at home as possible waiting for the notice that they would be shipped out to some training camp.

Within a week we were shipped to Camp MacArthur, Texas, where the weather was a few degrees hotter and the water a little less appetizing, and we started in for what looked like the training spell. At MacArthur we were separated into detention companies and kept in quarantine for two weeks. Our quarters were tents with floors and open sides. The weeds had shot up through the floors and grown around the sides, completely shutting them in. We lived there two weeks and then started in our daily drills and the regular course of training. The men were all very anxious to get down town to Waco and when the time for release came all had made plans for the excursion. Hopes were dashed, however, when the commanding officer on Saturday night detailed all our squad on k.p. for the next day and they were kept busy in camp.

I had the usual experiences of a recruit. After being put into a provisional infantry company, I spent every morning from 7:30 to noon in learning the rudiments of drill and discovering that it was not the easiest thing in the world to get eight men to execute "squads right" according to the manual. Eventually we all got so we could do this, and "face to the right in marching" without falling over our own feet or stepping on some one else's.



MANY RACINE FAMILIES HAD SEVERAL MEMBERS IN SERVICE

At the top, left, are Lt. and Mrs. Ed. Millstead; at the right Lt. and Mrs. Arthur Naleid; at left of second row are Ewald, Charlotte and Edmund Strand and at right Arthur Nels and Harry Peter Johnson and their sister. Lower, left, are Oscar, Einer and Arnold Fischer and at right A. C. Mickelson, who served in the Home Guard, and his son Roland, who was in the National Army.

There was nothing especially pleasant about the training period, excepting its brevity. Fortunately I did not have to spend months at drill, as most men did. We worked hard every minute, and for our pains we seldom got any greater reward than silence on the part of some officer who watched our efforts. When we slipped on some command, then we got a bawling out that in civil life would be cause for homicide. One of the hardest things to learn was to perform instinctively those acts classified as "military courtesies," such as standing at attention whenever an officer appeared in the vicinity, saluting, and addressing our commissioned superiors in the third person. It does not come natural to an American young man to reel off such a thing as, "Sir, does the Captain wish to speak to Private Jones?" when you want to ask him, "Say, did you want me?" At first I felt ridiculous when performing these rites, but in time I accepted it like the others did. Many generations have maintained that such things are necessary, and this was no time or place to try to dispute their wisdom. It helped a little to know that the captain, in turn, had to do the same thing when addressing the colonel, and also that where I had to salute some "looney" whom I disliked, he had to return the salutes of several hundred men in the same length of time.

My squad consisted of eight men of five nationalities. The corporal was a young lawyer who tried hard for advancement. He studied the regulations every evening and tried to get us to keep our equipment clean and appear as neat as possible at all times. We learned that it was almost impossible to dodge drills. Going to sick call did no good, because we were returned to the company unless we had a fever of more than 100 degrees. Nothing else counted. If we had ailments on the outside, we were painted with iodine. If we complained of internal troubles, we got "C.C." pills. Sick call was not held during drill hours, so there was nothing to gain by going to it without fever. We had a dentist to care for our teeth, but he either painted the gums with iodine or pulled out the ailing tooth so most of us kept away from him. I heard of one man who had had six molars pulled out to evade the first draft, and then had been rejected upon his first examination for heart trouble without anyone looking at his teeth at all! Most of the boys seemed to be willing to serve, however, and the complaints were mostly against little things such as too much work, food they didn't like, refusal of passes, etc.

At first I used to try to get on K. P. (kitchen

police) as often as possible to get an occasional respite from drill. Then they ruled that a K. P. should work before and after drill in the kitchen and go to the field with the rest. Then it became a real nightmare and was used for punishment. If there was no one to punish, all took their regular turns.

In the afternoons we learned the manual of arms, and had bayonet practice with bundles of cornstalks representing our German victims. After the second week we spent five afternoons on the range firing, and learned how to hit things 500 yards away with a high power bullet.

Our cooks didn't know very much about fancy cooking. Two of them had been merchandise clerks in civil life and the third was a painter. I remember the first two or three days I used to praise their stew, or "slum" as it was called. It was a sort of mixture of meat and everything else at hand and was quite nourishing and toothsome. Pretty soon, however, I noticed that we got it every day at least once, and sometimes twice. After a while it got pretty tiresome. Rations were issued to the company in bulk and prepared in the company kitchen for about 250 men of each mess. The raw material was first class and there was plenty of it. When the cooks did not draw all they were entitled to, a credit slip was given and this was redeemed for cash at the end of the month. The proceeds went into the company mess fund.

The hardest job at camp for me was getting up at daybreak when the buglers blew "reveille." The sounding of this rousing tune, five minutes after "first call," was always followed by a subdued murmur of curses upon the bugler, and railing at the army in general, as sleepy men fumbled in the semi-darkness with shoes, shirts and laced leggings.

Our first pay day came after we had been instructed to take out war risk insurance, make an allotment and buy Liberty bonds. We all lined up on the first of the month and signed the payroll. It was quite astonishing to find the large number of men who did not know how to write or spell their names. Some of these were given easier names by the ready-witted and "hard-boiled" top-kicker, or first sergeant. The "top" usually is the most hated man in the outfit. He is the ranking non-com, and administers the routine affairs of the company. As one of them told me, he gives all the disagreeable orders, while the captain steps down to tell us any pleasant news he may have. A week after signing the payroll, we lined up again and got our money. I had \$6 of my



Photo by Billings

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN IN CHARGE OF THE COUNTY WAR RELIEF FUND

In the top row there are shown John H. Dyckhi, J. H. Brannan, and Fred Oshie. Next below are George Jorgenson, Fulton Thompson, Horace P. Edmonds, M. H. Pettie, J. V. Roban and Walter H. Reed. In the lower row are W. T. Harvey, William Horlick Jr., P. Lee Norton, Herbert P. Johnson, L. P. Christensen. Two members, John D. Jones Jr., and C. Roy McCanna were not present when the group was photographed. An account of the activities of this committee will be found on Page 166.

month's pay coming. Many others were in the same fix, and we strolled around jingling a few coins and singing, "All we do is sign the pay roll, and we never get a gosh darned cent," to the tune of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

During our stay at Camp MacArthur the camp welfare people were lavish in their entertainments, although the boys were pretty well tired out at nights, after the vigorous training to which so few were used. But when word came that the various companies were to move in a few days there was great joy, and every unit that was notified held a "farewell banquet" in the company mess hall. There were banquets being held every night that week. The men generally wanted to get out of the southern camps but by far the most outstanding sentiment was the hope that they would get started on the journey "over there."

The men lost a good deal of weight in that two weeks. They would come in from the drill fields wringing wet and all but exhausted. The bath houses were jammed with burning humanity. But along after midnight the chill winds from the plains came up and the whole outfit would nearly freeze, though it was still in August. Each man had two single blankets for cover.

On the last of August our company was sent to Camp Merritt for embarking overseas as replacements. There was lots of bustling around and getting equipment in order. All surplus stuff was to be disposed of. Nothing but issue equipment was to be taken.

We travelled east in day coaches, with a field range set up in the baggage car to prepare meals with, and a freight car behind to carry baggage. The officers, ten of them, had a car to themselves.

Two young officers on our train stopped to talk a little too long with some of the fair hostesses at a Red Cross depot lunch room and missed the train. They were able to charter a taxi cab and catch us at the next station, but their commanding officer gave them a dressing down and those little stopovers were made rather unpopular from that time on.

Arriving at Camp Merritt late at night we were ushered into barracks and the next day we began to prepare for sailing. This was the last time we were to have the privilege of sleeping on cots or beds, excepting on shipboard. Here we had our hair cut—all of it.

Each man turned in his old campaign hat—the most practical style of hat on earth, by the way—and received a dinky "overseas hat" without a forepiece or brim, and apparently

designed to let all the sunshine possible in one's eyes, and all the rain possible in one's neck. We rolled our packs prior to entraining for Hoboken early one morning and marched to the depot at Cresskill before dawn. Each man carried with him or wore on his person the following:

- 1 O. D. woolen uniform.
- 1 pair tan shoes; 1 pair field shoes.
- 2 flannel shirts.
- 3 pair socks.
- 1 pair wrap leggings.
- 2 suits of underwear.
- 1 woolen overcoat.
- 1 rainproof slicker.
- 1 pair woolen gloves.
- 1 web belt for trousers.
- 1 ammunition belt.
- 1 first aid packet.
- 1 rifle.
- 100 rounds of ammunition.
- 2 woolen blankets.
- 1 plate, cover, knife, fork and spoon.
- 1 canteen, cloth cover and cup.
- 1 pack carrier with shoulder straps.
- ½ shelter tent, pole and pins.
- 2 identification tags on tape.
- 2 towels.
- 6 handkerchiefs.
- 1 housewife kit.
- 1 shaving outfit.
- 1 cake of soap.
- 1 Emergency ration (can of salmon and 2 packages of hardtack).

Certain of the non-commissioned officers were also furnished with a wrist watch, compass and field glasses. Most of us carried a couple of candles, some writing paper and pencils, a watch and matches. In addition to this equipment, officers were allowed one small trunk and a bedding roll which will hold nearly as much as a trunk. They were ordered to carry at least two uniforms, several styles of footwear including rubber boots, a lot of books and official documents, a trench coat with inner lining, map case and drawing instruments, and numerous other things. Everyone of us smuggled aboard as much tobacco, candy and cigarettes as we could and armed ourselves with patent pipe lighters of various kinds.

Our equipment was now very much as it remained during the war. In France we received gas masks and steel helmets but I can think of no other changes in our apparel. The officers overseas wore Sam Browne leather belts which were adopted universally by the Allied armies, but these were discarded at



Photo by John Hood

The above scene is one of a score which existed in 1918 in the industrial plants of Racine. The women usually were dressed in a sort of bloomers, and they worked at the bench or machine just as the men did before the latter went away. Women's clothes were discarded in a sort of bloomers, and they worked at the

WOMEN TOOK THE PLACES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF MEN CALLED TO THE COLORS

consequent slow-down of war production.

the front, where officers of our army dressed just like enlisted men excepting for their shoulder pins.

When we reached Hoboken and marched to the pier where the transport was waiting, we were each of us given a postal card to address to our home folks. On the back it said, "I have arrived safely overseas." This was signed and we were told it would be mailed when the cables announced our arrival in France. We were also given instruction regarding the censorship. We were told that from now on all letters would be read by an officer before being mailed and we must say nothing about dates, places, names of ships, or anything else that might be interesting to the folks at home. I have saved one of the censorship regulations handed us at the dock. It reads as follows:

"CENSORSHIP:—REMEMBER that the enemy and his agents are always on the alert to gather information.

"Details which are apparently unimportant may be combined with other details gathered by the enemy and become information of great importance to him. Do not forget that news travels so quickly under modern conditions that the bits of information you write home may be in the hands of the enemy a short time afterward.

"WHEN YOU WRITE A LETTER OR POST CARD:—DON'T mention towns and localities in connection with any military organization.

"DON'T put too much faith in the discretion of the people you write to. They may be very patriotic, yet quite unable to recognize an enemy agent or what information may be of value to the enemy.

"DON'T mention the movements of troops, their condition, the effects of hostile fire upon them, nor their losses.

"DON'T mail your letter in a French post-office. It is forbidden in areas served by American military postal service.

"DON'T allow your friends at home to publish your letters in the newspapers.

"**ABOVE ALL DON'T** attempt to formulate or use any system of code, cipher, shorthand, or any other means of concealing the true meaning of your letters. It is the surest road to a court martial and severe punishment.

"**REMEMBER** that writing or receiving of letters in war time is a privilege, not a right. In many wars of the past soldiers were not allowed to write letters at all.

"YOU MAY WRITE:—1—Letters or post cards to friends or relatives in the United States or in France, free of charge.

"2—To friends or relatives in allied or neutral countries, by paying the same postage you would from the United States.

"YOU MAY SEND, to the United States only, picture post cards, except those showing localities or places; personal photographs; or small articles, such as gloves, laces or handkerchiefs, etc., as gifts. A **PERSONAL** photograph means one in which a person alone appears, without any suggestion of background that might indicate where it was taken.

"You may send parcels not exceeding seven pounds in weight by parcel post to the United States, by prepaying postage.

"YOU MAY NOT WRITE:—To ANYONE in the countries with which we are at war, except: American or allied prisoners of war, in which case letters must be sent to the Base Censor, unsealed. You may not write, not talk to, nor hold any communication whatever with enemy prisoners of war.

"THERE ARE ONLY TWO WAYS TO MAIL LETTERS:—1—Hand them unsealed to your company officer. Remember that he reads many letters in his capacity of company censor and your letter is to him an entirely impersonal communication, of which he does not remember the details or the writer once it has been read.

"2—Place your letters unsealed in a 'blue envelope,' seal the envelope, and mail it to the Base Censor, A. E. F., Paris. Each blue envelope may contain several letters, providing all are written by the same man and that each is enclosed within its properly addressed envelope, and that the certificate on the 'blue envelope' is signed by the writer. It is forbidden to use 'Blue Envelopes' except for strictly family matters.

"If you know who is going to censor your letters, save his time and help your company mail service by putting his rank at the bottom of the letter and in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope, ready for his signature.

"As soon as he has read the letter, the officer will **SIGN** his name above his rank, and as soon as it has been stamped with the censor stamp the censor will post your letter. Nothing else should appear on the envelope.

"DON'T TALK TOO MUCH:



Photos loaned by Charles Peterson

TWO REMARKABLE PICTURES OF A DIVISIONAL REVIEW TAKEN FROM THE AIR

The upper picture shows the 8th Division as it was being reviewed by Gen. Pershing in the fall of 1918. Not only are the mass of troops clearly visible and the reviewing party upon horses in the foreground, while at the left in the distance the reviewing party upon horses is moving toward the front ranks of the divisional front in shown, while at the left in the distance the reviewing party upon horses is moving toward the front ranks of the divisional front in shown.

1918

"Officers, enlisted men, and militarized civilians with the American Expeditionary Forces in France are forbidden to discuss or mention in public places, or to impart to anyone except in the official discharge of their duties, anything of military nature or anything whatever concerning information directly or indirectly obtained through their connection with the A. E. F.

"Never forget that we are at war and that the enemy is always listening. Always look with suspicion on strangers, and never tell anything of a confidential nature to a woman, as women are the most successful of enemy spies. Be suspicious of anyone who asks questions of a military nature, or who appears unduly interested in military information, even though he may be or may appear an American officer. Don't offer unsolicited information. You have no right to tell ANYONE where any unit is, or what military information has come into your possession, unless it is your official duty to do so. Any stranger, man, woman, or child, even a man in an American or an allied uniform, may be a spy. Do not tell him anything you would not be willing for the enemy to hear. For similar reasons, never enter into correspondence with strangers. It is one of the many schemes used by enemy agents to gather information. On the street or in public places remember that 'the walls have ears.'

"Do not express your opinion on military matters nor on the general situation. Be loyal to your Government and your superiors. Trust them to conduct the war while you attend to your own particular part in it.

"Avoid in any way giving the impression of pessimism either in your conversation or your attitude. In all ways be confident in the success of our armies and of our cause.

"All members of the American Expeditionary Forces are forbidden to take photographs, unless photography is a part of their official duties.

"DON'T CARRY WITH YOU:—Maps, documents or private papers of a military nature nor a diary or notebook containing military hints of value to the enemy, except when it is your official duty to do so. These will be of danger to your comrades in case you are captured; enemy pickpockets may get them even if you are not captured.

"On the other hand, if any enemy property comes into your possession, under any circumstance whatever, turn it over at once to your company commander, who will deliver it to an Intelligence officer. If the trophy is not of

value to the Intelligence Section, it will be returned to you. Such trophies may be of vast importance to the General Staff.

"IF YOU ARE CAPTURED:—Don't remember any more than you can help. Try particularly to forget organizations and the places in which they are stationed. Every bit of military information you give to your captors is a danger to you and to the comrades that have been left behind to fight your battles.

"By command of General Pershing:

"Robert C. Davis,

"Adjutant General."

After receiving a lunch from the Red Cross workers at the wharf, we were lined up in accordance with a muster roll previously prepared and marched up an inclined gang-plank into the ship. Each man was handed a ticket containing the number of his berth, the letter of his section and the designation "forward," "aft" or "amidships," and as he proceeded he showed this to successive sailor guides who steered him to his bunk. We had no state-rooms. The entire lower part of the vessel had been cleared of everything but waterproof bulkheads, and in the open space on each deck had been placed bunks of gas pipe and canvas, four deep. The lowest one was three inches from the deck, the upper one a foot from the ceiling. Between these tiers of bunks there was passageway eighteen inches wide. The holds were dark and smelled overpoweringly of disinfectants. There was little ventilation. When the transport pulled out, we were kept between decks for an hour and then allowed above in time to catch a glimpse of New York harbor. From that time on we generally were allowed on deck for three or four hours a day. There was not room for all of us at once, there.

We were all scared of submarines. There seemed little chance of anyone getting out alive if we should be hit, despite the boat drills. These drills merely showed us that there were not enough boats or rafts to care for a quarter of us in time of danger, and also served the purpose of teaching us how to get out of the sections below decks. I asked our captain what we were to do if torpedoed, as no boats were assigned to us. He said we were to jump overboard and try to find something to support us in the water.

There was little excitement on the voyage. One of the ships of the convoy became separated one evening, but turned up the next noon. She appeared to have lost a portion of her stern, and it was talked about that she had

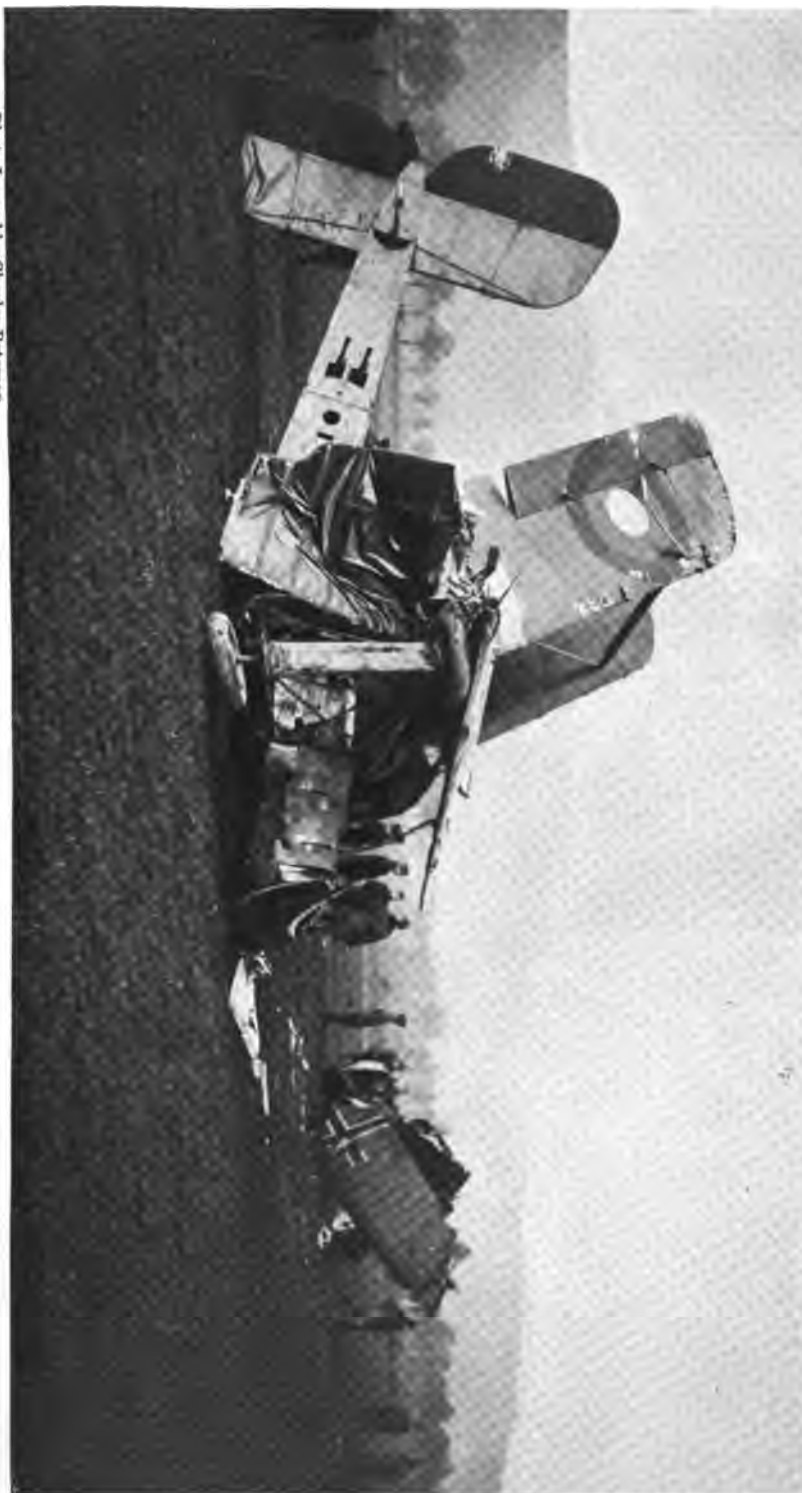


Photo Loaned by Charles Peterson

THE END OF AN AERIAL COMBAT—BOTH DUELISTS CRASHED TO EARTH

The notes made on this picture tell of a battle above the clouds in which the American Liberty plane brought down a German Fokker (seen in the background). The victory was short lived, for while the German was dropping helplessly to earth the American plane was put out of commission by enemy reinforcements and sent down a wreck. The injured or dead, if there were any, had been removed before the official photograph above was taken. The illustration is a remarkably realistic reproduction of the scene attending such incidents.

been rammed during the night and that many men had been killed. But of course these stories could not be verified, though they served to keep the boys busy talking.

The naval gunners also took a half a dozen shots at a school of porpoises which were hurdling alongside the ship. The schools were considered as excellent telltale marks for submarine commanders and it was a general practice for the transport gunners to fire a few shots and get them to sheer off from the ship's course.

About a day and a half out of Brest a convoy of half a dozen destroyers hove in sight and from then until we went into harbor the swift little craft circled and twisted in our course and cut didoes to the port and starboard, nosing out traces of submarines. But they encountered none.

We came to anchor late Friday afternoon. As the shore line, which is rocky and rugged, came into view the shipload gave vent to continuous cheering. There were very few who didn't feel that land was a welcome place, after the uncertainties of the U-boat menace, and a large proportion had other reasons for wishing to get their two feet under them on solid earth.

The men were taken off in lighters and marched out to the Napoleon (Pontanezon) barracks. Our outfit marched right past the barracks and into the little hedged-in fields where we laid out our camp, pitched our pup-tents and turned in to get some rest. It rained terrifically that night, but it didn't interfere with the sleep of the newly landed recruits.

The next day, being Sunday, we looked for a nice day of rest. At about 7 o'clock a number of us were lined up and told off for detail. We were marched out into the country for a few miles. Before starting we were given shovels and picks and they helped to make the traveling more exciting.

After a long hike we brought up at a cemetery and our officer showed us a piece of ground and told us to dig. We dug all day. It was fearfully hot and few were used to using this sort of implement. By evening we had excavated sufficiently to provide graves for about forty soldiers who had died the day before at the base hospital.

As they brought the bodies out on trucks we helped unload them and acted as pallbearers, carrying the rough coffins to the holes we had dug, and then we turned to and filled in the graves. We started back to camp, a pretty tired lot, about 7:30 o'clock.

Our first day in France was hardly a cheerful beginning.

On the other hand we could not help but be impressed by the presence of a large number of French women and girls who had come out to the cemetery with their arms filled with flowers. They rounded up the graves, set the markers and strewed their flowers over the mounds, so that when we were leaving, the portion of the rapidly growing cemetery we had helped to make, had every appearance of being the subject of loving care from those left behind.

When we got into camp we learned that we were to move at 1 o'clock that night. We hung around waiting, after we had pulled up our tents and got our equipment together, and finally were marched to a train of small box-cars—the first of that sort to travel we had encountered. We got aboard and waited till 6 o'clock in the morning when the train pulled out and we started away on our trip to the front. There were 36 of us in each car and we barely had room to lie down.

After a day and a half of travel we brought up at LeMans, a classification camp where we were examined again and given new equipment calculated for the field. From there we were sent to the infantry training area we were to occupy and were issued whatever we appeared to be short at the time.

For ten days we were at Ecommoy engaged in target practice and were told that within a few weeks we would be up at the front.

Few of the boys believed what they were told and thought it was a dodge on the part of the officers to get the men more interested in their training. This was our first experience with billets. We were distributed around town in the barns of the residents and had fairly comfortable quarters. Some men rented rooms the officers had overlooked.

It was here that we received our gas masks and went through a gas chamber and had gas drill and worked a little more on rifle practice.

On Sunday morning it was announced that all who wanted to go to church would be excused from drills. The religious fervor that developed was universal. Men who didn't know what church looked like nor how it was spelled became suddenly anxious to attend one. It was the first day of rest since arriving at Jefferson Barracks seven weeks before. The little village was dark at night, all lights being under the ban in this area, to keep from attracting German aerial observers.



Photos Lowned by H. J. Sanders

INCIDENTS IN THE ADVENTURES OF BATTERY C MEN HERE AND IN FRANCE

The top panel shows what camp life was like at Douglas. The view was photographed after a rain and first discomforts of soldiering were entering the warriors' lives. In the center are a lot of Racine boys who have just dropped off a French troop train for coffee. At the bottom is pictured the interior of a Red Cross hut where "chew" could be acquired by the perpetually hungry doughboy.

On the tenth day of training we were marched to another train of box cars and after a three-day ride landed in a casual camp at Nivieville. This was rather close to the front and we heard for the first time the roar of the heavy guns at the front and at night the flashes from the artillery could be seen. We were there two nights, sleeping one night in a field and the other in town. The camp was the depot for replacement troops for the division, and we were all checked over and assigned for replacement service in various units to be called. The airmen were above us and no lights were allowed at night, as a protective measure.

Here we saw the first men we had seen from the front. They came marching back, dog-tired, covered with mud and dirt, but happy and many carried souvenirs of various kinds. They told stories of the hell going on out toward the German lines, and we got a pretty good idea of what we were in for when they got ready to send us forward.

At every stopping place in France back of the zone of the advance, we saw lots of German prisoners working on the roads or in railroad yards. They seemed to be fairly contented and certainly got good treatment. Whenever we had a chance we talked with them and most of the boys slipped the "P. G." in green-grey some cigarettes when they found an opportunity.

Long after the war when these prisoners were returned home, I understand that they were agreeably surprised by receiving pay from the Americans equal to that given a Yankee soldier. They had more money in their pockets than they ever saw before and many an M. P. guarding them cursed against the "non-fraternizing" rule which prevented them from getting up a little crap game and relieving Heinie of his surplus cash.

Where we now were we saw many types of soldiers—French, African, Hindu and others. Some wore quaint and gaudy costumes. Lots of Chinese coolies were working under direction of British or French officers.

As our troop's forward movements grew more frequent, the expressions became more vivid on the part of the men.

"This is a hell of a place," a disgusted doughboy would shout the minute he landed at a new camp or center.

"I hope we get out of here," his buddie would reply sourly.

As the replacement men advanced they found each stopping place a little worse than the last, but they felt that they would be sat-

isfied if they could hurry and move on to the next. From barracks and tents in America to rooms in homes in France the quarters were changed into cowstables, barns and outhouses and then to out of doors entirely.

The rains were almost continuous and the men who neared the front left all hopes of baths behind.

The unpopular little cootie put in his appearance at about that time and added a little more to the growing burden of troubles for the doughboys.

In our little shack a lieutenant entered. He was wriggling and shaking himself and finally began looking up one of his sleeves. I asked him to show me what cooties were like.

"How long have you been here?" he demanded.

"Two or three days," I replied.

"Haw-haw," he roared. "You'll see all you want of them before you've been here another three."

I did.

The great American game among the soldiers was craps. It was a natural result of conditions prevalent in the army. No allowance was made for transporting any games. In spite of numerous attempts to provide entertainment for the A. E. F., it is a fact that very few troops ever saw an entertainment before the armistice while in France. Cards were fairly easy to carry in a pack, but after a few nights spent in the open and in the rain, anything that water could destroy was destroyed. A pack of cards had a short life when spent in a pack. On the other hand dice were not harmed by water. They could be carried easily in any pocket and the game of craps needed nothing more than the two "bones" and willing hands to roll them. If a blanket was handy to serve as a table, so much the better, but it was not essential.

Whenever men on the march or in billets had a few moments to spare from duty, the onlooker might have heard at any hour of day or night, the mystical commands, "Come seven," "Eighter from Decatur," "There's my little Joe," "Oh, you Big Dick," and pleading voices appealing to "My Lady Luck" and "My natural point" and "Phoebe."

Considering that the great majority of men were drawing but \$15 or \$20 in actual cash per month in France, the size of some of the craps games was astounding. In many companies one or two men would possess the whole sum of the payroll within a day or two after pay day—for it must be understood that craps is not a game that is played for the fun of it,



Photos by John Hood

GOING AND COMING, THE RACINE UNITS WERE LIONIZED

When the boys left in 1917 they were escorted to their trains by seething crowds which jammed streets, viaducts and every place of vantage to spectators. The upper picture shows a departure. In the center an idea of the welcome is pictured. The returning unit was squeezed into the middle of the street and the crowds swarmed into the ranks. As can be seen in the picture the men shouted responses to greetings from the crowds that marched with them through town. At the bottom is shown the head of the parade of the 121st Field Artillery on May 28, 1918. The crowds kept to the curb until the band passed by.

like croquet or jack-straws. Usually a game would start off by the participants "shooting a quarter" or a franc, but by the time the money began to get a little concentrated it was not uncommon to hear the possessor of the dice offering to "shoot the 500 francs or any part of it," while willing hands sent showers of bills onto the blanket to match the wagers.

One lad in my squad cleaned up \$500 in an hour, starting out with \$1.50. On the transports crossing the Atlantic, where several thousand men were packed in the holds with nothing to occupy their time, many enthusiasts collected hundreds of dollars. As no one had much to start with, none of the losers were out more than \$15 or \$20 in most cases. The general attitude of soldiers toward money was that it was made to be spent. If they wanted something which could not be purchased with the amount in their pockets, the only way to get more was to gamble. If there was nothing they desired to purchase, they might as well gamble as do anything else. One of the reasons for the popularity of gambling was the fact that in France, at least, there was little at the stores to tempt anyone to make a purchase. Food was the main desire of most A. E. F. members, but it was only upon occasions that they could buy eggs, fruit and other delicacies which they craved.

Whenever a marching column of troops passed a town, they cleaned out the stock of edibles in the little stores in short order. Men would rush in the store, slam a five franc note on the counter and ask for whatever looked edible on the shelves. Sometimes this would be a can of preserves of some sort. At other times, the chagrined customer would find, upon opening a can, that he had obtained paint or shoe polish or washing powder. These errors were less frequent after the doughboys got so they could read French more efficiently.

The company to which I was assigned was resting, early in October in a patch of woods not far from Montfaucon, in the Meuse-Argonne sector and I was sent forward with twenty other men to join them there. We moved up in trucks as far as Esnes and then were marched ten miles over a muddy, crowded road which had been built through a shell torn section which had been No-Man's land for three years. The barbed wire entanglements were still in place excepting for gaps opened by the infantry in their advance and by high explosive shells. The shell holes, varying in size from one which would barely hold a bushel basket, to one which could conceal an auto truck, were half filled with water. The road

we were on was the only one in sight, but there must have been others as this was used for north bound traffic only. Artillery, ammunition trucks, supply wagons and tanks were passing slowly along it, concealed from enemy observation by the mist and rain. Usually movements were made at night. Aeroplanes were passing overhead, but at such a height as to be barely visible. We infantrymen had no rights on the road and had to turn out on the ditch whenever a vehicle needed room.

A mile north of Montfaucon we passed long, six inch guns which were firing at long intervals. At a distance of two hundred yards, the blast of the discharge seemed likely to break our eardrums. All the men we saw were muddy and plainly unfamiliar with a bath tub, but I noticed that most of them were shaved.

I reported to the first sergeant of my new outfit at supper time and sat down in the mud to a meal of corned beef, water-soaked bread and luke-warm coffee. There was plenty of those dainties, but not much else. The men had pitched their pup-tents in the underbrush with no attempt at regularity, the main thing being to get under cover of some branches which would serve as camouflage. Inside the tents most everyone dug a trench about eighteen inches deep and six feet long in which to sleep, as the sides of this gave protection against possible shell fire or splinters from aerial bombs. That night I was under fire for the first time, as six large shells hit near the edge of our woods. My first idea was to run somewhere, but as everyone else seemed to remain where they were I decided I was as safe there as anywhere. Some of the weary men did not even wake up. No one was injured by these explosions, but one shell blew a baggage wagon all to pieces. I could hear the shell coming for a second or two before it struck; it made a sort of whistling noise, not very shrill, however.

Later I learned that each sort of shell has a different sound, and this sound varies according to the point from which it is heard. For instance, as a shell approaches, it makes one kind of noise and when it passes over the tune changes immediately for its departure from the vicinity. Shrapnel bursting in air gives off a dull, vibrating "boom." Shells bursting on impact make an ear-splitting "whang" or "wow," according to size, but if the explosion takes place after the shell entered the ground a few inches the main crash of the explosion is preceded by a sort of "g-r-r," as if the sound were struggling through the ground for an instant before it



THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN ON THE SHIP RETURNING—WERE THEY GLAD? OBSERVE

There were scores of Racine men among the returning soldiers who arrived in America in May, 1919. The boys were eager to get home and took the discomforts of travel good naturedly; there was plenty to eat and the "makings" of some wonderful "crap games" on the transport.

burst forth. Shells from our own guns, passing overhead, seem to make a sort of sighing noise, like wind in a pine woods. Rifle bullets hiss or buzz almost like some sort of insect when they pass close by. One kind of shell, the Austrian .88, explodes before you can hear it coming, because its rate of speed is more rapid than that of sound. These are called "whizz-bangs," the name being an imitation of the noise they make if they go over you and explode to the rear.

We stayed in this reserve position one more day. I was pretty scared most of the time, but the veteran soldiers didn't seem to mind the danger. They said they were "fed up" on war, however; many had been under fire almost continuously for months. They couldn't see why the new divisions shouldn't be brought up to relieve the old outfits, while they went back into billets somewhere to get a bath and taste a little "vin rouge" and an omelet. Most all of them had cooties, and many were afflicted with dysentery as well as a form of itch. All were confident of their ability to lick the Germans at any time or place. The army had shown the Allies something about methods of warfare, and by keeping on the offensive all the time had gradually reduced the opposing German divisions to mere skeletons of their former selves.

At six o'clock (or eighteen o'clock, as it was termed officially) one evening we packed up our duds and prepared to move forward. We marched for eight hours and the memory of the hike is a sort of a nightmare to me. Our own artillery was active and as we passed along the muddy trail through the fields near Romagne the blasts from the 155 and 75 mm. pieces kept me in a state of extreme nervousness. I thought they were shells exploding, and soon some enemy shells did land near us. One man was hit by a fragment, which I had heard whizzing through the air toward our group. Two soldiers bound up his wound, which was in the leg, and he was ordered to turn back to a dressing station. He did so, with a brief "So long, fellows," to the men he had served with for months and was now to leave, perhaps permanently.

In this front zone no lights were allowed—not even a match could be struck or a cigarette lighted. Up ahead we saw some beautiful fireworks. I learned that these were flares sent up between the opposing lines to disclose prowling parties on raids or patrol. The light from them was very bright and as the balls of fire were attached to tiny parachutes, they floated about in the air for half a minute. On

a company front, one of these flares would be sent up at irregular intervals five or six times an hour.

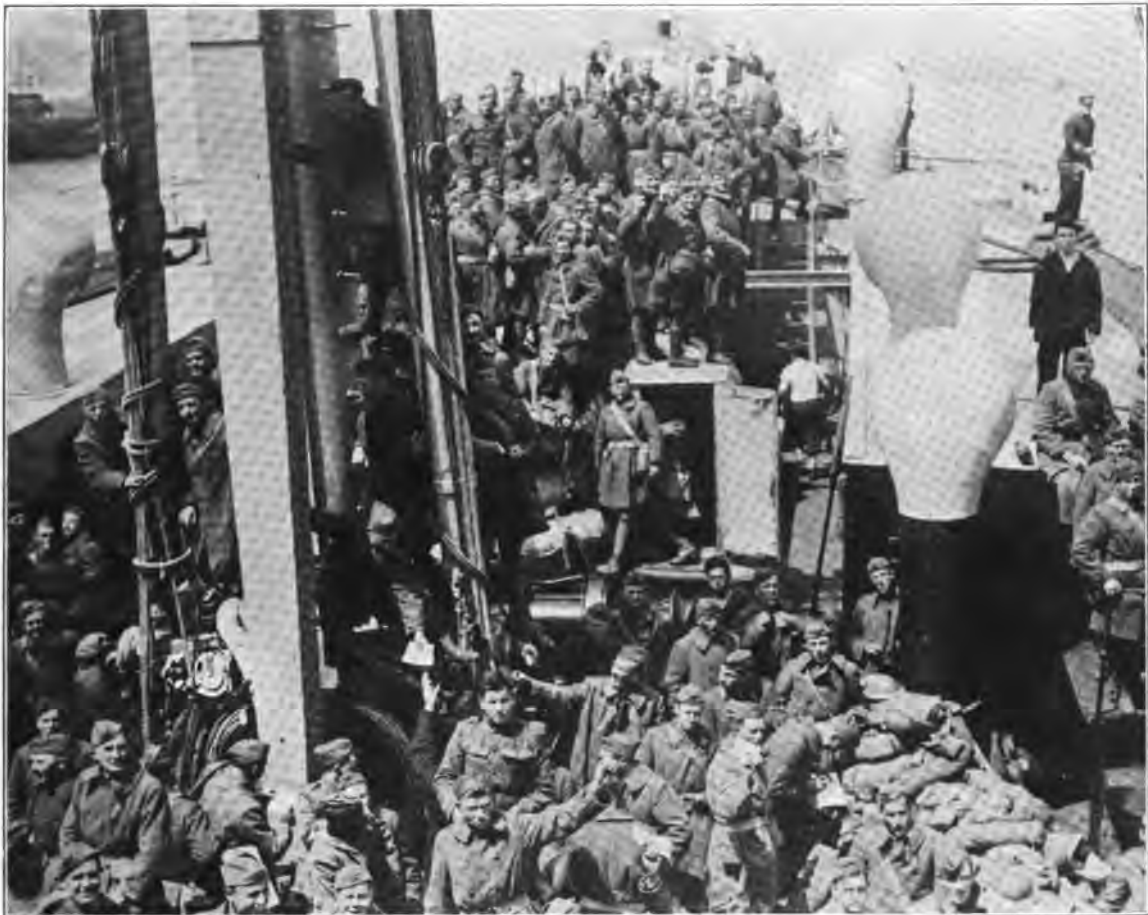
Along the road I saw the dead bodies of ten Germans, and one American, the latter on a stretcher.

When we reached the front lines, I found that there was no trench system established, although our platoon was to be located in what had been an old German battery position, and there was some protection in front of us. Most of the men on this line had dug deep "fox holes" for protection, and the idea was to connect these up into a continuous trench four or more feet deep. However, as we always expected to advance every day or two, these trenches were seldom completed by Americans. I had already seen the elaborate, deep German and French trenches south of Montfaucon and was somewhat surprised to learn that we didn't have at least that much shelter.

The company we relieved disappeared in the dark after we had exchanged a few whispers, and the lieutenant in charge of us had obtained what information he could about the conditions out in front and the whereabouts of outfits on either flank of us. I laid down in a fox hole and went to sleep at about 3 a. m., but at 5 I was awakened by a terrific cannonading from our own artillery. There was a continuous roar of firing, and up ahead we could hear the shells exploding and occasionally see clouds of dirt arise. It was still quite dark however. A corporal came along and said we were going to go over the top at 6:30 o'clock and to eat some of the corned beef sandwiches we had brought at once. I did so, although I was feeling somewhat nervous and my mouth was as dry as sandpaper. I won't say just how scared I was, but I imagine I felt about the same as a prisoner walking out to be hung. Machine guns were opening up, straight ahead of my shelter, and I could hear the bullets passing near in bursts occasionally. Evidently the Germans were nervous, too.

As the time approached to go over, the lieutenant and our sergeant began comparing watches very frequently and talking in low tones. I took a drink from my canteen every minute or two and wished I could get a broken leg before time to start. However, everyone else seemed cool enough so I decided to go through with it no matter what happened. It was just as safe to go ahead as any other way, I figured, and I surely couldn't stay still when my outfit advanced.

Suddenly the sergeant said quietly, "Fix bayonets and get all set." We did so and a



THE YANKS OWNED THE TRANSPORTS ON THE JOURNEY HOME

When troops went eastward they were kept under a very strict discipline, but when it came to returning they were given wide range and plenty of leeway. This picture shows them all over the ship—even on the skipper's sacred bridge.

minute later he whispered, "Come on," and we stepped up from our ditch and went forward in bunches of six or eight, each squad in single file. I don't know what it looked like at first as I kept my head down so my helmet would catch any stray bullets. I was fourth in the squad column.

Suddenly our artillery stopped firing and the silence was oppressive for half a minute. We went forward at a trot looking for Germans. We probably were 150 yards ahead of the jumping off place when our artillery opened up again, the shells being visible as they exploded quite a ways ahead of us. The barrage was creeping forward to protect us. I remember hearing a "wh-z-z" and the sergeant yelled, "Down!" and we all dove just as a shell exploded twenty yards away. Another followed nearby, and another. I saw the man ahead of me start to arise and then fall again limply. He muttered something. I saw his face was all bloody, and as he lay on his side his left hand was badly mangled. Even as I watched him, he turned on his face and after a convulsive movement became still. I knew that he was dead. Somehow, the shock to me was not as great as I had anticipated. I had prepared myself to expect to see death, and as long as I was still alive I did not get much excited. Another shell hit forty yards to our left. There was a sharp, buzzing sound, and my head jerked back. There was a noise as though a hammer had struck an iron pipe. I gasped in fear, and then realized that a shell fragment had hit my helmet without injuring me.

"Helmet, you're my friend," I said aloud.

"All right," yelled the sergeant just then, "Let's go."

We all got up and ran forward. I saw a German a few rods ahead of me, getting up. He started to run. Four of us fired at him and

he dropped. "I got him," I remarked, and then I became aware that the man next behind me was saying the same thing. We reloaded as we kept on.

I saw other Yanks at a distance on either side. Suddenly one of the groups to my right just melted away and at the same time I heard a loud rattling noise at our right front. It was a German machine gun. Our sergeant dashed for it, all of our squad following. We reached it before it could be turned on us, but a German fired his pistol at the sergeant and killed him when we were within six feet of the hedge behind which the enemy were. Four of us leaped the hedge. There were three Germans. One fell to the ground when big Pete leaped upon him and struck him a terrific blow with the butt of his rifle. I saw one struggling to get his pistol working and I shot from the hip with my rifle. Luckily the bullet struck him between the eyes and he rolled over. The third one gave a yell and threw up his hands, but if he wanted to surrender he got no chance for an American bayonet went into his abdomen. He gave a sickening moan, half sigh and half cough, and keeled over.

The man who stuck him called to me "Keep coming, buddy," and I ran forward in his footsteps. I knew that we were supposed to get to an old road up ahead and assemble there at 7:10 to reform our line. I was feeling better. I saw that one could be in battle without getting killed and I was gaining confidence as I went along, seeking shelter behind stumps and clumps of grass as I advanced. The firing from the concealed German lines was continuous and shells were dropping on both sides of us, and in front and rear. The Germans had no trenches along here, only strong points for infantry and lots of machine gun nests.

As I was looking for a place to halt a moment to regain my breath, I heard a few bul-

The roster of Co. 1, 7th Regt. Wisconsin State Guard, shown on the opposite page, follows:

Capt. Paul M. Matson, 1st Lt. W. F. MacGregor, 2nd Lt. R. P. Peterson, Q. M. Sgts. J. F. Sugden, and C. B. Washburn.

1st Sgt. J. E. Wilson and Sgts. P. F. Peterson, T. J. Pryce, A. W. Johnson, W. J. Kennedy, J. E. Craig, Ed. Rasmussen, T. L. Hermanson and A. W. Clutter.

Corporals L. J. Breylinger, Evan Catterall, S. E. Craig, L. A. Filiatreau, Wm. Meyers, Nels Nielsen, D. C. Washburn, and A. E. Wilkins.

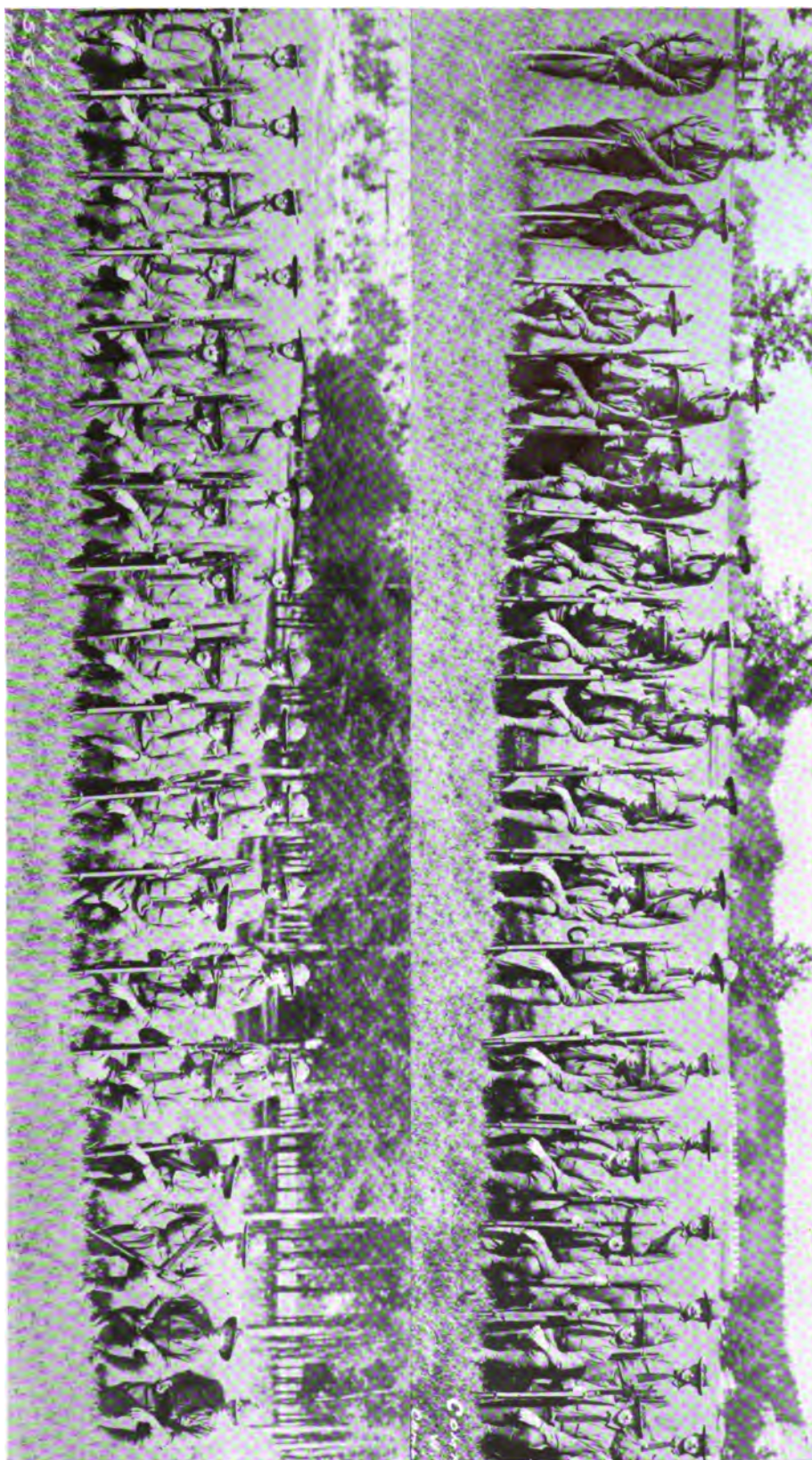
Musicians R. E. Schaefer, I. J. Fuller, A. J. Pluhar, John Walther and Geo. P. Lee.

Cooks Jos. Pluhar, C. P. Zierten and W. K. Bass.

Artificers N. R. Krause, J. W. Zellen and J. H. Birkett.

Privates Jess Acklam, Chas. O. Beach, Stephen Benish, L. J. Blessinger, David Bolton, Walter P. Borman, C. J. Brady, Russell Bronson, Geo. F. Butler, B. W. Chadwick, F. J. Charles, H. P. Christensen, Edwin R. Dermody,

Wm. J. Eason, C. S. Edwards, Ezra L. Evans, John R. Evans, Otto Falkenberg, Peter Fenger, L. M. Fowler, John M. Frey, Ronald Gales, Rudolph Greer, M. J. Griffith, A. C. Hanson, Fredrick Hauberg, Wm. H. Hetzel, P. C. Holm, John Host, Al. Hutchinson, F. E. Jacobsen, E. F. Johnson, J. R. Jones, Jr., O. E. Kammien, M. P. Koke, Wm. H. Lang, C. E. Lange, Clyde H. Layton, Howard L. Layton, Orrin P. Layton, Oscar Layton, G. H. Leahy, H. J. Leonard, John Lincoln, H. Longstaff, N. F. Longstaff, W. P. Lorum, E. MacKendrick, S. J. Mannering, J. H. Martin, H. W. Mattered, R. H. McCaughey, D. C. Metcalf, F. H. Miller, Peter Mitusxsky, Donald J. Morey, A. C. Munck, P. J. Myers, G. E. H. Nelson, P. N. Nelson, A. Nickelsen, T. F. Nielsen, John B. Nobert, Ole Olson, M. A. Overson, L. A. Pease, W. H. Peters, Holger Petersen, Leland B. Pfoet, A. J. Pinard, Matthew Poulson, A. E. Price, R. W. Rasmussen, J. E. Roques, Carl Rager, J. H. Rulle, L. A. Scheuss, Peter Scholzen, Silas Schwartz, J. E. Simpson, Edw. W. Tigges, I. O. Verket, H. C. Voss, J. A. Wellensgard, T. H. Welshman, A. Wilson, E. A. Wurz.



COMPANY I, 7th REGT., WISCONSIN STATE GUARD, AT CAMP DOUGLAS, 1918

lets pass near me. I ducked my head and started to dive for a shell hole. As I did so I felt a blow on my right hip and fell to the ground. At the same time there was a crash as though I had been hit on the head with a club. I sank quietly into sleep.

When I opened my eyes I realized that I had been wounded and in desperate haste I squirmed around to see what had happened to me. I could not move my right leg, but it was not shot off. It was bleeding a little about eight inches below my waist. My cheek was bloody but evidently the bullet had passed through my helmet and only torn the flesh along my jaw.

I got out my first aid packet and bandaged the hole in my hip as best I could and let the other wound alone. I crept painfully a few feet and found a shell hole in which I could curl up. Soon a shell exploded near me which smelled strange and I realized instantly that it was mustard gas. I put on my gas mask and for an hour wore it, much to my discomfort. At about noon it started to rain, and feeling safe from observation I crawled back to our old front line. The trip took me nearly an hour. There I was found by two stretcher bearers, who carried me down the road a bit to an old dugout, where there was a surgeon and a squad of medical corps men. The doctor gave me a shot of anti-tetanus serum and re-dressed my wounds. Four men then carried me to a little village a mile distant where they placed me in an ambulance with three other litter cases. We were given a wild and rough ride for six miles, and at last reached the field hospital where I was placed on an operating table and had the bullet extracted from my leg. When I woke up I was in a cot and an orderly was bringing me some soup. It tasted pretty

good, and when a Y. M. C. A. man came along with some cigarettes I was feeling better than I had for a week.

It was two days later when I was carried back to Souilly and put on a crowded hospital train for shipment to the Bordeaux hospital section. There, in a nice bed in a base hospital, I remained for two months while the war ended and the army was starting to move again—one part toward home and the other to Germany.

As my wounds did not have any permanent bad results, I feel that I had a very interesting and, on the whole, enjoyable experience in the army. I missed the long period of training, and the long dreary siege of trench and field warfare that so many of our men underwent, and at the same time I saw a little of everything. I think that, on the whole, the army was well handled and cared for. I know the food was ample, even though the menu did not have much variety. In the field, the soldiers usually were given fresh meat three or four times a week, and they had canned corn or tomatoes or beans once a day in addition to plenty—oh, a great plenty—of corned beef, corned beef hash and canned salmon. Bread was supplied whenever the wagons could make daily trips from the railhead to the field kitchens, and otherwise there was hard tack which was not so terribly hard. When the infantry was in the front lines, hot food was brought up once each night in containers which retained the heat. The kitchens and baggage were always left at the rear. Danger was always present, but after a few days at the front, everyone gets used to this and doesn't worry over the possibility of getting hit. The longer one remains unscathed, the more confident he becomes of his immunity.

What impressed me as much as anything at

The roster of Co. K (see opposite page) contained the following: Many of the boys who were in K's ranks were later in the service of the U. S. army or navy.

Capt. Richard Drake, Capt. John T. Olson (promoted from 1st Lt. on July 5, 1917); 1st Lt. John H. Owens, 2d Lt. Fred C. Haumerson.

1st Sgt. John E. Konnak, Q. M. Sgt. Fred M. Brooker. Sgts. Carl Hanson, Wm. Rodgers, R. P. Hammond, Thos. Kearney, Jr., Lee Archer, Elmer Durgin.

Corp. B. M. Kerr, V. H. Whaley, Elmer Durgin, Arthur Ehrlich, Kai H. Studt, W. F. Hogan, A. C. Hermes, C. C. Nelson, R. B. Gister, Louis M. Hass, Musiciana Wm. Peterson, Claude Merrill, Nels Nelson. Artieifer Geo. J. Henningsfield.

Privates: Albert E. Anderson, Harold Avard, Frank L. Bahr, Johnson E. Baldwin, Thorwald M. Beck, Edwin C. Billings, John Beyer, Harold H. Bradley, Harry L. Calhoun, Frank Cooper, Hugh M. Costello, Robert Davis, Arthur Dixon, Robert Eagen, John H. Foxwell, Roman B. Gister, Arthur R. Glassow, Wm. L. Hager, Reuben H. Haase, Windlin M. Hass, Albert C. Hermes, William F. Hogan, Richard Hughes, Fred C. Jacobson, Anid Jensen, Jens Jensen, Fred C. Klingmeyer, Milton J. Knoblock, Henry A. Mayer, Albert C. Mickelson, Emil M.

Miller, Charles A. Mosher, Charles C. Nelson, Nelson B. Nelson, Ole P. Nielson, Louis Norup, Jas. T. Orr, Jno. H. Paap, Walter C. Peterson, John R. Powers, Leo. J. Redmond, Charles Reynolds, Will H. Shafer, Chas. D. Sawyer, C. A. Schumacker, Art. W. Simonson, Martin Singer, Harry C. Steinbuck, Leonard H. Tietz, Sofus Trolle, Louis Trolle, Claude Terrill, Clifford Terrill, Leopold Von Schilling, Peter J. Verheyen, Geo. H. Ward, Clar. P. Wiede-bach, Webster A. Anderson, Dwight Bartlett, M. Hampton Bartlett, Alonzo D. Carpenter, Harry Chamberlin, Phillip T. Clancy, H. A. Fairbanks, F. E. Findley, J. J. Foley, Leo J. Funk, David Hanson, Louis M. Hass, Thos. Hellum, Roy F. Horn, Orvin Huppert, Arthur James, Burt Johnson, Ed. Kammenberg, Raymond E. Kaye, Matt E. Keefe, Dominic Lesento, Carl A. Mall, Martin Mateon, Theo. Matson, Rowland H. Mears, Richard Mertine, Thos. Morgenson, Martin Nelson, Svend Nelson, Tolmar Nelson, Victor C. Nelson, H. A. Olsen, John W. Owen, C. E. Peterson, George Peterson, Nels C. Peterson, Wm. Peterson, Wm. L. Peterson, John Plemmons, Mikel P. Porsgaard, Anthony Reis, Robert Reno, Robert Rickett, Robt. Rodgers, Thomas Rothwell, Arthur J. Schroeder, Elmer Stafler, K. H. Studt, Harold Swenson, Geo. Wernicke, Frank J. Yetmar.



COMPANY K, 7th REGIMENT, WISCONSIN STATE GUARD, CAMP DOUGLAS, 1918

the front was the almost universal bravery of members of the human race. Knowing that they were in constant danger of their lives, the American soldier almost without exception showed no sign of fear in battle, and I am told that the same is true of other nations. Men who, at home, would be afraid to climb a ladder for fear of falling, perform the most astounding feats of bravery and think nothing of it.

There is not a man who served in France from Racine who, were he to do the same acts here that he did at the front, time and time again, would not be hailed as a hero worthy of public acclaim. In war, however, individual acts of heroism are lost sight of in the mass of them. In the brief time that I was in the Argonne sector I saw engineers calmly building roads while enemy shells were bursting all around them. I saw artillerymen driving their teams forward over shell torn roads and across open fields while German aeroplanes raked their column with machine gun fire and hurled grenades upon them from the air, and the cannoneers of other batteries were serving their guns with missiles exploding in their vicinity constantly. Infantrymen wooed death in every form for days at a time and advanced to the mouths of machine guns and rifles, or charged against deadly bayonets, as though they were advancing in a game of football. Aviators flew across the lines to gather information knowing that they would be subjected to shell

fire as well as to attack from enemy avions, and that a comparatively minor injury to pilot or plane at thousands of feet above the ground would mean certain death. Ambulance drivers and crews of ammunition trucks faced death almost every hour while carrying on in their prosaic occupations. Yet not one man in a thousand ever seemed to hesitate in the least over the performance of all of his duty, or even more, on account of any personal danger.

The discomforts of war were more detested than its perils. Sleeping and marching in mud and rain, eating like animals, existing in holes by day and venturing forth at night on their missions of death; unwashed, unclean, lousy and often sick, the American soldier preferred the dangers of an attack to the miserable monotony of trench life and its comparative safety. Artillerymen might go for weeks without washing their faces, but they kept their guns clean as a banquet table. Infantrymen might go without socks, but they always tried to have plenty of cartridges on hand. Canteens might get empty, but horses were watered if there was water to be had. "Let's win this damned war quick," was the motto, and as long as this objective seemed possible of attainment the American soldier was willing to undergo almost anything. They knew they were in France until it was over, and they asked nothing more than they be allowed to finish it. They had the chance, thanks to Pershing's confidence in them, and did the job.



CHAPTER XXVIII

THE END OF THE WAR

THE signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities at 11 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, found the American troops active on all fronts and in several places preparing to attack the enemy line at 12 o'clock noon. The muddy, weary doughboys out in front; the sweating, swearing artillerymen at their backs, and the tireless engineers and ambulance drivers and teamsters along the roads had no heart to cheer the news when yelling couriers and low-flying aeroplanes finally brought the story of the end of the world's greatest war. Although the word was expected, it was doubted at first. Rifles and cannons were kept hot from firing right up to 10:59 o'clock in expectation that this report would prove a hoax as one had on Nov. 7. Many a daring member of a patrol, feeling of the enemy lines, lost his life in the last half hour of the conflict.

At 11 o'clock the artillery was suddenly silenced, and the rattle of rifle and machine gun fire ceased permanently. There was a brief moment of joyful shouting and repartee, and then the vast majority of that great army which had accomplished the impossible laid down in the mud of France and had a real nice sleep. For many, it was the first undisturbed rest in weeks.

Strict orders were issued against holding any communication with the enemy, and grinning Germans who walked toward their late foes with miniature flags of truce in their hands, were turned back by stern-faced sentries who showed an utter lack of cordiality.

On Nov. 12, the Commander-in-Chief, General Pershing, issued the following proclamation to his troops:

"The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result.

"Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily

trained, met a veteran enemy and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live.

"I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

For two or three days there was almost complete idleness along what had been the front. The troops, as soon as they were convinced that the war was really over, enjoyed complete relaxation for the first time since they donned a uniform. They played cards, "shot craps" and visited neighboring commands without fear of interruption. Then discipline began to tighten up again, and aside from their daily tasks the sole question of interest was, "When do we start for home?"

Sad to say, it was to be many a long week and month before most of them were able to wave their hands to the Statue of Liberty.

For two weeks the army in France presented the odd appearance of a huge combat organization all fixed for battle but with nobody to fight.

All along the old battle line from Sedan down along the Meuse toward Verdun there glowed at night the embers of thousands of Yankee campfires. Cigarettes gleamed and voices were raised in songs and laughter where for four years it would have been folly to strike a match and treason to build a fire.

Reveille and retreat sounded across what had been No Man's land, and although the front was now termed a "rest area," fighting was replaced by such a continual round of drill, drill and more drill that the weary doughboy

wondered if the old armistice was really all that it was cracked up to be. With all the horrors of war, there never was a soldier who would trade his place in the muddiest dugout in a shell swept sector for a camp where he would have to resume "squad east and west" for its "disciplinary value," as G. H. Q. loved to describe that jolly exercise, always prescribed for inmates of rest areas. Soldiers took comfort in the front and in battles because while there they could dispense with the close order drill and strict observance of military courtesies which always reminded them that they were merely a cog in a great machine.

One blessing of this post-armistice fortnight was the presence of the field kitchens in the midst of their units. Instead of sending cans full of food five miles to the hungry doughboys up ahead, the cooks brought their chariots right up to the advance positions on Nov. 12, and thereafter kept a never-ending stream of well earned flapjacks, hot slum and salmon patties flowing to the proper destinations.

Nine divisions strong—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 32nd, 42nd, 89th and 90th—the Third American Army began on the morning of Sunday, November 17, its march to the Rhine.

It was at 5:30 that the order "Forward, march" sounded along the American line from Mouzon to Thiaucourt—Mouzon on the Meuse just below Sedan and Thiaucourt down in the heart of what was once the St. Mihiel salient.

An hour or so earlier, the unfriendly notes of reveille had disturbed the chill November air and tumbled out of a myriad dugouts and pup tents a stamping, growling, cursing crew who damned the Kaiser and swore at Germany, but not one of whom could have been hired for love or money to go off on leave this day of days.

Indeed, for several days before the march began, officers and men who had started forth so gaily on their long postponed leaves kept hurrying back of their own accord at the first inkling that their outfit had been among those nominated to keep a watch on the Rhine. Even men who, on the strength of the armistice, had decided to go AWOL for a day or so, would glean the good news at half-way towns like Bar-le-Duc or Châlons and come sneaking back as fast as their legs or hospitable trucks would carry them. Every one wanted to be among those present at what came in no time to be known as "The Party."

So, when the sun came up on the morning of the 17th it found them all marching in columns of squads along the highways that

lead to the frontier—plodding along and singing as they went. And the song that they sang to Germany was a new version of an old favorite which broke ever and again into the familiar refrain, "The Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming."

Ahead of them, as they ambled forward, stretched a country-side strewn with the things the Germans had been too hurried or too indifferent to carry along. In nearly every village, the streets were fairly littered with German guns, German helmets, German cartridge belts as though, when the armistice news came, they had been dropped then and there, never to be picked up again by German hands.

Whole platoons of American Infantry could be seen parading toward the frontier, each head adorned with a spiked German helmet. The souvenir market was glutted before sundown of the first day, and lugers, which, a fortnight before, would have sold for anywhere from 100 to 300 francs, could be had in exchange for one package of cigarettes.

Then there were big guns and an occasional truck abandoned in the haste of the great departure. One of these trucks was as empty as a ruined town, but on its tailboard the departing enemy had hung this affable sign: "Help yourselves."

Then, treasure trove of treasure troves, the advancing Americans found in the German hospitals some Yankee wounded. In the big hospital at Virton, for instance, the Germans had been obliged to leave behind some 400 men too seriously wounded to be moved—left them there with a full staff of surgeons and nurses to care for them—and among these were nine Americans. They had lain there, lonesome and helpless, for many weary days and nights. They woke on the morning of the 20th to find friendly Americans swarming around their beds, showering them with cigarettes and magazines.

And all along the way the men of the Third Army, moving forward unmolested as though on some easy practice march, were greeted and passed by an unending stream of refugees, thousands upon thousands of scantily clad, hungry, tired, happy refugees, prisoners of war, civilian prisoners, fugitive townfolk, men, women and children, of all ages and all nationalities, thousands upon thousands of them pouring through the towns and villages already gay with French and American flags.

By Monday night the troops, having advanced some 40 kilometers and reached the Luxembourg frontier, settled down for breath.

On Thursday morning the march was re-



Photo by Billings

MEMBERS OF THE WARTIME COUNTY BOARD OF RACINE COUNTY

Top Row—Joseph Smerchak, Henry Caley, Harry Fischer, Knute Holland, Joseph Kristerlin, Peter Meritz, J. E. Kampet, Thomas Skewes, Arthur Jackson.
 Second—Bernhard Blaser, W. J. Callender, M. H. Herzog, N. F. Anderson, Julius Jappé, Daniel Sammers, Solus Larson, Ernest Hoyer, Otto A. Klein.
 Third—A. E. Lavib, J. O. Pottinger, Peter Lane, Matt Laven, W. J. Bannan, Joseph Boeder, Thos. Piper, Henry Moore, Frank Patten, Henry Sabatle.
 Bottom—L. G. Smith, A. Crane, Dist. Atty. A. K. Janecy, County Clerk H. Basinger, A. S. Tils, Miss Evangeline Evans, Highway Commissioner W. O. Thomas, Thos. Overson.

sumed through Luxembourg, from the general line Etalle, Saint-Léger, Longwy, Audun-le-Romain, Briey.

When the Rhine was finally reached, and the Army of Occupation settled down for its long spell in Germany, all the attraction soon fled, for once again the old round of strict discipline, interminable drills and reviews, and orders forbidding fraternization with the enemy and almost any other form of amusement were put into effect. While these veterans were keeping the watch on the Rhine, divisions which had come to France long after they had, were on their way home. Only the occasional furloughs to visit designated leave areas served to relieve the monotony. It was well along in the spring when the homesick lads of the "Ameroc" began to be relieved by newly recruited Regular army regiments, and turn their faces once more toward St. Nazaire, Brest, Bordeaux and home. It was the middle of the summer before the bulk of them had reached their native land.

Aside from the Army of Occupation, the divisions were moving out of France for America with considerable rapidity after Dec. 1. But there were many complications connected with the dissolution of the A. E. F. Vast quantities of stores were in France and these must be disposed of. As the Service of Supply had been built up from the Atlantic to the battle line, now it must be maintained clear to the Rhine and eventually abandoned from that end back to the sea. This meant picking up railroads and other government property, or arranging for their sale. Also, there were not many more ships available for the return trip than for the journey to France. The Navy could furnish some warships for the purpose, but the British government wanted its own transports to carry home its men from Australia, Canada and other colonies.

There were two very distinct periods of the A. E. F.'s homecoming. Until June, 1919 it came home as fast as boats could be gotten together to carry it. From that time on it came home as fast as its work was done.

There was December after the armistice, month of rumor and indecision everywhere, with only a few thousand Yanks getting away. January saw budding hopes in every heart and nearly 200,000 men off for the homeland. February held January's pace. March began the upward sweep with 214,348 light packs and light hearts mounting the gang plank. April sent 289,112. May's 331,336 included the biggest home-coming week of all, the 14th to the 21st, when 126,392 put to sea. June, month

of brides and roses, capped the climax and won the record for troop movement, either to or from France, with total sailings of 358,315.

Right here it was that our ships proved to have worked themselves out or almost out of a job. In July the A. E. F., reduced to 350,000 really began to break up housekeeping. It was much easier to get ships than it was to pry men loose from the S. O. S. and the Rhine to fill them, and sailings slumped to 254,532. The last day of the month, however, saw the A. E. F. well down toward its last hundred thousand and the end of the long journey home in view.

The closing-out period of the A. E. F. really dates from the signing of the Peace Treaty by the Germans. Until that day and that hour, the A. E. F. as a fighting force, though greatly reduced in numbers, had been painstakingly conserved in all its ability to contribute to the Allied art of persuasion had the Germans declined to sign. There were, to be exact, 190,473 Yanks that day on the Rhine ready to plunge forward at a minute's notice, and behind them from Coblenz to the sea were lines of communication and a service of supply practically intact. Gièvres could have filled any requisition in three hours. There was on hand about a hundred days' supply of everything that would have been sustaining for our invading forces and conducive to a German change of mind, including American ammunition just beginning to arrive in quantity.

But the Germans signed, and the A. E. F. close-out began. It took time to wind up the affairs of a partnership like the A. E. F. The Yanks who straggled home in July and August and who did it will say so.

By July 1 even the high spots on the old A. E. F. map were getting to be little dots. Chaumont was reduced to a little guard detachment of 200 and was prepared—and anxious—to move on Paris any day. St. Aignan—name that once spelled holy terror to thousands—had become an innocent and harmless village of 75 officers and 775 enlisted men. Le Mans that had known its thousands and tens of thousands, killed cooties ten thousand times as many, sorted out boat loads—of soldiers, not cooties—and sent them on their way exulting, had been pared down to 7,000 on June 25, and within the next 20 days dwindled away to nothing. Is-sur-Tille, not long since the busy forwarding station of everything from tanks to beans, was little more than a pile of boxes and crates with a little care-taker detachment perched around it—except for its vast German prison camp, and even there the

folk of one nation were looking west, of the other as hopefully east. Gièvres, the greatest military supply depot in the world, had reduced its force from 22,000 to 5,000 and was beginning to dispose of the 900,000 tons of food and clothing and equipment to France and the newly liberated countries of Europe. Romorantin, Orly and Issoudun, where the A. E. F. sprouted its wings, had been turned over to the French. Tours, the once proud capital of the S. O. S., had reduced its personnel from 14,000 to 8,000 and was preparing to vamoose to Paris (which it never did) sometime during the month. Bourges was to be among the last to cut its personnel, for it was still busy sorting cards. The battle of Paris itself about won, the evacuation of its 21,348 troops began on July 5, immediately after the great celebration of the Fourth.

During July both Bordeaux and St. Nazaire ceased to operate as American ports. Marseille and Le Havre had both been crossed off the A. E. F. map in June, so that Brest alone—Brest

of a million going and coming—was left during the closing out period as the American port of embarkation. St. Nazaire sent out her last transport July 22. It was the Kroonland, carrying 4,000 troops and General S. D. Rockenback, commanding officer of the port, and his staff. It was at St. Nazaire that, more than two years before, the first of America's troops to reach France, units of the First Division, had landed.

Communication by American telegraph and telephone between Paris and Coblenz was impossible for the first time since the period of occupation on July 23, and at about the same time the vast network of telegraph, telephone and radio lines which the American Signal Corps had built up in France was turned over to the French.

By September, 1918, practically all American troops had left France excepting a handful attached to headquarters of the quartermaster department. At last the war was really over for the American army.



CHAPTER XXIX

HOW WOUNDED MEN ARE CARED FOR IN WAR

By DR. CARL O. SCHAEFER

HAVING been asked to explain the workings of the American army medical service and hospitals in war time, I find it necessary to state at the beginning that considerable variation existed in methods of evacuating battle victims. The methods depended upon the type of injury, the circumstances under which it occurred, available transportation, the number of casualties to be dealt with and the important question of whether the combat organizations were at that time engaged in offensive or defensive operations.

Obviously, an army in retreat cannot give the same sort of attention to wounded men that can be offered while an army is advancing and leaving its casualties behind it in a zone of comparative safety. American wounded men received better care, on the average, than the wounded of other armies because for the greater part of the time our units were advancing when they were fighting at all. This fact also prevented many of our wounded men from being captured, and also enabled the Graves Registration service to identify and bury decently our own dead.

Perhaps the easiest way to explain the working of the hospital system is to begin with a description of the organization itself, and then describe the "ideal" way of handling wounded; that is to say, the way they were handled when circumstances permitted.

As a part of the regular equipment of each soldier, there is a first aid pocket which contains a sterile dressing and bandage besides the small vial of tincture of iodine which each soldier is instructed to use, either on himself or a comrade. In a great majority of cases the actual care of the injury takes place very shortly after the same has been inflicted.

Attached to each battalion or company of combat troops, (infantry, artillery, etc.,) is a unit of medical aids, under the direction of a medical officer, and this unit follows right with the troops as they advance taking care of those

who fall on the field of battle. This medical detachment is the first organized group to care for the wounded and each of these men carry a fuller equipment of bandages, a supply of tetanus antitoxin (to prevent lock-jaw), and a limited set of surgical instruments which are to be used to check extensive bleeding, if possible. In addition, each man is equipped with a tourniquet which is to be used when the bleeding is severe, the tourniquet being tightened around a limb to check the flow of blood.

The use of tetanus antitoxin became a most important factor and was resorted to very early in the war by both the Allies and the Germans. Where fields are so abundantly fertilized as in France, the danger from lock-jaw is very great, and the use of the anti-toxin caused an almost unbelievable drop in the number of cases. Various figures show a decrease from 25% to less than 1/10 of 1%, and in my own experience, of several thousand cases, I saw only two cases of tetanus.

Another important duty of the medical detachment men was to properly attach a diagnosis tag on every case that came to their attention. On this tag was noted the type of injury, time of injury, whether or not antitoxin had been given, whether or not the injured had had a dose of morphine, and if so at what time given, and lastly whether or not the case needed a litter. The latter was shown by a blue margin on the tag, and could be determined at a glance by the litter bearers.

For the purpose of clearness, I will attempt to trace through a litter case, for example a man shot through the thigh with a resulting fracture of the thigh bone. This man having received the attention alluded to above, was next taken in hand by litter bearers, also a part of the medical detachment, who transported the man to the nearest dressing station, called the battalion aid station, which was located in some reasonably secure place, preferably a shell-proof dug-out. Here a medical officer again was in charge of the work, and

here the injuries again received such care as was necessary and possible. More time could be spent in checking hemorrhage, applying a splint or giving the patient morphine if needed.

The man now being made reasonably comfortable, he is carried by litter further to the rear. Often it is possible to provide immediate transportation by ambulance to the casualty clearing station, or evacuation hospital or more frequently to a field hospital, which is the nearest hospital to the front lines.

At the field hospital the man has his emergency operation, adjustment of splints, stimulation (such as coffee), additional blankets, etc., as the case may require. The more severe cases are held until the dangers of shock are less, the less severe being immediately prepared for evacuation further to the rear.

From the field hospital the injured man is transported to the evacuation hospital by ambulance where similar attention is provided and where a great number of the injured receive their first operative experience. As in the field hospital, the patient is again held until evacuation can be effected with a minimum of danger to the man. The evacuation hospital ordinarily was located out of danger at the rail head, from which point the hospital trains moved, and once aboard such a train, the care of the injured was splendid. These trains were equipped to the last detail, having even an operating room which compared favorably with one in a civil hospital at home. On the train every possible care was extended the injured.

Base hospitals were located all through France and for the purpose of illustration, I will confine my story to the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 located at Paris, and at which hospital I had the pleasure of doing my work.

Arriving at Paris, the hospital train was met by a convoy of ambulances. Classification as to type of injury was done by a medical officer at the station, surgical cases going to a specified hospital, gas cases to another, mental cases to still another, etc.

Word came in advance of the arrival of a train and all was in readiness when the boys reached the hospital. Every-one was busy; for at a hospital the size of A. R. C. M. H. No. 1, where we had 2200 beds, our allotment varied from 100 to 500 at a time, and needless to say, it kept all of us moving to care for this size of convoy.

Immediately on arrival, the boys were carried into the receiving ward, where details of their cases were noted, a bed assigned, and the operating room through which the indivi-

dual was to pass designated. One and sometimes two medical officers were assigned to make a preliminary examination of all the wounded to determine the more serious cases so that they might receive the first attention. In the receiving ward, each was given all the hot coffee and sandwiches he wished, he was provided with a Red Cross bag into which he could place his personal property and which he found at his bed when returning from the operating room.

The delay prior to operation varied with the number of wounded received and the seriousness of the injury, though ordinarily much expedience was evident. At A. R. C. M. H. No. 1 there were 16 operating tables and in a rush, these were in use continuously night and day. In the operating room, every precaution possible was taken to give the injured man the best possible attention, every wound was X-rayed, and the location of the missile indicated by a pencil mark on the skin, to simplify its removal.

In the wards, the attention given the men was splendid. To be sure, during a rush, there was much need for additional doctors and nurses and nurses' aids; frequently after serving eight or ten hours continuously at the operating table, the surgeon would go to his wards to dress the wounded or attend to other details as they might arise. The rush over, and the patients on the road to recovery, much was done for the pleasure and entertainment of the wounded, thanks to the efficient work of the nurses and nurses' aid. Many of the latter were from the best homes of the country and often not accustomed to work. Here they served the men in their charge, almost as a mother herself would have done.

The wounds being sufficiently advanced to make moving of the patient safe, the next procedure was to evacuate the man to some hospital further away from the scene of action, and often this was direct to some base port, where after a brief stay, the soldier would find himself aboard a transport, or hospital ship and on his way to the U. S. A. The real thrill of "We're going home," cannot be described in words and only by the experience can it be appreciated.

On board the hospital ship, the wounded were in care of the navy surgeons who served splendidly and are deserving of much credit.

Arriving in this country, assignment was begun on ship board. The boys were sent to various hospitals at the ports, later to be again

put aboard hospital trains, to be sent to the base or general hospital nearest his home.

The work in the general hospital on this side was comprehensive and in the hands of skilled men. Here the work was that of reconstruction and re-education, and then a final classification and determination of percentage of disability.

Just prior to discharge, the boys passed through a discharge ward where special effort was taken to have each case justly passed on and to see that the condition of each warranted his return to home.

I wish to apologize to any who might feel that this is not entirely the way he was taken care of, bearing in mind, that but a few passed through the hospitals of Paris. They without question were equipped second to none overseas. In all the base hospitals in France, however, every effort was made to give wounded men the very best care possible and I think most of those who were patients appreciate this fact. There was never any serious shortage of drugs or equipment, and it was only immediately after severe battles that the base hospitals were crowded.

* * *

Every war has had its epidemic of cholera, or typhoid, or yellow fever, or any of a half dozen other plagues that flourish best where men are crowded together under more or less unsanitary conditions. Against such scourges as these modern armies had pretty well immuned and fortified themselves, the American Army particularly; until influenza made its destructive onslaught.

Unlike former epidemics, it was least fatal to men in the field, most damaging to those in barracks and camp. And when the great tide of American O. D. was at the flood in the fall of 1918, the flu broke out with peculiar virulence on the packed transports which were bound for France.

Probably other ships could furnish as dramatic a story as that which follows. But the very hugeness of the ship and the immensity of the numbers carried aboard her make the picture more striking.

That the Leviathan in ten trips during the war bore 96,804 troops to France, that the total death list for nine of these trips was but eight, while on the one trip when the flu raged the disease claimed 96 fatalities, are facts that reveal its swiftness and malignity.

Official reports are ordinarily the driest and dullest reading, but Dr. H. A. May's report of that voyage in September, 1918, is so tense and interesting that it is worth quoting almost verbatim:

"U. S. S. Leviathan, 11th Oct., 1918.

From: Medical Officer.

To: Commanding Officer.

Subject: Epidemic of influenza.

"I submit for your information the following report of an epidemic of influenza, with pneumonia as a complication, which occurred among the troops of the U. S. Army embarked on this vessel for the last eastbound voyage.

"There were 260 officers and 8,873 enlisted men of all grades reported as present when the ship left the dock in Hoboken.

"During the hours of embarkation, Army medical officers removed from the ship approximately 100 men and 4 nurses as being infected with influenza.

"I have been told by an Army officer (Capt. Cheney), attached to the headquarters staff on board, that the 302nd Water Tank Train left 178 men behind at camp because of influenza. In this connection, the following copy of a telegram sent from Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., to the Commanding Officer, Camp Holabird, Md., September 23, 1918, is submitted:

"T 765. Send Water Tank Train 302 to Camp Union as scheduled, regardless prevalence influenza. Please acknowledge receipt. Signed, Judson. 1159a."

"By the same officer I was told that a large number of the 57th Pioneer Infantry were left behind at camp because of illness with influenza. This statement was confirmed by the Chief Army Surgeon on board.

"Within a few hours after leaving the piers at Hoboken, about fifty cases of influenza had been admitted to the sick bay.

"There were but 14 Army Medical Officers and 48 Army Hospital Corpsmen available for duty. Under normal conditions this personnel would not have been sufficient. In the face of such an epidemic as this the combined Navy and Army medical force has not been enough to properly care for the stricken."

Dr. May relates how the rapid spread of the epidemic made necessary the vacation of compartment after compartment to provide space for the sick, which necessarily led to overcrowding in other sections of the ship.

He tells how a great part of E deck became a hospital ward, and of the difficulties experienced because the top bunk in the standees could not be reached by nurses.

Doctors and nurses were stricken by the disease and thus became not only unable to aid but also an added burden to the overworked medical personnel. Every available medical officer, nurse and hospital orderly was utilized "to the limit of endurance."

The report continues:

"There are no means of knowing the actual number of sick at any one time, but it is estimated that fully 700 cases had developed by night of September 30. They were brought to the sick bay from all parts of the ship, in a continuous stream, only to be turned away because all beds were occupied. Most of them lay down on the decks, inside and out, and made no effort to reach the compartment where they belonged. In fact, practically no one had the slightest idea where he did belong, and he left his blankets, clothing, kit, and all his possessions to be salvaged at the end of the voyage.

"Late in the evening of this day the E deck ward was opened on the starboard side, and was filled before morning.

"The conditions during this night cannot be visualized by anyone who has not actually seen them. Pools of blood, from the severe nasal hemorrhages of many patients, were scattered throughout the compartment, and the attendants were powerless to escape tracking through this mess because of the narrow passages between bunks. Everyone called for water and lemons or oranges. A plentiful supply enabled their desire to be gratified. But within a few minutes of the first distribution of fruit, the skins and pulp were added to the blood and vomitus upon the decks. The decks became wet and slippery; the filth clung to the clothing of the attendants; groans and cries of the terrified sick added to the confusion of the applicants clamoring for treatment, and altogether a true inferno reigned supreme.

"In the E deck ward, every possible appliance for the care of the sick was furnished to the Army surgeons on duty. The Commissary Officer placed at our disposal stewards, cooks and mess men, and furnished just the kind of food required, in the best possible fashion. The Medical Department of the ship owes a great debt of gratitude to the Commissary Department, and to Paymaster Farwell and Chief Commissary Steward Flowers especially, for the success with which they gave comfort and aid to the sick, and removed from our shoulders the always worrisome burden of feeding men unable to eat regular diet.

"Hospital Corps.—I cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation of the work of the hospital corps of this ship. Every man is called upon to exert himself to the limit of endurance during the entire round trip. No man complains, every man is on the job. During this last voyage many of them worked twenty-four hours at a stretch amid conditions that can never be understood by one ashore or on a

man-of-war. Some of the embalmers worked at their gruesome task forty-eight hours at a stretch without complaint.

"Cause of the Epidemic. This was influenced materially by these main factors:

"First, the widespread infection of several organizations before they embarked, and their assignment to many different parts of the ship.

"Second, the type of men comprising the most heavily infected group. Large numbers of them were unable to read or write and some did not know their right hand from their left. Many of them had been in the service not more than three or four weeks and knew nothing of discipline; and the meaning of personal cleanliness and the methods of self protection from disease was as a closed book to them.

"Third, the absolute lassitude of those becoming ill caused them to lie in their bunks without complaint until their infection had become profound and pneumonia had begun. The severe epistaxis (nose bleed) which ushered in the disease in a very large proportion of the cases caused a lowering of resisting powers which was added to by fright, by the confined space, and the motion of the ship.

"Where pneumonia set in, not one man was in condition to make a fight for life.

"As noted above, the sick bay was filled a few hours after leaving Hoboken. Until the fifth day of the voyage few patients could be sent to duty because of great weakness following the drop in temperature as they grew better. The E deck ward was more than full all the time, and there were many ill men in various spaces in other parts of the ship.

"Morning of the 2nd October, brought no relief. Things seemed to grow worse instead of better. Cleaning details were demanded of the Army, but few men responded. Those who came would stay awhile and wander away, never to be seen again. No N. C. O.'s were sent with them, and there was no organization for control. Then nurses made a valiant effort to clean up and the Navy hospital corpsmen did marvels of work, but always against tremendous odds. Only by constant parolling between the bunks could any impression be made upon the litter, and finally our own sailors were put on the job. They took hold like veterans and the place was kept respectably clean thereafter.

"The first death from pneumonia occurred on this day, and the body was promptly embalmed and encased in a Navy standard casket.

"October 3, 3 deaths; 900 cases.

"October 4, 7 deaths. The sea was rough and the ship rolled heavily. Hundreds were

miserable from seasickness and others from terror of the strange surroundings and the ravages of the epidemic.

"Each succeeding day of the voyage was like those preceding, a nightmare of weariness and anxiety on the part of nurses, doctors and hospital corpsmen. No one thought of bed for himself, and all hands worked day and night. On the 5th there were ten deaths, on the 6th there were 24, and on the 7th, the day of arrival at our destination (Brest), the toll was 31. The Army ambulance boat was promptly alongside, and debarkation of the sick began about noon. The sick bay was cleared first, and we at once thereafter began to clean up in preparation for the wounded to be carried westbound. E deck was then evacuated, but all the sick could not be handled before night, about 300 remaining on board.

"On the 8th these were taken off by the Army, but not before 14 more deaths had occurred. The nurses remained until the last sick man was taken off.

"It is my opinion that there were fully 2,000 influenza cases on board during the voyage. Pneumonia cases must have numbered at least 100, but in the unavoidable confusion due to the rapid spread of the influenza it is impossible to be exact.

"Cases of pneumonia were found dying in

various parts of the ship, and many died in the E deck ward a few minutes after admission. Owing to the public character of that ward, men passing would see a vacant bunk and lie down in it without applying for a medical officer at all. Records were impossible, and even identification of patients was extremely difficult because hundreds of men had blank tags tied about their necks, many were either delirious or too ill to know their own names; 966 patients were removed by the Army hospital authorities in France.

"Deaths. — Ninety-one deaths occurred among the Army personnel, of whom one was an officer, as follows:

October	2nd	2	deaths
"	3rd	3	"
"	4th	7	"
"	5th	10	"
"	6th	24	"
"	7th	31	"
"	8th	14	"
"	10th	1	"
	Crew of Leviathan	5	"

"I have learned that the following named men of the Commissary department voluntarily remained on duty with the sick on E deck during the entire voyage: George Willis, H. L. Ringrose, A. Barbel, R. Steinman.

"H. A. May."

There the record closes, a chronicle of horror and heroism.





Photo Loaned by Lt. Carl O. Schaefer

"BLESSES" (WOUNDED) WAITING FOR OPERATIONS IN CORRIDOR OF PARIS RED CROSS HOSPITAL

The men shown were brought from Chateau-Thierry July 20 after the counter attack, the turning point of the war. American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 1 received 3,000 such cases in that week. Dr. Carl O. Schaefer of Racine was on the operating staff at that institution. The illustration is a remarkable piece of photography. The faces of the men indicate somewhat their condition. The sufferers lie on the litters upon which they were brought in ambulances, taken to elevators and brought to the upper floor corridors by bearers.

CHAPTER XXX

SOME LETTERS FROM MEN IN SERVICE.

IT never is difficult to recount the outstanding incidents and events of a great war, but it is a harder matter for any author to convey to his readers the exact effect such a conflict has upon the lives and views of the individuals involved. The nearest approach to such an accomplishment is, perhaps, the reproduction of actual letters and diaries written at the time and on the spot by men who suddenly found themselves involved in the maelstrom of war. While it would be possible to publish hundreds of these in full, it has been thought advisable for various reasons to select a few written at various places and at various times by men in different branches of the service, covering experiences from enlistment until the end of the war. Almost without exception these letters were written with no thought of their ultimate publication, and are the more valuable for that reason. In taking the liberty of including them in this work, the publishers can excuse themselves only upon two grounds—first, their real historical value as showing the way in which military and naval service appeared to those who were in it; second, only such letters were used as had appeared in print elsewhere, or else permission to use them had been obtained from the recipients.

It was deemed advisable to use extracts only, instead of the complete documents because in most instances they contained references to purely personal and private matters. Those paragraphs were selected which seemed to show some phase of life in the service, regardless of the continuity of the train of thought. The letters follow:

Sgt. Mathew W. Milkie, 31st Inf., Vladivostok, Siberia, August 18, 1918—You probably would like to know how I happened to enlist. I was walking the streets of El Paso, Tex., Jan. 10, 1915, looking for work. I met two men that I thought were soldiers, although I was not familiar with army uniforms. I asked them if they thought I was old enough to en-

list. They smiled at one another and then looked at me again and I got scared and started to leave. They called me back and said I looked old enough. I was eighteen, but was supposed to be twenty-one to enlist. They pointed south and told me to go to the Sixth infantry camp, which was in that direction. After going through streets, alleys and over bridges I found myself in Mexico. I met a man and asked him where I was and he told me. When I asked for the Sixth infantry camp he told me to keep quiet as I might get shot. I finally got back to El Paso and found the camp where I met a man with three stripes and a diamond on his arm. I told him I wanted to join the army and he said "All right" and put me at work in the kitchen cleaning dishes and kettles. After supper the man with the three stripes came for me. I was scared he was going to refuse my enlistment, but he took me to another man with three stripes on his sleeve and this party threw something at me that put me down for the count. Later I found it was a Helen Gould cot and three blankets. That quartermaster sergeant sure was snappy. Then he told me to find a tent with some room in it and I did so, and turned in to rest. Those old soldiers in there certainly had some fun with me. I didn't know what half of their slang words meant and they talked half the night, mostly about John W. Recruit, which I guess meant me. The bunk was hard, and I had an awful time getting asleep even after those soldiers quit talking, because they snored so loud it sounded as if they were marking time. In the morning a bugle blew but I didn't pay any attention until the other men threw a lot of shoes and things at my head. Then I got out of bed in a hurry and was told that the music was "first call." I got breakfast and then was put at work in the kitchen again with two others called K. P. (kitchen police). Then somebody told me to go and see the doctor



Photos Loaned by Lt. C. O. Schaefer

AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL OPERATING ROOM AND A WARD FULLY EQUIPPED, PARIS

Lt. (Dr.) Carl O. Schaefer is shown (third from left) in the operating room. The tables shown are two of twenty employed during the rush of July 26, 1918, when Americans came in by the thousands from the counter attack at Chateau-Thierry. The interior of the ward gives an idea of the care given convalescent "blosses" after surgical attention in the Paris Red Cross hospitals.

about my medical examination after dinner. I did. He knew what I wanted, but he asked me and when I told him I wanted to enlist he said, "Get the hell out of here; Sunday is no day to enlist." Out I went and felt foolish. I walked to another camp, that of the 16th infantry. I saw the boys drilling and it looked grand and I sure wanted to join that army. I asked a sentry where to join the army and he directed me to the colonel. I got another warm reception. He said I just came there to eat and to get out. Then I felt awfully anxious to get in, and wandered to a company street and asked the first sergeant if I couldn't enlist. He said the army was full. Then as I was going away he called me back and gave me a slip of paper, telling me to see the captain because somebody might have resigned from the army Saturday night and left a vacancy. I went to the captain, expecting some more trouble, but he was a nice man. He asked me a few questions and told me the sunny and shady sides of army life. The shady side was the worst. He sent me to a doctor. After being examined, I raised my right hand while somebody said something and then I was in the army. I had the articles of war read to me, and then I knew I couldn't get out. The next thing was clothes and when I got them it looked as if I was thrown into them. The blouse and breeches would have fit Fatty Arbuckle and the shoes were two sizes too large. That didn't bother me, because I was very proud of that uniform; believe me, I was a button buster. I was drilled for three weeks. The sergeant detailed to drill me was a bear and he had another recruit along with me. When he told us to go by the right flank, one would go one way, the other another. I can still see that sergeant rave, telling us we were not out on the farm plowing corn or walking with our girls. We were in the army, on the inside looking out. No doubt we were. After being made fit to drill with the company I was detailed for guard and thought it was something grand. I worked two days cleaning my equipment. At the guard mount, the adjutant came along and took my rifle as if I had stolen it from him, and gave it back the same way. After inspecting all of us he came back and asked me my name and told me to report to the commanding officer for orderly. I did, and found it was the colonel, the last man I wanted to see. I was shivering all over. It was worth it, though, because I didn't have to walk post and all I had to do was take orders from him and watch his tent. My experiences as a recruit were quite interesting. I would be glad

to go through them all again to get out of the army. Since then I have had many interesting experiences in Hawaii, Philippines, Japan and Russia, where I am stationed now. I will never regret the time I have spent in the army, but when I set my feet on American soil I sure will keep them there.

Sgt. M. O. Lawson, Hqts. No. 2, Gen'l Training Dpt., Hancock—When I read of what Racine is doing for the Jackies, it makes me feel proud to know that the city which I can claim as my home is doing so much active work pertaining to the war. I haven't seen the final report of Liberty bond sales at the Case Company, but I understand the Company is going to make another splendid record. There's very little of the unusual going on at Hancock. We're still in quarantine with the flu pretty well checked. The climate at present is quite agreeable, which has prevented a spread of the disease to a great extent. As you know this is an exclusive Machine Gun School, the only one in the U. S. Almost every state is represented in the personnel. A good many Hancock boys are in France with their machine guns, holding back, or I should say driving back the Huns. If the war doesn't end too soon, will get one little fling at the game. We're all ready.

Harry J. Norgaard, Co. 713, Unit T., Hampton Roads—We have it nice out here in old Virginia. Was quite hot down here last week, but it has cooled off some here of late. They allow us shore leave every Saturday and Sunday from 1 P. M. to 1 o'clock midnight, and also one night a week from 6:15 P. M. to 1 o'clock midnight. We spend our shore leave at Norfolk or Ocean View. Ocean View is a bathing beach here. Great life bathing down there in the deep blue sea, but the only trouble is the salt water. If you want some real salt water, just open your mouth and swallow some of it. There are many things of interest here, such as battleships "sub" chasers, torpedo boat destroyers, observation balloons and aeroplanes. We also have moving pictures here in the auditorium every Monday and Thursday, and every other Friday we have boxing bouts. Understand the Battery Boys are on the front now. There is a good bunch of boys there and they certainly will do their share for our Land of Freedom. If the American and French keep at it the way they are going now, Kaiser Bill won't last much longer.

L. T. Baltzer, Camp Perry, U. S. N. Y., Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 24, 1918—I am in the aerial mechanics school now. There are

about six hydroplanes here, and we all get a chance to show what we can do. Big camouflage boats come in here every week and take about 150 to 200 sailors out. At present we are quarantined on account of the flu, but we hope to regain our liberty before long. We have quite a camp here now; it is comprised of tents. There are a few sleeping buildings made of wood. There are about 8,000 men here. Six months ago there were about 2,000 men here, so you can readily see the growth of this camp. Well, I must close, or you will think I am taking up too much of your valuable time.

John B. Etteldorf, Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 23, 1918—I don't suppose you know who is putting Chicago on the map in this Liberty Loan Campaign. It is the sailors of Great Lakes. We had a big subscription at the station, and they have called upon us to do the same in Chicago. I spent Monday and Tuesday in selling bonds in Chicago. Our regiment made the biggest selling showing of the bunch, and our company had the record of selling the most bonds of our regiment. We sold \$17,000 worth of bonds yesterday. We had 18 hours' liberty yesterday, so I feel rather tired today.

Charles Lampe, 58th Balloon Co., Aviation Branch, Morrison, Va.—I have been transferred to the 58th Balloon Co., and sure was glad to get out of Texas. We are five miles from Newport News and believe me, this is some camp now. We have received our new overseas clothing and side arms, also helmets and they sure are heavy. Wish you could see the trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. loaded with troops that passed here yesterday. Counted 22 cars all going across. Was to Newport News last night and saw the transports. Train loads of auto trucks, mules, coal and airplanes all go across from here. There are camps all along here, but this one is sure a large one.

Fred A. Sewall, Prd. Detach No. 139, Sept. 9, 1918—There is a rumor here that we are to leave here very soon. Nobody can tell me exactly when, but they all say very soon. Part of the division has already moved. We are confined to the regiment and have no chance to do much visiting, but as I have been able to travel on the trucks to and from the warehouse, I see something and hear more. The general idea is that we are to go to a port of embarkment and then, of course, across. Everybody is glad to get away from this place, as the majority of them have been here nearly a year. I know that I will, with only three weeks to give my opinion. This

may not be the worst camp in the U. S., but they will have to go some to beat it, according to my belief.

Pvt. Wm. A. Alcorn, 3rd Co., U. S. A. Tr. Ditch, Kansas City, Mo.—We fellows here are asked by the Missouri people to be sure to get "The Kaiser's Goat." We 2,000 Wisconsin boys in the Q. M. C. won't be content with the goat, what we are after is "Old Bill" himself and WE ARE GOING TO GET HIM.

Harry E. Cooper, 3d Pro. Rcrt. Rgt., Camp Kelly Field No. 1, Line L, Dec. 19, 1917—I am here in the land of lizards, cactus, scrub oak and snakes. We eat them all. Can you imagine me eating chuck out of an army mess kit? Well, I do both and am getting to be an expert. In this man's army they show you what's who. This is a great relief from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. No snow or cold, just sand and sun. Aeroplanes flitting above overhead like birds. There are about 500 here now. I just heard first call for mess. Excuse me. (Twenty minutes later): Some feed. Hot dogs and kraut, and real honest to goodness butter, stewed peaches and tea; second helping for me. Most of the fellows are on fatigue duty today, digging trenches for a water line. Who, me? I'm on K. P. (kitchen police) peeling spuds and onions. They bring tears to your eyes. We are to have liver and onions for supper.

Edward H. Johnson, Battery E. 36th H. F. A., Camp McClellan—Most of the boys in our battery are from all over Wisconsin, and a few from New York state. They sure are one fine bunch of fellows. One of our old shop mates, Tony Moudry, is in our battery. We have been here since the 16th of August, and yesterday, the 27th, was the first day we have had of drilling. All of our officers are new graduates, and the non-commissioned officers are just attending school, so we have had no one to drill us. I myself have not done any drilling. I have been working in the supply tent, but expect I will have to drill after we get things straightened out. This is a very dreary and lonesome camp, here amongst the mountains. We have mountains on all sides of us, and there is no town around here except a little town called Anniston. It is a fair-sized town with a population of about 18,000 people, seven miles from camp, so not very easy to get to. There are automobile busses running between town and camp, but you can't rely upon them for service. Well, I think I will have to close as it is almost time for taps, so will have to roll in.

Sgt. Geo. Hanson, Co. 5, 2 Bn., 160 D. B., Camp Custer, October 9, 1918—I have been in the service eleven months, but have, so far, done nothing toward knocking h— out of the Hun, except to help in the drilling of new recruits. Think I will be going over with the next division as I have been transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service. The boys tell me I am where I belong because I sure have the gas.

Walter T. Larsen, 8th Div., 1st Sec., Co. 10, 2nd M. M. Regt., S. C.—You were saying that you would like a vacation. Well, you can swap places with me for a week or two, and I guess we will both be getting a vacation. Some fellows think that when they get in the navy all they do is eat and sleep, and I was no exception, but I have found out different. There is more work on one of those ships than I imagined. If you're not scrubbing deck or polishing bright work, you are washing clothes, drilling, etc., and I sometimes wonder how I find time to sleep. I am getting pretty well hardened up, though. I could string out a rope and put a blanket over me and go to sleep now. I am not the least bit particular about my sleeping accommodations, as long as I get the time to sleep. My pal, the fellow who joined with me, is still with me, and we manage to keep together, so between reading each other's letters and papers we are kept well posted on Racine affairs. You should see us now. Before we left we were pale looking pieces of humanity, but now we look tanned from head to foot, which shines like a nigger's heel. We have also learned to move faster. I had thought I was a speedy fellow at home, but now find that I am too slow for the gold braids here, at least it looks that way when one gets to bawling you out, and believe me, you move quick then. It seems to fill you with life, if you weren't you sure would be out of luck.

Edward Daleski, B. H. No. 133, Camp Sheridan—That Spanish "flu" is sure fierce down here. I have been doing K. P. for two weeks now because they are short of help. I start at 6 A. M. and work until I get thru, sometimes 8 P. M., sometimes later, then hide somewhere or they put me on guard for the evening, 2 hours on and 4 off. They are short of men here as most of our company is sick. They don't care how hard you work in the daytime, but call you out at night for special hurry-up jobs such as putting up tents, helping feed the sick and lots more too numerous to name. It's work that has to be done and done in a hurry for our own good. There are

five fellows in a tent; four of my tent mates were taken sick, one died Friday and was sent home today, the other three are still in the hospital. I think I am well off and glad that I am able to do the work rather than be sick.

Pvt. George H. James, Hq. Co., 341st Inf., Camp Grant—I had the pleasure to listen to Secretary of War Baker, on the Fourth of July. He addressed his remarks to the boys of the 86th Division, of which we are a part. We are expecting to go overseas in the near future. I am in what is called the Pioneer Platoon. We are chiefly engaged in building dugouts and wire entanglements. Of course, we are expecting to get a few of the Huns as well. On Saturday the 13th we passed in review before the Governor of Illinois, afterward we had the pleasure of hearing a patriotic address by one of the French captains, and also by Governor Lowden. The food we are getting here is A1, thanks to the people at home who have, and are still conserving for our benefit. We are getting intensive training, but we don't mind that if we can only get a crack at the Kaiser.

Pvt. Paul Rossman, Army Attach. Barracks, Charleston, Sept. 25, 1918—I received your kind package and thank you for it. I am in the city now as military police. I was to leave here a few weeks ago and was taken off the list just because I was born in Germany, and I have my papers 14 years. They have many slackers here, most all colored. Lots of them failed to register last week, so they are busy rounding them up.

Harry Miller, 142 Aero Sq., A. E. F., England, March 23, 1918—We had a very good trip coming over, but was sick all the way. Oh, what a feeling. I never thought the Atlantic was as big as it is. I met Skinny Meyers before going over. We were on the same boat. I am working on aeroplane motors over here, boy, and believe me it is something very interesting. This sure is some queer country. You have to drive on the left side of the road, it seems funny. And the money over here is the funniest thing you ever saw in your life. We have more darned fun. This is a very pretty country; everything is nice and green. There is only one thing I don't like about it and this is it gets so foggy at night, and it's that just about until noon. And it's so damp during the night. We are stationed in a very good place. We go to work in trucks. It's about nine miles from camp to where we work. We are allowed to go to town every other night and all day



U. S. Official Photos

A "BUSTED" GERMAN TANK AND CAPTORS; 57th F. A. BRIG. HEADQUARTERS

The wrecked German fighting machine was knocked galley-wat by a well placed shell, probably from some of the 57th Brigade artillery. At the left is a figure illustrating what the nifty Yanks looked like when up front. Below is Maj. James W. Gibson and a bashful hero, in front of the "pretentious" field headquarters building.

Wednesday. We work Sundays over here and have Wednesday off. Today is the first real day we have had since we landed. The sun was shining when we got out this A. M. It's just like a day in June.

Sept. 12, 1918—We have changed station. We are now located a million miles from nowhere. And it sure is some place, I don't think. It rains nearly all the time, and talk about wind; why, say, the wind is blowing here to beat the band, day and night. Before we moved to this place I had some ride, believe me. We were up for about 2 hours and what that fellow didn't do wasn't worth doing. If you want something that makes your hair stand up you want to get up about ten thousand feet and come straight down for about 2 or 3 thousand. You think you are done for. The funniest feeling I had was when we went into a loop and came out of it O. K., then did the wing over wing. Another one is side slipping. You go along for awhile, then stall your motor and float sideways, that sure is sport. I only wish that I was a pilot. We are getting very good food and plenty of it, so we haven't any kick coming.

Pvt. Harold Holding, Co. C, 27 Engrs., A. E. F., Oct. 10, 1918—I have been very slow in answering you, but I have been at the front in the big drive and didn't have anything to write, as the boys say it don't pay to stop the war to write letters. I was detached to the French army, and we were sleeping in our little dog tents up in a big hill in a woods, and we didn't get a chance to change our clothes for seven weeks. When we got back to our company they gave us a week to clean up and boil our old clothes, and we were issued all new clothing, as we were full of lice and all such tame bugs. We sure had some exciting times as the shells were whistling over our heads most all the time, and every night the planes would come over and drop bombs down to us and, of course, the first few nights we didn't do much sleeping. But that is all in the game, and we wouldn't have missed those seven weeks at the front, and I didn't like to leave it as there is plenty of excitement all the time.

Pvt. Bernhart P. Larson, Bat. A, 332 F. A., A. P. O. 778, A. E. F., Oct. 23, 1918—We landed in England and stayed a few days. We rode across England one day on the train and marched one day. That was the toughest day I ever put in. We crossed the English Channel at night. Then we were on the train for two days and nights and finally landed up here. We

are in a camp somewhere near Bordeaux. I have met but one fellow that I knew on the entire trip and that was Tommy Berg. I met him on board ship and over in a camp in England. It is warm here yet, but it rains nearly every day. We get plenty of Bull Durham and some brands of American cigarettes. The French tobacco and pills are rotten, and I would rather swear off smoking than use them, and we don't get as much candy as we did in the states. It is almost a luxury here.

Pvt. J. R. Frank, 29th Co., C. E. F., A. E. F., France—Well, Jack, the Germans certainly made an awful mess of this district. Every building is leveled to the ground, roads are blown up, every tree cut down and entire country dug up with trenches and dugouts. Of course, we helped to tear things to pieces with shells and mines in driving them out. I transferred to a Forestry Corps and we are now gathering the fallen timbers and sawing them into lumber suitable for roads, dugouts, bridges, etc. The limbs and small stuff we make into cordwood for camps and stakes for wire entanglements. Being very close to the lines it can be taken in at night with motor trucks and mule teams. A couple of shells dropped near us last night. Have had lots of shells sent over and a few air raids at night, but the mill has not been hit and we have not lost any time through it. We lose a great deal of time changing saws, as the trees are full of shrapnel, very hard on saws.

Chaplain F. S. Penfold, 121st F. A., Alsace, July 1, 1918—As usual the regiment is scattered all around, each battery in a different village and the firing sections up in front.

I go round from place to place, like any other itinerant person and, of course, when anything serious is started, it is my duty to try to get to that place. I am the only absolutely free parson at the front. The Chaplain can't be sent into the front line, but neither can he be forbidden to go there. So if I am not present when the excitement is on, it will be an accident.

You know that we are in billets here and some of the arrangements would be comical if they were not something else. Most of the men have nice clean hay lofts to sleep in and are fairly comfortable. But the French are very casual and promiscuous in their barnyard arrangements. The stable is usually a continuation of the house. So that under one roof are pigs and chickens and cows and horses and human beings. I mention the humans last because their convenience is the last consulted. Part of the front garden of every French

farmer is a large pestilent manure heap highly prized by the owner. Of course, it means renewed fertility for hardworked soil, but it never occurs to them that it might be kept in some less prominent situation. One wonders why the Lord gave noses to the French.

I am billeted in a town of some size—about 400 I should say. I have a large room which is very clean and decent and comfortable. There is a good big bed with a straw mattress as hard as Pharaoh's heart, and upon it is an enormous feather bed about two feet thick with which I am supposed to cover myself. It is evident my landlady's most precious possession, being covered with a slip of marvellous ornamentations. So, I haven't the heart to ask her to give it to the flourishing family of rabbits which occupies the apartment beneath my own. Instead I carefully replace the thing on the bed in the morning, rumpling it judiciously to simulate usage and the kind soul thinks I smother under it nightly. It is rather slim pickings here in the matter of food and not at all like Brittany, where the food was plenty. My landlady is allowed one pound of sugar per month and if I do not provide her with that and coffee I should have to look elsewhere for breakfast. Officers' messes are very expensive. I am eating where I happen to be with the men, because I am rarely at my billet for more than breakfast.

The country about here is the most beautiful I have ever seen. Every wind is laden with the sweet odor of hay and of rose and carnations—the latter are smaller than ours and less violent in color, but very fragrant. But, in the midst of all this beauty is the grim evidence of the deadly struggle that is going on. We have to carry our gas masks with us all the time and those for the horses strapped across their poor fly bitten noses. Really, in the midst of life, we are in death. I think everyone is actually more serious here. I have observed that the closer we have drawn to actual conflict, the more thoughtful the men have become. But there is a strange elation that goes with it which is in everyone's experience. By means of it, men can be serious, yet blithe—collected, yet gay. It is that, I suppose, which makes good soldiers that they are. Men have pledged their all to the thing and so have discounted in advance whatever is terrifying. And that makes them care free. As the men say when everything is comfortable and meals come regularly, "It's a fine war." So it is. The best ever. And a marvellous thing for developing character in the younger generation of America.

Corp. William Kuehneman, Battery F. 121st F. A., France, Oct. 1, 1918—July 21 we entrained at Belfort and we knew we were going to a place where the real war was, but no one knew just where we were bound for. At last we were at Chateau-Thierry where the big drive was on. Here we hiked four days and nights to catch up with the infantry, as they were advancing so fast. Some days we'd only get two or three hours' sleep and that would be on the ground some place along the road. Well, we finally did catch up to them and pulled into our first position at night. When we woke up in the morning the captain said, "Get ready to move." The doughboys had taken the place which we had intended to shoot up. That afternoon we started and while on the road four German airplanes came directly over us and only about 50 yards above us and opened up with their machine guns. But the fellows fired right back at them with rifles and pistols and anything they had. They finally flew away and nobody was hurt. After moving up from one position to the other for three or four days, the drive came to a halt—that is, we had reached our objective. Here we stayed for 21 days and everything went well for the first week. On a nice, bright Sunday morning we got a good touch of war. The Germans located us and they sure did send them over to us for about an hour. Then everything was quiet until the afternoon and the same thing came again. We were located in a ruined village packed with horses and men. When everything was over, there were about 100 horses dead and 100 wounded and a few men killed and wounded. Then about every other day we got the same thing for the length of our stay there. We sure were a happy bunch when we were relieved from this front. Our division at this front chased the Germans 18 kilometers. The fields were covered with dead, but mostly Germans. From here we marched to Soissons and this was a tougher front than Chateau-Thierry. When we pulled into one position we were only a few hundred yards behind the infantry. Here we got both a shower of machine gun bullets and high explosives. Some of the horses were killed by direct hits and nothing was left of them at all. I sure had some thrilling experiences here, only they are too numerous to mention. But I'll tell you about them some day. At Alsace I was a messenger and since we left there I've been a telephone operator and lineman. Of course, that's nothing in the line of pushing a bayonet through a man or shooting him, but if it wasn't for communica-

tion the war wouldn't be won yet, so I guess I've done my part.

Adj. Violet Williams, Salvation Army Worker, France—They used to take us up at night near the front, and drop us down anywhere. There were four girls in our unit in the Toul sector, one of them being a Racine girl, too, Gertrude Symmonds. We'd put up our tent, or seize whatever kind of shelter was most available and get in a little sleep so we could start working early the next morning. Of course, our greatest difficulty was in getting supplies up, so often we had to make out as best we could. Sometimes we'd have no grease for frying, so we'd have to turn to and make cookies, pies, biscuits, or pancakes, using whatever material we had at hand, and serve coffee or chocolate. We of course were never in the front line trenches, for no woman is ever allowed there, but at one time we were under shell fire for a week, and finally were obliged to retreat, and had to wear gas masks at a four-hour stretch. At Ansauville we had a rude hut with no floor and the roof had been shot away. Overhead we stretched canvas, and when it rained hard the dirt floor became a sea of mudholes, and we had to bring in more dirt from outside to fill them up. Once in the Toul sector we were asked to bake a batch of doughnuts for a battalion of the Third Division, who were going into the lines. Two girls baked 3,500 doughnuts that day, our record turn-out, and we fed those boys doughnuts as they filed out on their way to the lines.

Corp. Arthur Dick, 6th Co., 3rd M. M. S. C., France, Aug. 26, 1918—We are located in one of the most beautiful parts of France, which is going to be one of the largest aviation fields over here. When our company landed at this place, it was nothing but mud and wheat, and with real American spirit we rapidly converted it into an up-to-date flying field. After work comes play, and we have all the sports you can have. We have had three field meets and our company won two beautiful banners in two of the meets. They have one of the largest Y. M. C. A.'s at this field, which can compete with any in France, and there is not a dull moment at any time. I am manager of the Post Baseball Team which has won the championship of Section B. Was walking down the boulevard some time ago and was surprised to meet First Lieutenant James Costello and Tom Flanagan. Tom was employed by the Case people. He spent the evening with me.

Sgt. Russell Fisher, Battery C, 121st F. A., Sept. 5, 1918—We get plenty of eats and have a good place to sleep, so what more can we expect. We are billeted in a small French town and believe me, the people sure do treat us right. Driver "Jenny" Jones will be able to straddle any Case tractor in true wild west style when he gets home. He is now practicing on an old mare whom we have named Grandma. However, Grandma has not the usual loving disposition that grandmothers usually have. No man wished that the outfit would be equipped with tractors more than Red Jersted, since the order went into effect that there was to be no talking while grooming. John Jorgensen is now making rapid advances in his studies, he is now ninth assistant stable sergeant. He spends most of his time counting out oats in the feed bags for the horses. Bramow is getting fatter every day, he is driver of the ration cart. Most of his trips start and end in the kitchen. Geo. Barnes is getting more cussing now than he ever did, especially about 5:45 in the morning when he blows first call. Jack Hubert expects to go on his furlough in the near future. We expect that the society columns of the popular resort where our boys are sent, will experience growth upon the arrival of this promising young man. Corp. Art Hader has adopted several more French infants. His family now numbers about eight, ages ranging from eight to twenty-eight.

Peter Lahr, Battery C, 121st F. A., A. E. F.—I will tell you about our train ride to our present camp. Our coaches were of the de luxe type of side door Pullmans with all the modern conveniences including plenty of nice cold air which blew in on me through all the cracks and crevices as I lay asleep at night on my downy couch of hardwood floor, causing me to dream of being stranded on an iceberg without clothes or any protection from the elements. During the day we tried to remedy the situation by bringing in an armful of sacks when the train stopped and building a fire, but between the smoke and the cold, I think I prefer the latter, which at least does not cause a man temporary blindness. However, though the smoke did get into our eyes, there is nothing like having a variety, even in discomforts. At that we have had lots of fun out of the ride, and in the army one sees humor in most anything, besides one might also feel honored, these days of high living, to be able to ride in the same cars used for the transportation of such valuable things as cattle. We were a dirty and worn-out bunch

when we reached camp, and I for one was willing to quit being a tourist for awhile, and take a rest. Rather coincidental is the fact that this camp was once used as headquarters for Napoleon, and even many of the barracks built for his troops are still being used to house our soldiers. The site is a highly elevated one, commanding a view for miles in all directions. It is impossible for me to give you an adequate description of the simple grandeur of the surrounding landscape which is very rugged and covered with patchwork of tiny farms, each one separated by a hedge of trees or other growth. Easter being the season for a universal change in styles throughout the world, we were likewise on that day issued each a new steel bonnet, but not for the purpose of going to church to exhibit to the many other exhibitors who go there on that day solely for the purpose of parading down the aisle in their new array of the season's latest creations.

The fellows immediately proceeded to test the durability and shock resisting qualities of their new headgear by swatting each other with clubs and other implements. The helmet proved durable enough, but I prefer, after this, to conduct such experiments with the tin hat on some other place than on my head. Two gas masks have been added to our equipment, and I now seem to have enough paraphernalia to start a young army. Discipline is getting more rigid daily, and now one is liable to courtmartial and fine if found out of barracks without a blouse or other part of his uniform on. Call to quarters is sounded at 8:30 P. M. and taps at 9:30, so everyone is at least assured of plenty of sleep which I think is about one of the most pleasant pastimes in the army.

Sgt. W. H. Lyman, 147th F. A., France, Oct. 21, 1918—There is no use trying to describe war on paper. When things happen they come so fast words can't do justice. To-day, for instance, right by us, two aeroplanes were dropped, one by our own machine gun-fire in the batteries, two Boche balloons were set afire, four aerial battles took place over us, fifty shells landed near us, a six-horse team ran away, a powder dump blew up, and the cook spilled the tomato soup, all within five minutes, and in plain sight. My neck was like a corkscrew trying to watch it all.

The other day I stood on a hill and watched four miles of our infantry advance. I could see the whole panorama, American and German artillery, machine guns, tanks, large and small, our engineers building roads which six

hours before our artillery had blown up behind the German lines, truck-trains coming up, aeroplanes fighting, balloons watching, the Germans burning dumps as they saw they had to retreat further, phone men running lines across the shellholes which were still smoking, prisoners marching back, signal flags waving and heliographs flashing, shells bursting, all at one and the same time.

But it can't be reproduced. And it is seldom a height can be found in all France from which it can all be observed even if it happens in daylight, which is seldom the case.

I don't think that many soldiers are fatalists as is so frequently said. But we do get to feeling safe on the same principle that a man running a "the-cane-you-ring-is-the-cane-you-get" game at a county fair, expects to win. There are so few shells hitting in such large space that the chances of hitting any one particular object are small. And that object is ME in each individual case. We have the added advantage, in the artillery, that the Boche is not even aiming at any one of us personally. In other words, so sum up—

1. We are licking him.
2. We will finish it shortly.
3. He can't hurt me.

Therefore I will close, leaving you in a very cheerful frame of mind.

Lieut. Frank H. Fancher, 121st F. A., France, Aug. 6, 1918—The hike was made through a recently evacuated no-man's land and of course it is indescribable. Wrecked villages, roads full of shell holes, ammunition and equipment of all nations literally strewing the ground; graves, and unburied bodies everywhere. It will take months before the bodies are all located and buried. Of course the stench was and is fierce everywhere.

One night we had to travel on a road for miles that was as heavy with traffic as Michigan Avenue in Chicago. Of course everything was as black as night and the machines going by us at a 60 mile an hour clip. Luckily they were traveling only one way, probably making a loop in their course not to be passing one another.

The airplanes harass us all the time, constantly overhead. Yesterday morning one followed us for hours and we were shelled for a while, but am afraid the Boche isn't much of an artilleryman. The ambulances passed us thick and fast loaded with Yanks all bandaged up, most of them singing and smoking. They were evidently doughboys for they cheered to beat the band when they saw their artillery coming up the road. The darned kids travel

faster than we can keep up with them. Just heard last night they advanced 16 kilometers and had to fall back 5 so the artillery wouldn't shell them.

The Yankee looks at it as a game or sport of some kind, and loves to match his wits against the Hun. Its too bad the Hun can only fight us in large bodies for I know some of those kids would love to take on 3 or 4 alone.

German helmets, guns, ammunition and bayonets are no longer picked up for souvenirs, as they are literally covering everything. Don't know what to believe about the clothes proposition, though, one hears back in the States about the Boche not having clothes. Those strewn about here are of the most beautiful broadcloth I have ever seen.

Last night about 9 Boche sailed around overhead about 200 feet in the air. The horses gave us away I guess, snorting and whinnying. Anyway Lieut. Mueller woke me up hollering "gas." It didn't take us long to get that mask on. Couple of Boche planes had flown over and dropped a few gas bombs in our woods. Nothing very serious. We move again today though.

The Racine Ambulance Company is evidently hard at it. Recognized two machine drivers as they whizzed by on the road. Have seen nothing of Ed. as yet. Don't know where he is. Of course when we move we never know where we are bound for. Our guns are booming away about a block away from us and right behind us are two batteries of 75s. They kept a barrage going all night long and they sure have some bark. The Americans fire them so rapidly the story here is one of the Boche Colonels that was captured this last week requested to see the American 3 inch machine gun.

I may be a non-combatant, but last night I fired 3 shells just to balance up for some of the hospitals and ambulances Mr. Hun has fired on.

Sgt. William H. Hayman, Battery F., 121st F. A., France, Sept. 3, 1918—Have received our gold service chevron today, which, of course, is given us for six months' service in France. We are glad to place these chevrons on our left sleeve, but hope that by the end of the next six months we will not be given a gold chevron, but will be on our way back to the good old U. S. A. Of course, we are over here in this beautiful country serving Uncle Sam, and mean to stick until it is all over, but let it be hoped that it is soon all over.

This makes the third sector that Battery F has been in. The Alsace-Lorraine front, being a nice one and a little exciting, the next one, the Chateau-Thierry, made the first one look like a novice. It would take too much time to tell you of the different things, the condition of the country and of the things that we experienced on that front. It is very likely that you read of it in the newspapers at home, and from what we grabbed off the newspapers that we have seen there was no exaggeration at all. On the 24th of this month, at midnight, with all our material hooked up, we started for another sector, not knowing when we started where we were going or when we would reach it. We hiked four days through the most dilapidated sections one would ever wish to experience, and finally landed in one of the most active sectors of the war. The work we did on the Chateau-Thierry front, which at times was something fierce, we will never forget, and right now Battery F is going through the same thing over again. You can rest assured, all of you back in Racine, that any time Battery F is sent any place in this country as soldiers for the U. S., we are there right to the minute. Our division, the 32nd, has certainly torn the boche lines in shreds, as was proven by what we did on the Marne, and undoubtedly right now you are reading all about what this division is doing today. Our guns went into position immediately upon arrival here and are hammering away all the time. Of course, conditions have been such that at times it was pretty tough to go ahead, but we stuck to it and are still pushing forward. The doughboys ahead of us surely appreciate our artillery, which was shown in the sector that we just left. Any time anyone tells you they can't understand what the war is about, send them over for a visit in the fighting lines and let them take a peek at some of the dirty stunts that the Hun is pulling off.

We are the only American troops on this sector, and surely Gen. Foch is not taking any chances on who he places in one of the most active fronts in France. The lines on this front have not moved for two years or more. The attempts before have been unsuccessful and the 32nd was sent in as a chance, and we are surely doing it, as we have certainly got them on the run. The parade of prisoners going by every day would make any ordinary man think that it was a Labor day parade in Milwaukee.

You have heard of different ones' experiences coming over here, but when the boche starts handing them back to us, the experi-



Photo Loaned by Col. Wm. M. Lewis

SCENES THAT WERE FAMILIAR AT THE FRONT DURING 1918

In the upper panel are real trenches—occupied by French troops and made as comfortable as possible, the shelter at the left being covered with sandbags and could afford a little safety to men seeking sleep. In the lower panel is a 155 mm. howitzer in action. The artillerymen are wearing their gas masks as they work.

ence we have had has taught us that there isn't one of us, no matter where we are, that can't make a dive for a dugout or shell hole that would put Annette Kellerman to shame. You can talk about me being an old boy, but I can stick with any of them. It certainly would look good for a little fellow like you and Tommy to be seen making a dive for one of these shell holes, and after everything was over come sneaking out all full of mud, with your gas mask and helmet on.

Our old pal, Doc Smith, comes around once in a while, and we are always glad to see him. He has developed into one of the most wonderful crap shooters in the division. If he wanted to lose it would be impossible. I know.

Sgt. Victor Falck, 127 Amb. Co., A. E. F., Dec. 23, 1918—You all know how the Germans were pushed across the Vesle, and how Fismes was taken. From there we went to Soissons, where we fought with the French Tenth Army. Right here I wish to state that we had a real war. Battery F will verify this statement. It was here I met Andy Ellefson, shortly after he had been wounded and he told me that Chateau-Thierry was child's play compared to Soissons. He also said they were firing their guns with practically no elevation, so you see we had them at close range. We landed in the Argonne on a Monday, and then took our trick in the lines. We were in the lines for 21 days and nights before we were returned, and were pushing the Huns back every day. When we came out we rested for about two weeks in a woods, about fifteen kilos back of the lines. We were bombed almost every night, and anyone who has been bombed knows it is no joke. All you hear is the whir of the machine, and then you hear an awful bang, and about that time you wish you could crawl in a snake hole, and pull the hole in after you.

Nick Garski, Battery F, 121st F. A., France, Sept. 14, 1918 (Garski was later killed in action)—Having a lot of time now I must drop you a few lines letting you know I'm in the best of health.

We are now located in a good-sized French village back from the front for a rest, and we sure enjoy being back here.

We were billeted in French barns with plenty of hay to sleep on, but another fellow and I happened to be in luck and rented a bed the landlady happened to have. She also keeps a dozen eggs for us out of her daily gatherings, which she fixes for us for our supper, and they sure are good after not having any for half a year.

How long we are to stay here I don't know. I expect long enough to get a good rest.

I sure had a big supper tonight. Went down town and bought some steak, a fresh loaf of French dark bread, some jam and grapes. With that we had that dozen eggs, and maybe you think that didn't give us a filling, and oh, how that woman can cook! It's just like mother used to make.

Just happened to think that I have a birthday in four days. Will have a chance to celebrate at this place.

The Grand Rapids boys are stationed at this place; have seen some of them.

Just to let you know how expensive things are here, I went down town this morning to buy a suit of underwear. After I picked out a suit that satisfied me I asked for the price. He said 25 francs; that amounts to almost \$5 in our money. I couldn't see the joke to pay that price, so I walked out, leaving the clerk standing there with his costly treasures in front of him.

There's a young girl in this family nearing the age of ten. She saw me writing this letter home, so she asked me if I wouldn't send the enclosed little note to the family from her.

Arthur Spreeburg, 77th F. A., Coblenz, Dec. 27, 1918—It is a long time between letters but there are a lot of reasons. I was at the front for three months, and that's plenty for anyone. The first front was Chateau-Thierry. There was some hard fighting. We were there for two weeks, then we hiked to St. Mihiel. The Germans were sure surprised when they heard our guns bark at 1 A. M. From there we went to Argonne Woods. This was one of the worst places I've seen. I saw a lot of boys get it, and it was an awful sight. I also saw the Dead Man's Hill at Verdun, where so many French were killed. Our captain and three boys were killed during our time at the front. I was over the top three times, and never received a scratch. Some luck. I don't know when we will be back in the U. S. We are now at Coblenz. We hiked 185 miles in 15 days.

Pvt. Rudolph Amundson, Const. Co. No. 1, U. S. Air Service, England—We sailed on one of the biggest transports used for that purpose, and had a grand trip across. Nice weather every day we were on the water, especially after having been out five or six days. I also spent one of the most sane fourths I had ever spent in my life. Not a thing did I do but stand at the rail and watch for subs, but



Photos Loaned by Col. Wm. Lewis

HOW THE MEN OF THE 107th FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION LIVED IN THE FIELD

Graves of former soldiers marked every location for camp in the active areas. Above, the kitchen outfit is getting its equipment ready for operation. A mound marks a grave in the immediate foreground. Col. Lewis' headquarters were located just back of the two denuded trees at the extreme left. In the lower picture the cross marking a grave is seen at the left of the supply wagon. The men, however, are more interested in their "chow." The pictures were taken at Montfalcon.

there wasn't a thing doing in that line. I was glad we did not see any, as that water sure looked cold and deep. The people here seem to think the Yanks are just the thing. There are quite a few nice towns around here, where we can go to whenever we have the money or time to spend. I cannot tell you the nature of our work, but I am in a Construction Company which is the first job I could not quit whenever I wanted. But there are about two million more just like me, so I have no license to kick. I am in with a very good bunch of boys, and have had a good deal of fun.

William Dupuis, Co. L, 1st Army Hq., A. E. F.—I had enlisted with Battery C, and was with the same until last January. From there I was transferred to the First New Hampshire Infantry, (now the First Army Headquarters Regiment). This regiment is composed of men who speak the French language, and owing to my being able to speak the language, hence the transfer. French certainly is a good thing to know in this country, and I might say that I am using my "Parlez-vous" to a great advantage. We have been having rain and chilly weather for the last three or four days, but before that it certainly was warm. Sunny France certainly is a good name for this country.

Sgt. C. G. Peterson, 47 Aero Sq., A. E. F., Nov. 24, 1918—I am now at Colombay, La Belle, a small town not far from Metz. One of the largest air force camps in France is stationed here and we expect when we have it cleared of planes we will be shipped home. I surely have been chased around this part of Europe and am willing to call it quits now that the war is over, and get back to the States again. I crossed the channel three times; was shipped to La Havre in July and then back to England again. This last time we landed at Cherbourg and then on to the air force front. We were real close to the big show when it ended, as close as the squadrons get and that was close enough. Of course the doughboys got into the real fight more than we did. When we landed in La Havre in July we were bound for Italy but for some reason were sent back and a few of us were sent to New Castle-on-Tyne.

Sgt. John Michel, 127 Amb., A. P. O. 734, Mar. 6, 1919—It is a surprise to the Dutch to see the wonderful body of men Uncle Sam has in his army of occupation, that now watch on the picturesque River Rhine. I should know for I have sailed down the beautiful river while on a three day leave to Neuveid.

The castles of old upon the hill tops are most picturesque sights. Some are diminished through past wars of many years ago, others that are not ruined are occupied by soldiers. Vineyards are seen in abundance.

Geo. Lester Hughes, F. A. Training Camp—As to myself, I'm O. K. and working harder than the devil. Even at that I feel better than I ever have felt and furthermore have put on 13 pounds (mostly in front). I am in the Field Artillery "non-com" school and start work every day at 6:30 A. M. and continue until 7 o'clock. When not drilling, I'm kept busy washing clothes, so you can readily see my time is practically all taken up. By the time they get through with this bird, he will sure be able to hold his own with the Hun. Even though I am working hard, I'm not kicking, and it makes me laugh when I recall some of the boys back home grumbling when asked to turn their savings into Liberty Bonds.

J. L. Ahart, Div. I, A. P. O. 718 Saumur, A. E. F.—France is a beautiful country. It is one beautiful spot after another. It's hell to have war in a country like this, but one has only to imagine what a people must be like who would ravish a country like this, to see reasons enough. The French people treat us like the princes who lived in these old castles must have been treated along about 1000 years ago. A beautiful young French lady makes my bed, sweeps the floor, and puts fresh flowers on my shelf, and when I hand her an empty dish to send out for seconds, she thanks me for it. Could you beat that for courtesy? I am still a Candidate Officer, with the rest of the 3rd Camp men and am studying heavy motorized artillery at this place. This is a wonderful school. It is the greatest Cavalry school in the world and has given instruction to such immortals as Napoleon. Now it is better known as a school of field artillery, and that is why I am here. The equipment lacks nothing, but it's no summer resort. This is Sunday, but until I began this letter I've been wrestling with and was obliged to conquer some real mathematical problems. You can't be an artillery officer and have any loose ends to your mathematics. We are well fed and Uncle Sam and the large newspapers at home take care of our tobacco wants in a very liberal way. The people will do anything for us. The "Y" is unique here. It was formerly the home of some wealthy Frenchman. He turned it over for our use, furniture, hangings, paintings, traditions, and all. I am writing this letter on a wonderfully carved wood table in the library. I can look through a large French window out over a fine little



Photos Loaned by Lt. Sanders

FOUR OFFICERS IN A BAD HOLE—HOLE MADE BY A GERMAN SHELL

The upper panel shows that 121st Artillery band marching on; on the parade ground at Camp Douglas. At that time the 121st was a National Guard organization. The center panel shows four officers of the regiment in a hole made by a German 150 mm shell in the Alsace sector. Lt. Sanders is at the right. On the lower panel again is pictured the trim and well-cared for graves of American soldiers who gave their lives for the cause in France.

park with a little pond. For the moment, there are no suggestions of war. It seems a shame to walk around over these nice carpets with our heavy hob-nailed shoes, but we all do it. The atmosphere over here slaps up a fellow's character into a different shape. With us, every part of the country, every large college and many small ones, every creed, society, fraternity and kind of personality is represented. It's a grand mixture with a fine result. It's the best army that ever happened. When the thing is over, we are going to be better for it in every way except financially. But the army is not a money proposition. That's one of the nice things about it for we are going to think more of doing the job right than of the recompense in cash thereof.

Clarence Baumstark, Sply. Co., 125 Inf., Army of Occupation, Jan. 22, 1919—We are located in a small village called Willworth, Germany, with the Army of Occupation, and are nicely situated in the houses with German people. They treat us real nice, considering what we American soldiers are here for, and they give us some good eats. You know the good old German style Sauer Kraut and Speck. We are located about forty kilometers from Coblenz, and the boys are receiving passes daily to see the town. We have our Mess Hall in one of the Krupp Iron and Coal Mines, and we have very good accommodations for bathing—always steam heated. We have our Office in a Cafe, so we have to walk about one kilometer for our meals. I was on a visit to Coblenz one day last week, and believe me it is certainly some pretty place. I was on the top of the statue of Kaiser Wilhelm, and you could see many miles around on all four sides. The Moselle and the Rhine River connect right on the edge of this statue. The Y. M. C. A. has its headquarters in the Festhalle, and every day they have a route they take the American soldiers around to see the many interesting historical sights of Coblenz, headed by four or five American girls, making it more enjoyable for the soldiers. We started on our famous "March to the Rhine" on November 16th, and it surely was some trip. The boys endured many hardships but everybody landed here in good condition. Lots of rainy and muddy weather, and we climbed many high hills in France and Germany. We crossed the Rhine River on December 13th (Friday) at 10:45 A. M. at Engers, Germany. The landscape was very beautiful especially in Germany, and we saw many pretty sights along the way.

Sgt. John Estberg, A. E. F., Vladivostok,

Siberia, July 10, 1919—Very few Russians can read or write. Many of them appeared to us lazy and rough and they were certainly dirty. They are larger men than the Americans and I think they were inclined to be friendly to the Americans. An American cigarette would win them every time. They are great drinkers of tea and vodka. There was a great deal of drinking at Vladivostok, and much disorder and crime. Murders were of frequent occurrence.

I did not hear of any instances of the Bolshevik appropriation of property in Vladivostok. Of course Bolsheviks vary greatly in the radicalism of their opinions. Some of the people there think the czar is still living and others are sure he was shot.

Vladivostok is a city whose population is probably between 125,000 and 200,000. Nobody knows how many people live there because no census has been taken for twenty years. Two out of every five people there are Chinese, from Manchuria or Korea. The city lies on a long narrow peninsula jutting out into the sea and it has one street five miles long paved with cobblestones. No others have any paving. It is excessively dirty. There is no sewerage of any sort and no running water. Chinese coolies haul water from the municipal wells in buckets carried on sticks over their backs.

The buildings are generally of stone and very substantial. The barracks used by the American soldiers were those used by the Russians during the Russian-Japanese war and had very thick walls. We had great trouble in getting coal and wood for fuel. Part of last winter a provision was in force that we might have a fire only twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

The business of the city is in the hands of Chinese and Japs. Few American goods are for sale although there is demand for them. Many of the goods sold are Japanese. The stores were mostly closed when we first got there in September, 1918, but opened up when supported by the presence of the allied troops. They carried stocks which seemed to me poor.

Most of the supplies for the army were shipped from the United States but some of our beef came from China. We had great difficulty in getting potatoes and ate canned sweet potatoes much of the time.

Residents bought supplies at great markets with many small booths. Chinese and Japanese live largely on fish and all kinds of fish and other sea food could be purchased very cheap.

During the war Vladivostok had a cosmo-



DUN-SUR-MEUSE, LONG TO BE A MEMORY FOR RACINE MEN

The side hill, with its ruins and concealments, was a little more battered and war-scarred by the time the 32nd Division reached it. Many other units in which were Racine men, passed through the wreckage on the way across the Meuse. The upper picture shows a big German gun wrecked by American gun-fire. The films from which both these pictures were made were taken from the dead body of a German soldier while our forces were pushing on toward Germany.

politan population but there are no Americans resident there so far as I know. There are few English, only those connected with the government.

Sgt. Glenn Williams, 127 Amb. Co., Walferdingen, Germany, Dec. 2, 1918—Am just starting to realize what a valuable trip this is which I am taking. Think of it, a trip through the beautiful cities of Europe and not costing a cent. People have spent thousands just to take this same trip. This certainly is a swell war now. Arrived at our destination (Strasseau) at 6 p. m. Found every billet full of men so we had to put up to what we found out the next a. m. to be a pig pen. Quite some change from the paradise we had the night before. But we slept well—that was all we asked for. Were up and partook of a typical Luxemburg dinner, but Oh! Boy! what a price. Cost each one about .22 francs (\$4.50). Left this place and arrived at Walferdingen (sometimes spelled Walferdange) just north of the city of Luxemburg, at 2 p. m. Here we established our kitchen in the center of a beautiful garden in the courtyard of the summer palace of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg. Nothing too good for us. Sergt. Coutu and I have a swell room in a private home. Of course the people are German but most of them speak French so we get along real well. Have visited the city of Luxemburg

twice and wish to say it is the prettiest city I have struck, almost as beautiful as Paris. But the prices are absolutely out of the reach of the soldiers. You may not believe it but we paid 18 francs (\$3.50) for a bar of chocolate. But we have to have chocolate so bought some. Everything is extremely expensive.

Joseph Pottinger, France, Dec. 5, 1918—It seems funny to read your letters which were written before the war ended. We no more than saw France when the French fisherman yelled, "Le guerre finis," or the war is ended, though it really didn't end for a few days after. They were expecting it right along. I am quite contented to stay here until the time to leave for home. No other company has it any better than we do. We have a big stove in the barracks, which we made out of a steel drum that the Standard Oil Co. uses. It's a regular young furnace. We also have running water in the creek, and my bathtub is a corn beef can that holds about a gallon of water. The government issues chewing tobacco, stick candy and Bull Durham to us. We also have a canteen, where we can buy candy once in a while and smokes too. I am going to try to get to town so I can buy some souvenirs and picture postcards. Everything is high over here. We are paid in French money and I received 62 francs and 50 centimes, or \$11.50.



CHAPTER XXXI

THE SOLDIERS' RETURN; VETERANS' SOCIETIES

JUST as soldiers and sailors had left their homes in small groups, so they returned. Every train from north, south or west brought back men who were released from service in camp or on shipboard. The first "veterans" to return from "war" were the men who had entrained on the morning of Nov. 11, 1918, for camp, only to receive official notice of the signing of the armistice when they were en route barely an hour. They made the return trip from Waukegan, Ill., on the same train, and quietly dispersed to their homes.

Actual demobilization of the army and navy did not begin for a week or more after the armistice was signed, but as soon as definite word of the complete collapse of German military strength was received, the newer contingents were mustered out. By Christmas the great majority of soldiers and sailors at American stations had been demobilized and others were hastening back from foreign shores.

Because of the way in which the men returned it was impossible for the community to do much in the way of extending a formal welcome. A public meeting was held at the Lakeside auditorium in March, preceded by a parade of nearly a thousand returned service men, and addresses of welcome were given by public officials. A group of men and women had conceived the idea of having a clubhouse where service men could stay while on leave, and this was carried out, but not until January, 1919. This Army and Navy club, as it was called, was maintained for more than a year in a roomy building at 610 Wisconsin street and here returning men could obtain rooms temporarily, and have free use of reading and writing rooms and pool tables. The city of Racine, through the common council, decided to present each service man with a bronze badge in recognition of his sacrifice, and these were issued by the city treasurer upon presentation of a certificate of honorable discharge.

The County Council of Defense presented a copy of suitable resolutions, reproduced upon vellum, to the families of men who had died in service, and the Red Cross provided black arm bands of mourning, bearing a gold star, to the mothers of those who had died.

The first opportunity that the community had to show the depth of its feelings toward the men who had rallied to the colors came with the return of the two batteries and the ambulance company. These three organizations had been the first to leave for war and were the only strictly Racine units in the army. They had been away from home nearly two years, and many of the boys had made the supreme sacrifice, while scores of others had been wounded on foreign fields. They had been kept in France for six months after the end of hostilities, when the word finally came that the Thirty-second division was sailing from Brest.

The two batteries, C and F, arrived first. Mayor W. H. Armstrong, ex-Mayor T. W. Thiesen, Lt.-Col. Henry C. Baker and W. H. Reed, and others, went to Boston to meet them upon their arrival. The war department allowed no organizations excepting the First division (regulars) and the regiments from Chicago and New York to parade in home cities, and the batteries were ordered to Camp Grant, Ill., for mustering out after a few days spent at Camp Devens, Mass. Arriving at Camp Grant with the rest of the 57th Artillery brigade, they were mustered out on May 19, 1919. In accordance with the request of the mayor, the men stayed there until the following morning and then entrained with practically the entire 121st Field Artillery regiment, headed by Col. Westfahl and staff.

By 9 o'clock that morning everyone in Racine was on the streets waiting to greet the returned heroes. Factories and offices were closed. Streets were a mass of bunting, flags and huge reproductions of the Thirty-second

division insignia, the barred red arrow. At Sixth street and Grand avenue the city firemen had erected an arch of extension ladders, upon which twenty firemen served as living adornments. Adjoining the city hall on Third street had been erected a great white arch, fifty feet high, spanning the pavement. Police, State Guards and Boy Scouts patrolled the streets to keep the crowds within bounds.

When the first of the two trains bearing the men reached Kenosha the mayor was notified, and at his request every factory whistle in town started blowing and kept it up for more than an hour. The trains arrived at the Junction depot of the North-western railroad at about 10 o'clock, the first one bearing the regimental officers and two Green Bay Batteries. Hardly had they formed ranks on Junction avenue when the second train, bearing the Racine boys, arrived, and as they stepped off the cars there started a cheer that swept on and on through the crowd clear to the center of town.

Headed by the regimental band, the 1,500 tanned and husky veterans swung onto Washington avenue and with the long, swinging step that had carried them hundreds of miles in other and stranger climes, they started on their last march of the war. Through streets jammed with men, women and children who cheered and wept by turns, they proceeded down Washington avenue to Sixth street and thence to Main.

Bells were ringing, toy cannons and fire-crackers roaring, whistles shrieking and above all there was the steady tidal wave of noise from the throats of thousand upon thousands of throats. The crowds kept back of the curb line fairly well while the Milwaukee and Green Bay batteries were passing, but it was impossible to maintain a line after the Racine outfits struck Sixth street. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts, fathers and little brothers dashed into the ranks to kiss their returning warriors, and clung to them as they proceeded toward the city hall. It was a riot of joyous welcome, which served to repay the soldiers for many of their hardships and discomforts.

Reaching the corner of Third street, the leading units kept on to State street and then turned west to the North-western depot, to continue their journey to their homes. Batteries C and F turned east under the arch, near which waited relatives who had received tickets entitling them to occupy the space reserved there.

No ceremony of dismissal was possible. A laughing, "Dismissed" from Major Rickeman,

and its repetition by Lieut. Herzog and Lieut. Guilbert, commanding the two batteries, served the purpose. The war was over at last!

There was a half hour of bustling back and forth to find relatives and friends, and a few minutes of shaking hands with a few hundred of the thousands who sought the privilege, and the boys hastened to their homes for a dinner of the sort that had been in their dreams for months and months.

The next morning there were visible on the streets a hundred or more of uniformed men who had found no civilian apparel awaiting their return. By night these had visited the stores and returned home with arms filled with bundles. One more day and the brown clad host had vanished from sight, apparently forever. Within a week almost every man in the batteries had returned to the work he had left so willingly in July, 1917. The uniforms had been packed away as "souvenirs la guerre."

Two weeks later the Ambulance company returned, and was given a similar welcome. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the time of arrival the crowds on the streets were smaller but the greeting was none the less cordial. The ambulance company had landed at Newport News, where a committee met them, and then had gone to Camp Grant. From there they were brought to Racine in autos, and owing to the long trip the procession got pretty badly scattered. The cars were finally assembled near Corliss and the boys came into town in the middle of the supper hour. Beginning their march at the Junction, they followed the same route downtown and disbanded at the arch of welcome on Third street. The street decorations had been left in place, and all the noise making apparatus was again put into use. Once again Racine opened her arms to her returning sons and left no doubt in the minds of any as to the cordiality of her welcome. Major Johnston was in command of the returning company, now about 125 strong.

The Batteries and the Ambulance company members were guests a few nights later of the Racine lodge of Elks at a magnificent banquet at the clubhouse on the lake shore at Sixth street. A hundred prominent business and professional men of the city served as waiters at the banquet, and when the affair broke up along about 3 a. m. the guests were ready to admit that the "home sector" had anything beaten that they had seen on their travels.

During the spring and summer of 1919 every church and club and township had some sort of a dinner or reception in honor of those who

had gone to war and whose names had been on their honor rolls. On armistice day, Nov. 11, 1919, practically every community had some such affair. In Racine, the War Mothers society presented five handsome flags to the veterans of the two batteries, the ambulance company, and soldiers and sailors not connected with those organizations. The ceremony was in connection with a big meeting, followed by a dance, at the Lakeside auditorium.

By the way, this was one of the last public events to be held in the old auditorium, which was burned to the ground early in the morning of Dec. 13, 1919. The building was nothing to brag of, but for thirty-five years it had served the city as the one public hall large enough to accommodate two or three thousand people. In it had spoken several Presidents of the United States and other distinguished men. Company F had mobilized there for departure to serve in the Spanish-American war. It had served as an armory for the military organizations formed at the outbreak of the World War. Numerous patriotic meetings had been held there during the conflict. The building was situated at the southeast corner of Third street and Lake avenue. It was of frame construction, and when the fire started it burned like tinder. There was hardly a piece of timber left when the flames had finished their work.

The soldiers returning after a long absence found conditions much changed in civilian life. The tremendous amount of war work done regardless of cost had ushered in an era of high wages, high prices and high profits. The value of the dollar had shrunk in comparison with the goods that it would buy. A feeling of restlessness seemed to have struck the nation. Strikes of widespread effect were of every day occurrence, many of them for minor causes. The question of wages did not seem to be the paramount one, as raises were granted with astonishing regularity. But at the same time, prices of raw and manufactured material, as well as food products, continued to mount. Business was unsettled, although experiencing such prosperity as the world had never known. A cult of Russian bolsheviks, who advocated government for, by and of day laborers only, gained headway here and there. Eventually several hundred alien revolutionists were deported. The railroads were still in the hands of the government, and there were threats from the employes to tie up all transportation systems. Coal miners struck with the avowed purpose of freezing the nation into submission to concessions which were

never clearly understood by the public, but the government finally halted this trouble by invoking the war-time laws, as peace had not yet been formally declared in December, 1919. The miners received an increase of wages and a promise of further investigation as to a proper scale of wages and hours of labor.

Wages of from \$5 to \$15 a day were being paid for labor in Racine, as against half as much two years before. At the same time, sugar was now selling at 15 cents a pound instead of 5 cents, and a good ready-made suit of clothes cost \$50 instead of \$30. Shoes were priced at from \$8 to \$15 a pair, as compared with \$4 to \$8 before the war. Every factory was working to its capacity, and the demand from the whole world for American goods kept pushing prices up and up, with resultant benefits and disadvantages for all. It is likely that no such era of general prosperity was ever known in the history of the world. Yet there was much dissatisfaction at the huge profits made by producers and there was a nervous feeling among big business men and financiers as to the ultimate result of such inflation. European countries were "broke." The value of the German mark had dwindled to 5 cents. The French franc had shrunk to three-fourths its former worth in dollars, and even the British pound sterling was no longer near its former value. That there would come a day of reckoning, everyone knew. In the meantime, the United States Senate spent a year in vain efforts to decide upon what terms it should declare peace with Germany. The President, acting for America at the Allied Peace conference at Paris, had agreed to the terms there drawn up and finally signed by Germany. But the Senate disliked some features of the proposal regarding a League of Nations, and oratory flowed while the affairs of the world continued in a state of chaos.

Prohibition had been established as a war time measure, going in effect July 1, 1919. As peace was not declared this law remained in force. In the meantime nation-wide prohibition had been adopted as a part of the constitution by a vote of three-fourths of the state legislatures, to be in effect Jan. 15, 1920. Thirsty voices demanded the formal ending of the war that they might get a supply of their favorite beverage on hand—but the President declined to say the word while the Senate hesitated over his League of Nations. This dry spell, which gave every promise of being permanent, was responsible for some of the unrest of labor in centers where there were many foreigners. At the same time it prob-

ably did much to keep the violent element subdued and peaceable, for violence in strike troubles usually had been due to rash acts on the part of men who had imbibed too freely.

In the summer of 1919, Racine was kept familiar with the sight of uniforms by the frequent appearance of recruiting parties who sought men for the regular army and navy, and service men returning from the war. Upon one occasion a naval crew brought a surrendered German submarine into the harbor, and it was the object of great interest during the twenty-four hours in which it was tied up at the dock just west of the Main street bridge. Later a balloon company stopped off en route to Minneapolis, and the equipment of this army unit aroused much interest. The men travelled by truck, and carried with them an observation balloon, but the gas bag was not inflated here. Army and navy aeroplanes made frequent flights between Chicago and Milwaukee along the lake shore, occasionally landing here.

The Red Cross maintained a bureau to assist returning service men all during 1919. Owing to the rush of business in the office of the Finance section of the War department, and the numerous laws affecting discharged men, there was a great tangle of records there and often it would be months before a discharged soldier could get money which was due him for compensation for injury, travel allowance, or back pay which had been withheld when he was separated from his organization. The government passed a law giving each soldier a bonus of \$60 upon discharge, and those who had left the service before the law was in effect had to go through a good deal of correspondence in order to get it. The legislature of Wisconsin also passed a bill granting each service man a bonus of \$10 for each month spent in service, with a minimum of \$50, and to receive this it was necessary to forward the discharge certificate to Madison with an application for the bonus. The army was supposed to issue a Victory badge to each soldier and sailor, but as these were not ready, a button in the shape of a bronze star was substituted temporarily. To get one of these, the discharge certificate had to be shown to an army officer at a recruiting station or forwarded to a department headquarters. The handling of the government insurance, following the change of status from soldier or sailor to civilian, often resulted in tangles which would have tried the patience of Job. No specific rules could be found regarding compensation for disabled soldiers, and many were discharged

from service while unable to work. They had been promised a suitable compensation as a result of paying money into the War Risk Insurance fund, but usually the allowance was inadequate and the disheartened veteran would find it impossible to get any satisfaction by writing to Washington.

The rapidly shifting personnel of the departments made it a hopeless task to get action upon any matter pending. That was not invariably true, but it happened in so many cases that it seemed the rule to men and women who tried to assist men in getting something done, through correspondence.

Shortly after the war ended, a big mass meeting was held in Racine at which were present representatives of almost every civic society. It was agreed unanimously that Racine should erect a suitable memorial to the men and women who had been in service. It was also decided that this should be in the form of a Memorial hall, which should contain room for veterans' organizations to meet, a trophy and flag room, and an auditorium in which public meetings could be held. A committee was appointed to carry out the idea and make plans for financing it. A discussion arose as to the best site, and there were various estimates as to the cost. Up to the opening of the new year—1920, nothing had come of the plan excepting talk, but the project may become a reality some day.

While the memorial scheme was allowed to mark time, there were numerous "drives" for foreign relief projects to aid the people of France, Russia, Armenia, Greece, India, Serbia and even Germany. No call from distant and unfamiliar peoples went unheeded.

Racine's Heroic Dead.

During the World War, many of Racine's soldier and sailor dead had been brought home for burial from camps where they had died. A military funeral was held in all cases where the families of the deceased service men desired it, and the city had paid all honor to those who had given their lives for their country.

In October, 1919, it was announced that bodies of the American soldiers who had died in northern Russia during the summer campaign there would be returned to the United States, and the ship bearing the 119 bodies, arrived at Hoboken on Nov. 7. Among these was the body of Lieut. Edmund R. Collins of Racine, son of Dr. W. P. Collins and the first of Racine's soldier dead to be brought back from foreign fields. The War Department tele-



Photos Loaned by Maj. Rickeman and Lt. Sanders

A BALLOON EXPERIENCE REMEMBERED BY MEN OF BATTERY F

The American observation balloon which was stationed above the battery was ignited by German flyers, near Montfaucon in the Argonne, Oct. 28, 1918. The blazing bag started to sag and finally to drop. The mass of flames came down among the baggage wagons of the battery and the ensuing blaze did considerable damage. Below is shown a file of French soldiers traveling through a communication trench toward their positions in the front lines.

graphed that the body would be sent to Racine, and would reach here Nov. 12. Arrangements were made for a military funeral on Nov. 14, but when the casket arrived in Racine it was found to contain the body of another soldier instead of Lieut. Collins.' The identification tag on the body bore the name of "Odial," a private in the 339th regiment whose residence was Carlisle, Ind. Inquiry developed that the body sent there had been buried, but it was exhumed and found to be that of Frank Sapp of Summitville, Ind. At Summitville, the body of L. Connors of Hillman, Mich., had been buried by mistake, the relatives having failed to open the casket to identify the body. Wiring to Hillman, Dr. Collins learned that the body of L. Pelto had been sent there and buried under the name of Connors. The casket bearing Pelto's name was still at Hoboken, and when it was opened it was found to contain Lieut. Collins' body. Investigation finally disclosed that twenty-eight of the bodies returned to America had been placed in caskets bearing the wrong names, through some blunder at Archangel, Russia.

Lieut. Collins' body was brought to Racine on Nov. 26, and on Friday, Nov. 28, requiem high mass was held at St. Patrick's church, attended by three hundred former service men in uniform and delegations from many of the leading civic organizations and the veterans of the Civil war and Spanish-American war. Following the services, the body was escorted to the Catholic cemetery by the ex-soldiers and sailors, headed by a full band from the Great Lakes station, and after the brief services at the grave a firing squad from the state guards fired three volleys over the grave and a bugler blew "Taps." In honor of the dead hero, flags were flown at half mast during the day throughout the city.

The government has promised the parents of the men who died in battle in France that their bodies shall be returned to America for burial if desired, but owing to certain laws there it is impossible to exhume bodies for shipment for two years or more after the war. In the meantime, the American dead were gathered from the various battlefields and collected in three large national cemeteries in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and Argonne districts, and there the government has arranged to have the graves carefully marked and cared for. The men who died at the various base hospitals in France and England still lie in the cemeteries where they were first interred, but will be sent home. The cemetery at Romagnous Montfaucon, near Verdun, contains

the graves of about 30,000 Americans who died in action in that vicinity, including several Racine soldiers.

Veterans' Organizations.

The first national organization to invite the membership of veterans of the World War was the Army and Navy Union. This had been in existence for many years, and all were eligible who had at any time served in the army, navy or marine corps. It also provided for honorary membership of civilians. The Racine post, known as Gen. John J. Pershing garrison, is in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected in December, 1919:

Commander, W. W. Johnston; senior vice commander, J. P. Jensen; junior vice commander, Howard J. Rodgers; chaplain, John Diehl, G. A. R.; quartermaster, Charles Kannenberg, Jr.; paymaster, John M. Frey; officer of the day, George W. Seater; officer of the watch, Oswald Rasmussen; officer of the guard, John Bradford; council of administration, William H. Armstrong, D. M. Oram, John Dederich, Royal E. Schaefer, Charles E. O'Connor; adjutant, P. F. Petersen.

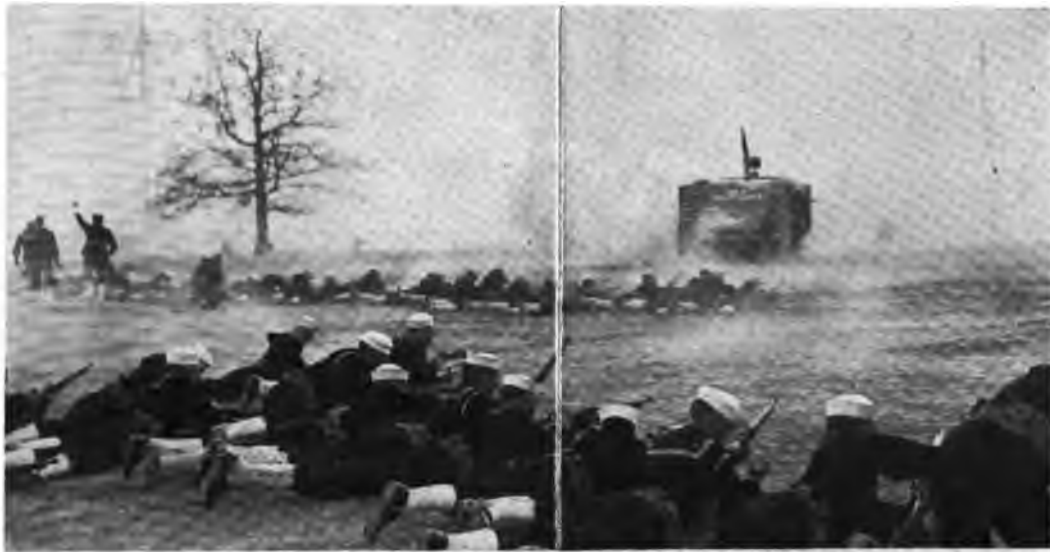
While awaiting transportation from France, the Thirty-second division formed a society which planned to meet in Milwaukee in 1920, and in Detroit the following year. Maj. Gen. William G. Haan was chosen as the first president. Regimental societies were also formed, with the intention of meeting at the same place as the divisional organization in later years.

When the members of this division returned to Racine, they desired a local society and an organization was effected under the name of the Racine Veterans, Thirty-second division. A preliminary meeting was held at the Elks' club on June 19, 1919, and on July 10 a constitution was adopted permitting all who saw service with the division during the war to join. Officers elected were:

President, Max J. Zirbes; vice-president, Clarence A. Voelker; secretary, W. L. Haight, treasurer, Harry J. Herzog.

At the annual election in December, 1919, Arthur Naleid was chosen as president and William Hayman as vice-president.

During the summer a big picnic was held, and on Armistice day the society sponsored a community celebration of the anniversary of the ending of the war. The organization is purely social, and holds monthly dinners where the members talk over their days in France. There is a membership of about 250, including members of the two batteries and the ambulance company who are still residents of Racine.



Photos Loaned by Chicago Tribune

THE WEEKLY SHAM BATTLE AT GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Once a week (visitors' day) a sham battle was fought on the parade ground at Great Lakes. Hundreds of Racine people motored down during the summer of 1918 to see the realistic performance. A tank was used and several thousand gobs were included in the maneuvers. Below are shown companies of gobs ready to start for trains to go to the coast and sea duty. They have their "turkeys" ready packed with their belongings, in front of each man.

The American Legion is a huge national organization of former soldiers, sailors, marines and army nurses who were in service during the World War. It was first organized in France by members of the A. E. F., on March 15, 1919, who arranged at the same time to have a similar meeting held in the United States for action by the men who did not go overseas. Representatives of the A. E. F. held their second meeting in Paris April 7, 1919, and the home contingent gathered in St. Louis on May 8. A constitution was adopted which placed all veterans on an equal footing, regardless of rank and regardless of whether they saw service overseas or not. All branches of the service were to be represented, but membership was to be limited to those actually in the military or naval service during the World War. This constitution was later ratified with but few changes. Following the approval of the organization at St. Louis, a membership campaign was launched and approximately 950,000 members were obtained by Nov. 11, 1919, when the first formal convention of the Legion was held at Minneapolis.

During the fall, posts were organized at Burlington, Waterford and Racine, and early in December the Menzo J. Bixby post was formed at Union Grove. Racine post No. 76 elected as its first officers W. L. Gittings, commander; Harry J. Herzog, vice-commander; H. J. Sanders, adjutant; W. L. Haight, historian; Phillip Clancy, master at arms, and the Rev. W. J. Bott, chaplain. A campaign for members during the last half of November resulted in the enrollment of about 750 as members here, but the number is constantly increasing. While it still is early to guess whether this organization will be universally accepted as the mouthpiece of the World War veterans, it has already received some such recognition from Congress and the press of the country and it is likely that it will soon catch up the torch to be dropped by the rapidly depleting ranks of the G. A. R. and be viewed as the society best qualified to serve as a rallying point for Americanism in times of national peril. The constitution of the American Legion, adopted Nov. 11, 1919, is as follows:

PREAMBLE

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

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the great war; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of

justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

ARTICLE I.—Name

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ARTICLE II.—Nature.

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION is a civilian organization; membership therein does not affect or increase liability for military or police service. Rank does not exist in the Legion; no member shall be addressed by his military or naval title in any convention or meeting of the Legion.

SECTION 2.—THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles nor for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment. No candidate for or incumbent of a salaried elective public office shall hold any office in THE AMERICAN LEGION or in any department or post thereof.

SECTION 3.—Each member shall perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding.

ARTICLE III.—Organization

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be organized in departments and these in turn in posts. There shall be one department in each state, in the District of Columbia, and in each territory of the United States. The National Executive Committee may establish additional departments in territorial possessions of the United States and in foreign countries.

ARTICLE IV.—Eligibility

SECTION 1.—Any person shall be eligible for membership in THE AMERICAN LEGION who was regularly enlisted, drafted, inducted or commissioned, and who served on active duty in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, or who, being a citizen of the United States, at the time of his entry therein, served on active duty in the naval, military or air forces of any of the governments associated with the United States during the great war; *Provided*, that no person shall be entitled to membership (a) who, being in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during said period, refused on conscientious, political, or other grounds to subject himself to military discipline or unqualified service, or (b) who, being in such service, was separated therefrom under circumstances amounting to dishonorable discharge and has not subsequently been officially restored to an honorable status.

SECTION 2.—There shall be no form or class of membership except an active membership as herein above provided.

ARTICLE V

SECTION 1.—The legislative body of the Legion shall be the National Convention to be held annually at a time and place to be fixed by the preceding National Convention.

SECTION 2.—In the National Convention each department shall be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for each thousand members whose current dues have been received by the National Treasurer thirty days prior to the meeting of said convention, and to one alternate for each delegate. The delegates shall be chosen at department conventions to be held not less than two weeks before the National Convention.

SECTION 3.—Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. The vote of any delegate absent and not represented by an alternate shall be cast by the majority of the delegates present from his department. Alternates shall have all the privileges of delegates except that of voting.

SECTION 4.—A quorum shall exist at a National Convention when sixty per cent of the departments are represented as provided above.

ARTICLE VI.—National Officers

SECTION 1.—The National Convention shall elect a National Commander and five National Vice-Commanders. No two Vice-Commanders shall be chosen from the same department, and no more than three from those who served in the Army. These officers shall be members of the National Convention of the National Executive Committee, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen respectively of both bodies. A Vice-



RACINE WOMEN WHO WORKED UNTIRINGLY IN THE RED CROSS SERVICE

In the panel at the left, from top to bottom are: Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Mrs. John Barr, Mrs. W. H. Reed; in the right panel are Mrs. J. G. Chandler, Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. F. Johnson. The center portrait is that of Mrs. John Sidley and just below is that of Mrs. Warren J. Davis. At the bottom is pictured the Red Cross Headquarters. The second figure from the left is Miss Bertha C. Kelley, one of the most energetic and efficient workers in the local chapter. In the group at the right are Mrs. J. G. Chandler, (left figure) and Mrs. Bernice Sherman (extreme right.)

Commander, shall, on request of the National Commander, act as chairman of either of said bodies.

SECTION 2.—The National Convention shall also elect a National Chaplain.

SECTION 3.—Such officers shall serve until the adjournment of the succeeding National Convention and, thereafter, until their successors are chosen. Vacancies in these offices occurring between national conventions shall be filled by the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 4.—The National Commander shall appoint a National Adjutant. The Executive Committee shall appoint a National Treasurer and such officials and standing committees as may be necessary and shall authorize or approve all expenditures. All appointed officers shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing power, and all persons having the custody of funds shall give adequate bonds.

ARTICLE VII.—National Executive Committee

SECTION 1.—Between National Conventions, the administrative power shall be invested in the National Executive Committee which shall be composed of the National Commander and Vice-Commanders in office, and of one representative and one alternate from each department to be elected as such department shall determine; provided that in 1919 the delegates to the National Convention shall elect the Executive Committeeman and alternate from their respective departments.

SECTION 2.—The Executive Committee shall meet at the place of the National Convention within twenty-four hours after the final adjournment of the National Convention, and thereafter at the call of the National Commander. The National Commander shall call a meeting upon the written request of fifteen or more members of said Executive Committee.

SECTION 3.—Seven members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.—Department Organization

SECTION 1.—Departments shall be chartered by the National Executive Committee and shall be composed of the posts within their respective areas. Each department charter shall be signed by the National Commander and National Adjutant.

SECTION 2.—Each department shall have a department commander, a department adjutant, a department executive committee and such other officers as the department shall determine.

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 1.—Those who desire to form a post shall make application for a charter to the commander of the department in which they reside. The charter shall be issued by the National Commander and National Adjutant upon receipt of the application properly executed by the charter members of the projected post, but only when such application is approved by the commander of the department, or by the Department Executive Committee. Post charters shall be countersigned by the commander and the adjutant of the department.

SECTION 2.—The minimum membership of a post shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the department in whose area it lies.

SECTION 3.—Each department may prescribe the constitution of its posts. Post charters may be revoked by the Department Executive Committee with the approval of the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 4.—No post shall be named after any living person.

ARTICLE X.—Finance

SECTION 1.—The revenue of THE AMERICAN LEGION shall be derived from annual membership dues and from such other sources as may be approved by the National Executive Committee.

SECTION 2.—The amount of such annual dues shall be determined by each National Convention for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3.—The annual dues shall be collected by each post and transmitted through the department to the national treasurer.

ARTICLE XI.—Discipline

SECTION 1.—The National Executive Committee, after notice and a hearing, may suspend or revoke the charter of a department which violates this Constitution or which fails adequately to discipline any of its posts for any such violation, and may provide for the

government and administration of such department during such suspension or upon such revocation.

ARTICLE XII.—Change of Residence

SECTION 1.—Any member in good standing in a post removing from his department shall be entitled to a certificate from his post stating his membership and the duration thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.—Auxiliaries

SECTION 1.—THE AMERICAN LEGION recognizes an auxiliary organization to be known as the "Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion."

SECTION 2.—Membership in the auxiliary shall be limited to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the members of THE AMERICAN LEGION, and to the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of all men and women who were in the military or naval service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and died in line of duty or after honorable discharge and prior to November 11, 1920.

SECTION 3.—The auxiliary shall be governed in each department of THE AMERICAN LEGION by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the National Executive Committee and thereafter approved by such department of THE AMERICAN LEGION.

ARTICLE XIV.—Ratification.

SECTION 1.—All acts performed and charters heretofore granted by the temporary organization of THE AMERICAN LEGION are hereby ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE XV.—Amendments

SECTION 1.—This Constitution may be amended at any National Convention by the vote of two-thirds of the total authorized representation thereat, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been read at such convention at least twenty-four hours before the vote thereon.

NATIONAL INCORPORATION

This Constitution is adopted conformable to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America of date September 18, 1919.

At the Minneapolis convention, the Legion delegates refused to be drawn into any political battles and its most severe critics agreed that the organization was about the most democratic and independent of any that had ever convened in America. Two of the typical features of the convention were the refusal of delegates to permit the mention of any member's former army rank even in casual debates on the floor, and the passing of a resolution declining to answer the question of the National Congress as to the soldiers' wishes regarding bonus legislation. The Legion held that it was not organized for selfish purposes, and while it admitted the debt of the nation to the former service men it had no suggestion to make regarding the payment of that debt. It did insist, however, upon the passing of legislation taking care of men disabled in war.

In January 1920, the Spanish-American War veterans presented Racine Post No. 76 with a stand of colors, the first made for any post in the country.

Another organization which grew out of the World War was a society known as the American War Mothers, and a chapter was organized in Racine. It had a membership of 700 in 1919. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Arthur Ehrlich; vice-president, Mrs.



Photos by Leonard-Malmé

MEN PROMINENT IN CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES WHICH HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

Top Row—Warren Walker, W. F. McCaughey, H. C. Baker, Ed. Wratten, E. N. Rice, I. Friedman.
 Second—John Jones, Al Phister, P. E. Johnson, John Bolton, L. J. Quinn, Wm. Sanders.
 Third—F. A. Morey, Wm. Davis, Curtiss Washburn, Frank E. Renak, W. J. Williamson, W. H. Armstrong.
 Fourth—W. C. Gausehe, R. C. Thackeray, W. T. Harvey, Edw. Hilker, Albert Hanson, C. Roy McCanna.
 Fifth—R. E. Browne, W. H. Gebhardt, David Winters, C. E. Nevin, Fred Nelson, John A. Brown.
 Bottom—H. F. Johnson, Rev. J. M. Naughtin, F. P. Swingle, Sophus Jeppesen, W. S. Dooley, H. C. Fyhrle.

Joseph Prostednick; secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Powers; treasurer, Mrs. P. I. Hess; chairman of programs, Mrs. J. F. Sugden. The first meeting was held in September, 1918. In December a bazaar was held at which \$600 was raised as a relief fund for returning service men. Mrs. B. A. Oliver was chosen president in 1919. Later the name was changed to "The Service Star Legion."

Besides the American Legion and the Army and Navy Union, there were organized in 1919 a dozen or more veterans' societies. Of these, eight seemed to be showing some growth at the end of the year, although none of them were represented in Racine at that time. These eight are:

American Officers of the Great War, with membership restricted to commissioned officers.

World War Veterans, which was organized in the Northwest and which has as its main objective the obtaining of suitable bonuses and other favorable legislation.

The Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion,

which bars former commissioned officers from membership.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, with a membership limited to those who saw foreign service, in any war.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, with membership similar to the one mentioned above.

United Veterans of the Republic, welcoming veterans of any war in which the United States was engaged.

Rank and File Veterans' Association, organized to take an active part in politics, and barring former officers from membership.

All of these societies were formed with different ideals in view than those expressed by the American Legion and probably none of them will replace it in popularity. The greatest danger confronting the American Legion is the possibility of some error in policy on the part of the million or more members before the organization is firmly established. If this can be avoided all indications are that it will prove for the next fifty years to be the most influential society in the United States.



THE WAR IN PICTURES



A Collection of Scenes Familiar to Men of the
American Expeditionary Forces
from 1917 to 1919



The Series contains numerous views which were obtained
through courtesy of The Chicago Tribune, and
a number also taken in Europe
by Racine soldiers



Above: WHEN GERMANS "CALLED IT A DAY."—Our boys got a lot of fun watching the captured Fritz going to the rear, and "kidding" him. Sometimes they got more than fun—a trinket or two.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: PARADING MAIN STREET IN RACINE—Parading Main street on the way as the drafts began moving in September, 1917, and the city turned out at each entrainment to give the boys a sendoff. This scene was typical of many. Mayor T. W. Thiesen, carrying the foremost flag is seen at the right. Other officials are at the head of the procession with a band. The men of the draft were tagged for their destination, and tags may be seen on some of the marchers. An idea of the thrill that Racine experienced may be gained by a look at the throng of spectators. At the front are Mayor Thiesen, Ex-Mayor David Janes and H. J. Smith.

Lower: THERE—PARADING ACROSS NO MAN'S LAND—From Main Street, Racine, to the exposed strip of fighting land in front of the German trenches near Juvigny, is a considerable jump. Yet some of the men who went away with the draft shown above are among the doughboys plodding toward the enemy in the face of a fire that put practically all who are shown there, out of commission—killed or wounded.



Photo by John Hood



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: RESTING ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT—Taking a ten-minute rest on the hike to St. Mihiel in September, 1918.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: HERE—CHASING OF THE ENEMY (ALIEN)—Under U. S. orders all enemy aliens were registered and classified for purposes of surveillance. A number of Racine women who volunteered to do the clerical work connected with the registration are shown at the long table. At the head of the table are a number of enemy alien women who are giving information to be used in filling out their declaration papers. Although the government looked for trouble from enemy aliens within our borders and took this precaution, little developed to justify the suspicion; though the precaution may have had its effect. Chief of Police Baker was in charge of this registration work.

Lower: THERE—CHASING THE ENEMY—The bridge shown here was built over the Marne at Chateau-Thierry after the fleeing Germans blew up the concrete structure that existed there. The Fritz army is about five jumps ahead, hastening to their old trenches on the Vesle river.



Photo by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: THE ADVANCE POST—In No Man's Land these advance posts were maintained for the purpose of closely watching the enemy. It was hazardous work and many a man never came back from a night's detail as observer or listener. The picture gives a good idea of the comforts of these holes.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: EMBARKING FOR FRANCE—This picture will conjure up a scene participated in by all the Racine County men who went overseas. It shows a battalion going aboard ship at a Southern port. The equipment of the men is about the same as that of a million others who made the trip.

Lower: THE LAST TRIBUTE TO TUSCANIA VICTIMS—One of the impressive ceremonies of the war took place in northern Scotland where the villagers of the Mull of Oa, Isley Islands, joined with our men, who gathered upon the summit of a cliff overlooking the gray sea and said the last words of farewell. A squad of surviving soldiers fired the parting salute. James Hawley, 1420 College Avenue, Racine, was one of those who died in the Tuscania disaster and was buried there.



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

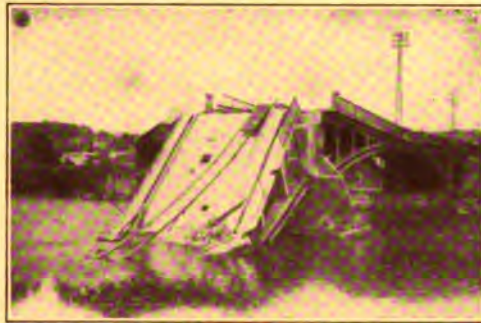


Photo by Underwood & Underwood



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: **READY FOR AN OBSERVATION TRIP**—The pilot is testing out his telephone and the parachutes are ready to be unslung, one being attached to each man. In observation work the balloon crew usually jumped as soon as they heard the noise of an approaching enemy aeroplane. The parachute was the most essential article of equipment of a balloon, not excepting binoculars.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: **LIVERPOOL GREETS THE YANKEE**—In England civilians often tried to show their appreciation of American assistance by giving lunches to passing Yanks. Sometimes they charged for the food and sometimes not. The picture was taken in Liverpool upon the arrival of a contingent of doughboys.

Lower: **ENTRAINING FOR THE FRONT**—Strung along in the background is a train of the French coaches used to carry the early American forces up to the front. These men are some of the first regulars to reach France. Some months later few of these cars were visible—"40 Hommes ou 8 Chaveaux" box cars, were the prevailing style.



Edward Marshall Syndicate, London, Photo



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: GETTING A RIDE TO A FIRST AID STATION—This picture gives a clear idea of the way sick and wounded were transported from the field to the hospitals in the battle areas. The bearers had to be rather husky men to carry the weight of a helpless comrade.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: A RED CROSS OASIS IN FRANCE—As the A. E. F. boys crossed France they enjoyed occasional stops at stations on their journey. Usually they were met by the very welcome Red Cross or other organization representatives who were on hand with hot coffee (so-called), sandwiches, and a cigarette or two. Were they welcome? Oh, boy! In the center may be seen a scowling M. P.

Lower: THE JOURNEY'S END—UNLOADING EQUIPMENT—This picture shows Battery F unloading equipment at Belfort, France. Horses, guns, caissons and supply wagons have just been taken from the flat cars. The string of box cars at the right carried the men and horses—40 men or 8 horses, each. At the extreme left is the rolling kitchen. In front of it is a baggage wagon. A train like this could be loaded in an hour and a half; unloaded in 40 minutes by the 200 men.



Photo by H. J. Sanders



Photo by H. J. Sanders



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: PRETTY SOFT FOR THESE BOYS—The illustration shows the interior of an army hospital ward. Glimpses of pretty nurses may be seen. There is given a fair idea of the comforts provided sick and wounded.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE—The army center at Is-sur-Tille was the temporary home of many Racine County soldiers. The picture of Camp "Doughboy" gives a good idea of the establishments wrought by our government in its administration of warfare upon a foreign soil. The barracks and a string of dinky French and German cars are the outstanding features of the scene.

Lower: A FAMILIAR SIGHT NEAR ANY CAMP OR BILLETS—The doughboys used to laugh, at first, when they saw the village women squat alongside a stream and start to do the family wash. In this picture the snow on the ground at the back gives it a little more "atmosphere." Before they ended their hitch in France many soldiers took to the same method of laundering.



Photo by H. J. Sanders



Photo by H. J. Sanders



Photo by H. J. Sanders

Above: RACINE MEN HEADED FOR MEUSE-ARGONNE—Here are some of the boys in Battery F on their way to October fighting in the vicinity of Romagne. They are passing through a village and all look happy enough, probably at the prospects of an exchange with Fritz. The photograph was taken by Lt. Harry J. Sanders. The rider is Sgt. Kahn.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: A CAMOUFLAGED CAMP NEAR FRONT—This illustration shows the method used to protect buildings from aerial observation. In the foreground is a drinking water bag on a tripod. The man at the right evidently has received bad news, perhaps he is scheduled for "K. P." This was taken shortly after arrival of the first groups in France.

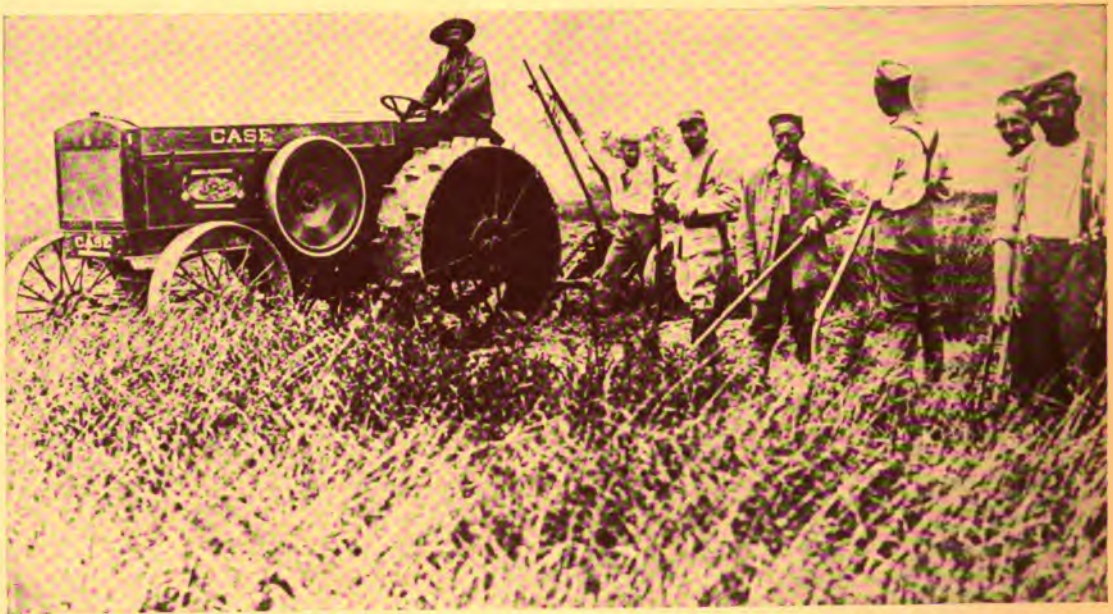
Lower: FIRST AID STATION IN THE TRENCHES—This dugout was in a trench held by Yanks and used as a dressing station by the medical corps. An idea of the surface appearance of trenches and the bleak landscape around them may be gained from this picture.



Copyright Committee on Public Information



Copyright Committee on Public Information



Above: LUCKY GERMAN PRISONERS, THANKS TO RACINE—The Fritzijs captured by the Italians were put at work in the fields, but, as the picture shows, a Case Tractor from Racine is doing the heavy work and the "P. W.'s." are posing for their photograph.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: THIS IS NOT A HALLOWE'EN PARTY—The men in the trenches may look terrifying, but it is only a little precautionary matter in connection with a gas attack. The explosion of gas shells inspired the transformation of handsome young soldiers into what look like demons. A regular daily affair in active sectors.

Lower: A TRENCH IN THE FIRST LINE—This earthwork has the appearance of a parlor compared with the trenches where some of the men spent tours of a week or more. It is evident that it has not been subjected to heavy fire recently. Note the perfect condition of communication wires.



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: RACINE MEN HOLDING FORMER GERMAN FOX HOLES—
Photographed at Juvigny as our troops manned the railway embankment. In the foreground the fox holes which were occupied by the Germans who retired are plainly shown. Lined along the top of the embankment may be seen doughboys of the 126th Infantry.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: ADVANCE OF 32nd DIVISION IN MEUSE-ARGONNE SECTOR—
The photograph gives a fair idea of what temporary trenches during an advance offered troops for shelter. They were shallow "fox holes," but in the heavily grown fields, they gave some protection from observation and fire. These troops are waiting an opportunity for further advance.

Lower: NOT A FUNERAL—IT'S JUST CHOW—The army authorities took no chances with the food supply. While men might go over the top, the provisions for the army were snugly stored in dug-outs. Here is shown a smiling chow detail bringing out the makings for the tank of slum.



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF LAVANNES—The 32nd Division passed over this wreck on its pursuit of the Germans. The enemy had destroyed everything in the village excepting the church. The scene is common to hundreds of other French villages.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: LINED UP FOR "RETREAT" AT SUNDOWN—These are some of the early troops of Pershing's advance guard, lined up for the ceremony of "Retreat" in a small town in France. These men still wore the old campaign hat and canvas leggings. Taken December 11, 1917. The style of houses in the background is familiar to Racine men who went overseas. The commander is saluting the colors, the men are at "Present Arms."

Lower: THE BOYS WHO MADE BALLEAU WOODS FAMOUS—This picture of a detachment of Marines was taken in December, 1917, as they were passing along to village billets close up to the western front. An evidence of the spirit of the inhabitants is shown by the little kid who is holding hands with a big marine and helping him on his march.



French Official Photograph



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood



Above: AFTER REDDY FARM WAS TAKEN—The raw, fearful spectacle of a battlefield is shown vividly in this photograph. The bodies shown are those of Germans. The dead of the Allies had already been removed and buried when the picture was taken.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: READING THE SHIRT—"The Shirt" was the most diligently read of all the reading matter that reached the A. E. F. The man who sits on his helmet looks as if he were determined to get through the chapter. Power of suggestion is indicated by the man standing, who is scratching as he looks at his comrades seeking the little visitors.

Lower: MACHINE GUNNERS WAITING ORDERS NEAR CHATEAU-THIERRY—Hardly a man from Racine County who served overseas has failed to find himself in the same fix as the boys shown in this picture. The illustration depicts a moment of tension and uncertainty. They don't know where they're going but they sure will be on their way in a few minutes. Not one will admit that he is the least bit worried, however. Excepting on forced marches, most of the movements near the front were carried on at night.



Photo by H. J. Sanders



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

Above: GETTING TANKS UP TO THE FRONT—The picture shows a Whippet tank moving with a divisional train along a road leading to the front early in October, 1918. The appearance and operation of the tank, hundreds of which went over No Man's Land ahead of the infantry, is indicated in the photograph.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: MAKING WAR ON GEN. COOTIE'S FORCES—The delousing stations were a welcome haven for itching men. Though the clothes that came through the process didn't look as pretty as at the start, they felt a lot better. The Racine Ambulance Company operated one of these mills for a while.

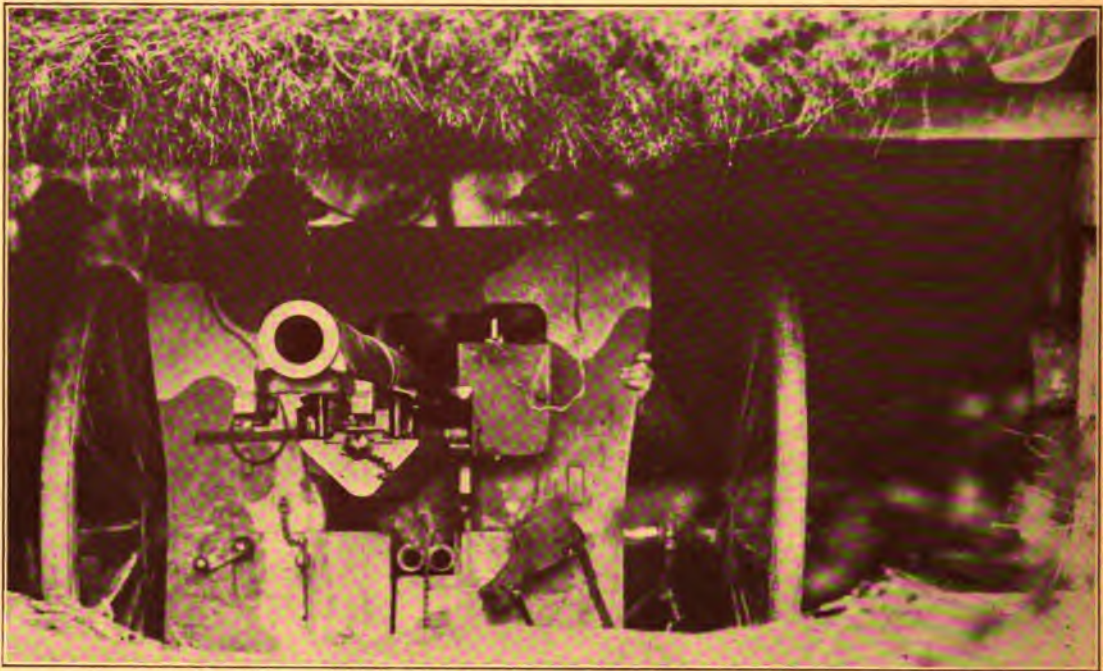
Lower: THIS CHEERED UP MANY A DOUGHBOY—Note the smile on the men back near the portable kitchen. Chow! That word got more speedy action in the A. E. F. than the command "Forward!" The kitchen has been set up in the ruins of an old barn, where the walls protect it from the sight of all but aerial observers.



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Photo by Underwood & Underwood



Copyright by Committee on Public Information

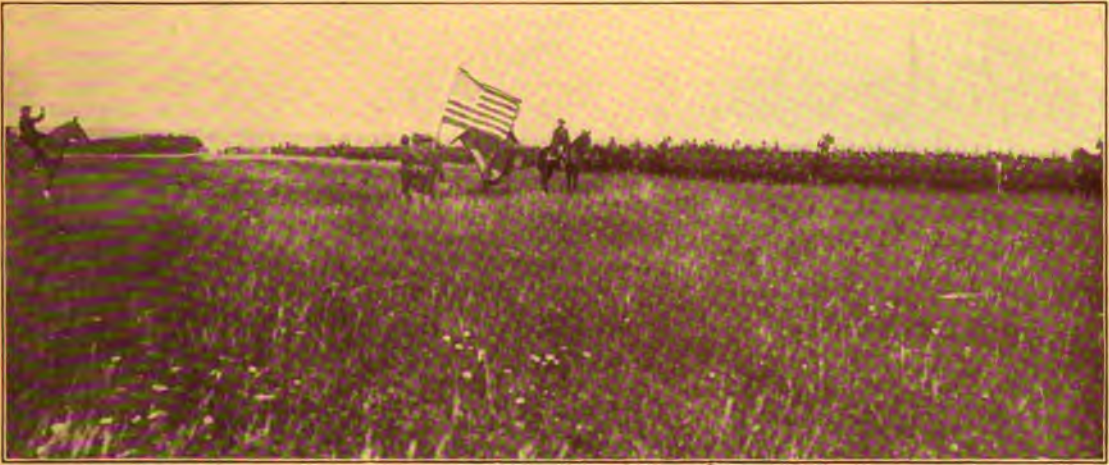
Above: FIELD PIECE PEEKING FROM ITS CAMOUFLAGE—This gives a good idea of what the Germans faced when the American Artillery was brought up late in the summer of 1918. Only the hand of the artilleryman behind the shield can be seen.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: FRENCH HONOR OLD GLORY—The Stars and Stripes carried by Americans quartered with the French Blue Devils were the subject of the ceremony on October 8, 1917. Gen. de Puygradin is seen acknowledging the display of the colors. In the line at back are both Blue Devils and Americans.

Center: MARCH THROUGH THE SNOW—Up in the Toul Sector, American troops saw the first snow in France late in 1917. These troops, it will be noted, still have the old campaign hats. By the end of the year overseas caps were being issued upon arrival at French ports.

Lower: MOVING ON TO A NEW SECTOR—This is one of the early outfits to reach France and was sent into the lines with the British and the French. The movement shown here was duplicated by thousands of American boys during 1918.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood



Copyright by Committee on Public Information



Photo by Committee on Public Information



Above: WHERE THEY REALLY "FINISHED UP THE JOB"—When the last loan was floated the slogan was: "Let's Finish the Job." After the "big show" and the men were back, the State Bonus law was passed and Racine County's contingent filed applications at the history office. The picture shows a line that was continuous for nearly a month. Notice the \$10-a-month smile along the line.

OPPOSITE PAGE

Upper: BRINGING BACK THE SWAG—It is easy enough to tell these boys are headed for America. A smile on every face! They are carrying in their barracks bags trinkets and souvenirs of the world's greatest war. Note the camouflaged tin hats in the foreground.

Lower: GONE WEST—Another lad is being laid in his resting place in France by comrades. It can be seen that there was not much of a ceremony, but loving hands are rounding up the mound that covers the departed Yank. The scene is a temporary burial ground near a field dressing station.



U. S. Official Photo

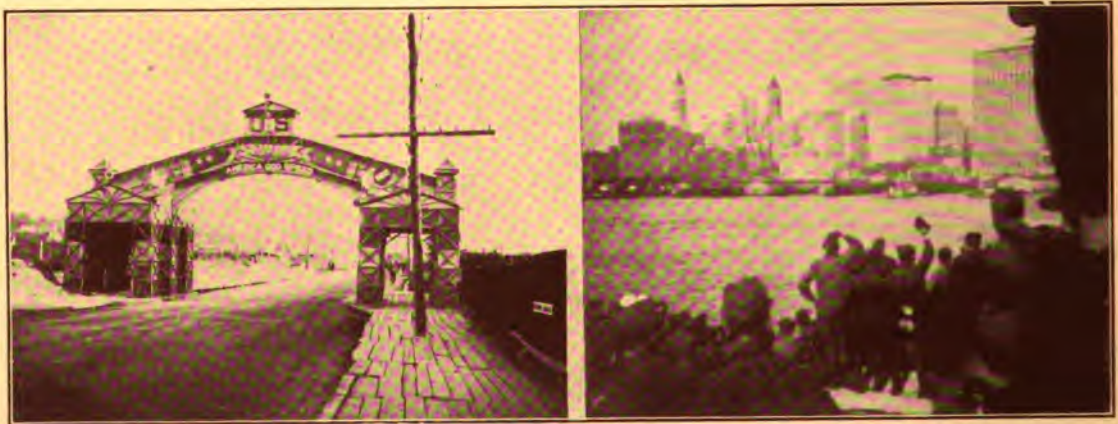


Copyright Committee on Public Information



Picture by World Wide Photos-New York Times

HERE LIE TWENTY THOUSAND AMERICAN SOLDIERS—They are buried in this Cemetery, known to the A. E. F. as the "Argonne." Twenty acres are covered with the small white crosses that mark the graves of Yanks. It is situated at Romagne sous Montfaucon, France. Several Racine county men are buried there.



GOOD-BYE FRANCE! HELLO NEW YORK!—At the left is one of the familiar landmarks of Brest. When the boys marched under that arch they knew they were through with their troubles, unless sea-sickness bothered them. Then their troubles*would only begin. The boys on the right are saluting Old New York. The hats in the air indicate how they feel.

CHAPTER XXXII

INCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS FROM EVERYWHERE

THIS chapter will be devoted to a little of everything important and unimportant, gathered at home, abroad, on land and at sea. It is hoped that some of the matters treated of here will serve to bring back almost-forgotten incidents to the minds of those who lived in the exciting days of 1917-19, either in Racine or in camps or bivouacs or ships. First of all will be given a short glossary of army slang, which is intended only to put on record some of the more common terms in daily use:

Some Army Abbreviations

- Abri—A dugout or shelter.
A. W. O. L.—Absent without leave.
Amaroc—American army of occupation.
Buck—A private soldier.
Buddy—Comrade; usual method of addressing a stranger in the army.
Battle of Paris—Sarcastic reference to the work (and pleasures) of those in France who occupied soft jobs at the rear.
C. C.'s—Pills; the only medicine, excepting iodine, used by the army doctors. Also called O. D. pills, because of their color.
Bumped off—Killed.
Cooties—Little animal friends of the soldier, which stuck closer than a brother.
Chow—Food.
Cornwilly—Canned corn beef.
Casey—A K. of C. secretary.
Dugout hound—One who doesn't like to flirt with exploding shells.
Belly-robber—The mess sergeant.
Camouflage—Any method of concealment, disguise or trickery.
Dud—A shell which fails to explode.
Dog-tag—The identification disk carried by every soldier.
Chariot—A French baggage wagon.
Fighting unit—Any soldier who likes to tell how he won the war.
Fox hole—Shallow, temporary shelter dug by individual soldier.
Doughboy—An infantryman; sometimes used to mean any enlisted man in the army.
Frog—A Frenchman.
Fourgan—Small, covered French wagon.
Gob—A sailor.
Gold brick—One who has an easy job; especially one who uses cunning to get out of real work; sometimes applied to staff officers, M. P.'s, and men who go to hospital for a very slight wound or illness.
Gold fish—Canned salmon.
G. O.—General orders.
G. H. Q.—General headquarters.
G. I.—can—An aerial bomb or a heavy shell; so-called because of the supposed resemblance to the big cans used to collect rubbish in camps.
Holy Joe—The chaplain.
How do you get that way?—An intimation that you talk foolishly.
Hike—A march.
Jerry—The Germans; also called Heinie, or just "he."
Jumped off—Began an attack.
K. O.—The C. O., or commanding officer.
K. P.—Kitchen police, or cook's helpers.
Looey—A 2nd lieutenant.
M. P.—The military police, beloved by no one on pleasure bent.
Oofs—Eggs; from the French, "oeufs."
O. D.—Olive drab.
O. P.—Observing post; any place from which one gets a good view.
Outfit—Any unit of the army.
P. C.—Post of command; place of residence.
Police.
Potato masher—German hand grenade.
S. O. L.—Sure out of luck.
Shavetail—A 2nd lieutenant.
Skipper—The captain.
Sausage—An observation balloon.
Slum—Army stew.

S. O. S.—The service of supply; also any place where a soldier can wear a uniform but doesn't have to undergo any danger or discomfort.

Sally—A Salvation Army worker.

Sub—A submarine.

Squads east—Drill; a corruption of "squads right."

Ship—An aeroplane.

Shovel, model 1879 — The shovels issued through the French supply depots.

Sing—A gathering where soldiers are required to sing merrily whether they want to or not.

Salvage—To get what you want by any method.

Toot sweet—Right away; tout de suite.

Top kicker—The first sergeant of an outfit.

Vin Blanc—A drink that cheers but doesn't inebriate much; if mixed with red ink, it becomes vin rouge.

"48"—A French box car, marked to hold "Hommes 48 ou Chevaux 8."

Y—The Y. M. C. A.

Monkey meat—Canned roast beef.

* * *

Frederick Dellschaft, Asst. Secretary of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., attended the Citizens' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, in 1916. When the United States entered the war the War Department called on the Military Training Camps Association to obtain applicants for the Officers' Training Camps. Mr. Dellschaft was made the Racine Branch Chairman and obtained about thirty-five applications from men apparently of officer caliber for the First camp which opened on May 14, 1917. Three months later the following Racine men were commissioned from the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan:

W. Leroy Gittings, Carl M. Gevers, Frederick Dellschaft, Berne W. McClung, Henry E. Joselyn, Edmund R. Collins, Lawrence H. Smith, and John O. Flauth, Jr. Wallace Coleman attended O. T. C. at Plattsburg, N. Y., and received his commission at that time.

When Mr. Dellschaft entered the First Officers' Training Camp, W. F. MacGregor was made Branch Chairman, and as the Training Camps had been widely advertised, over one hundred applications were received for the second O. T. C. About forty of these received notice to come to Milwaukee to be examined by Lieut. F. L. Beals of the Regular Army, and of these about twenty were admitted to the Second Camp which opened on August 27, 1917, at Fort Sheridan. After taking the three month's training the following Racine men were commissioned from the Second Camp:

Stanley Raymond Belden, Benjamin T. Rogers, Ray J. Charmock, Herbert C. Wendt, John C. Fervoy, Harold F. Van Wie, John E. Belden, Irwin Raymond Witthune, Ernest W. Steiner, James F. Costello, Conrad M. Fox, Clarence Erickson, Harold L. Bickel, James Garrick, John D. Costello.

Applications for admission to the later Officers' Camps were made through other channels, but the services of the M. T. C. A. were continued to be utilized by the War Department in other ways. Aid was given to the British Recruiting Mission during the Fall.

In November, 1917, orders were obtained from the commanding officers of the Q. M. Shop 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for enlisting about six men and these men entered the army through the M. T. C. A. Among them were Arthur E. Price, J. Roland Jones, and Ralph W. McCaughey.

During the month of December, 1917, about fifty skilled mechanics were instructed to go to Milwaukee for enlistment in the Ordnance Department, for service at the Base Depot in France.

During the month of January, 1918, thirty-six applications for inspectors in the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps were forwarded by the local committee.

During the spring of 1918 aid was given in recruiting for the Navy and applications were obtained for the Government Camps at Lake Geneva which opened July 1, 1918, for boys and school instructors.

During the summer of 1918 information was given in regard to entering the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and the Infantry Officers' Training School at Camp Fremont, California; for commission in the Ordnance Department, for inspectors in Aircraft Production, for induction into the Tank Corps, the Signal Corps as aviators, and balloonists, and the Motor Transport Corps, etc., etc.

Since the armistice the activities of the M. T. C. A. have been chiefly confined to advocating universal military training. The present Racine Committee is as follows:

Maj. Rex P. W. Capwell, Capt. Raymond H. Weins, Captain L. Paul A. Valentine, 1st Lieut. Jas. G. Nelson, W. F. MacGregor, Branch Chairman.

* * *

It was not until the middle of 1918 that the government realized the value of giving drafted men preliminary military training, prior to their entrainment for camp. The results of the system were very apparent after it was in-



RACINE WOMEN PROMINENT IN WARTIME WORK AND SERVICE MEN

At the top are Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell, Mrs. John W. Owen (chairman of Women's Committee, Council of Defense), Mrs. Stuart Webster (chairman Women's Committee, Council of Defense), Agnes M. Clancy (overseas welfare worker) and Mrs. Max Oslin, who taught knitting to hundreds of Racine war workers.

Second—Walter Olson, Robt. Dreyer, J. F. Carre, C. Bothridge, John Larson, E. Kaplan.

Third—Luther Balzer, Albt. Johnson, M. M. Costello, L. F. Dinnauer, J. F. Delgen, M. G. Koch.

Fourth—Nels Larson, Herman Schecht, Tony Wuerts, Hugh Munn, Julius Nielsen, Karl C. Larsen.

Fifth—F. O. Wilson, Peter E. Madsen, E. M. Kerr, H. Wisby, Wm. King, A. J. Flanagan.

Bottom—Paul Daple, Viggo Jensen, H. C. Gates, G. A. Rierson, Louis Menk, Geo. F. Foster.

roduced, and the contingents leaving Racine in the late summer and fall were noticeable for their orderly and military formations. The following officers and men of Company I, 7th Inf., State guards, acted as drill masters in drilling the selective service men of Local Board No. 2:

Appointed by Board: Capt. Paul M. Matson, Sergts. J. E. Wilson, P. F. Petersen, A. W. Johnson, Ed. Rasmussen, C. B. Washburn, T. L. Hermansen. Others who assisted were: 1st Lieut. W. F. MacGregor, Sergt. A. W. Clutter, Corporals Wm. Myers, D. C. Washburn, S. E. Craig, Niels Nielsen, L. A. Filiatreau, Evan Catterall, A. E. Wilkins; Privates Jesse Acklam, C. O. Beach, H. P. Christensen, Albert Hutchinson, Andrew Nickelsen, Matthew Poulson, Adrian Wilson.

* * *

Battery C of Racine had the misfortune not to get to the front in France, but there are half a dozen members of that unit, nevertheless, who are privileged to wear a star on their Victory badge because of their participation in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The story of their adventure is familiar to most of the veterans but will bear recounting here.

Early in October, 1918, the members of Battery C, stationed at Veauxhalles, began to worry over a possible ending of the war before they should be able to re-join the division. All efforts to get transferred to other batteries of the 121st Field Artillery failed, and the men were inclined to blame their new commander, a New York reserve officer, for their plight. A few of them made up their minds that they would see the front, no matter what happened. Inquiry developed that men who were absent without leave were usually picked up by the military police and hustled back to their organizations, and they evolved the scheme of declaring themselves members of other units. Some of them tried it and were sent back to Veauxhalles before they could get far enough away to deceive the M. P. officers.

Finally, however, Arthur Hader, Edward Stilb, Walter Williams and Walter Maas got on a freight train headed toward Verdun. They had learned prior to this where the Thirty-second division was in the lines. Arriving at Dombask, they reported themselves as stragglers from the 121st Field Artillery, and were immediately ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Montfaucou, where the regimental headquarters were located.

In the meantime, Sgt. Arthur Krueger and Harry Augustine had been in a hospital and had also reported themselves as belonging to

the regiment without going into details as to what battery claimed them. They likewise were forwarded by the information center to the Meuse-Argonne sector.

When the men finally hiked into the valley where headquarters were located and reported to Lieut-Col. Arthur, commanding the regiment, he assigned them to Battery F temporarily, until they could be returned to Veauxhalles. Col. Arthur was feeling pretty good that day and it is a known fact that he saw through their story of "getting lost" just about as quickly as they told it, but he remarked to one of his staff that if men wanted to see the front so badly that they deserted to get there they ought to have a chance.

The men remained with the regiment at the front during the latter part of October and had a very concentrated view of battles as viewed from an artillery position. They took part in two or three defensive fights against raiding aeroplanes, participated in the start of the grand offensive on November 1st and advanced twice with the combat sections as the army gained ground.

When they finally were returned to Veauxhalles—five of them to undergo courtmartial for being absent without leave—they had all the correct "dope" on all minor battle tactics from mustard gas defense to the neatest way to dive into a shell hole when trouble was threatened. When they got back to Battery C and explained what had happened, only the signing of the armistice prevented the entire Battery, including some of the junior officers, from making a similar dash toward the firing line, regardless of consequences.

* * *

One of the popular charities before and after America entered the war was that for the relief of Fatherless Children of France. In Racine a committee consisting of Mrs. Stuart Webster, Mrs. John G. Meachem, Mrs. H. D. Robinson and Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell took charge of the work, with Mrs. Webster as chairman. Later on Mrs. Mitchell served as chairman. It was estimated that \$36 was required for a year's assistance to each child "adopted" by donors to the fund. The committee obtained \$6300, or enough to support 175 orphaned children. This money was all sent to the committee in Paris in charge of the work.

Here is a letter received by Mrs. E. Bailey from the mother of one of the children benefited:



Photo by Leonard

THE FIRST SELECT MEN FROM RACINE FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY

This contingent was drawn by Local Board No. 2 for entrainment on Sept. 5, 1917. The local board was in the front row when the picture was taken. The selective men, standing, are Michael J. Bohn, Gilbert Barr, Phil T. Clancy, Carl Christensen, Paul Sorenson, Jay Griffith Townsend, "Joe" (G. T.) Corombe and Alfred Sorenson. The two Sorenson boys did not leave with the contingent, which entrained that day. They were the vanguard of Racine's contribution to the "fighting four million" American Yanks.



Photo by Billings

THE COUNTY FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The members of the administration shown in this illustration are J. V. Rohan, F. Lee Norton and Herbert F. Johnson.

Veuilly la Paterie,
par Gandelie, June 13.

"Dear Madam:—I hasten to reply to your good letter of May 24, addressed to Paulette and which I received today.

"I thank you for your goodness in interesting yourself in her. I will have her picture taken and send you one as soon as possible.

"Unhappily, Madam, you too have had a great sorrow. Did your son die in war? My husband, after having been wounded several times, died from a wound, Oct. 2, 1918. It is very sad to have suffered 4 years and then to die just as the terrible nightmare was drawing to a close. More than that, he was a good husband and father. I came from Chateau-Thierry and have lived in Veuilly since my marriage in December, 1912. We had charge of a mill belonging to the parents of my husband and which since the invasion in 1918, has been idle. Since my husband is dead, I will without doubt return to Chateau-Thierry with my 3 children and my father-in-law who lives with me. My mother-in-law died of grief last March, not being able to console herself at the loss of her son. It is so sad when such trouble comes, after one has been so comfortable and so happy.

"You will pardon me, Madam, for having written so much, but it is that we may know each other better, although we are so far separated one from the other. I think all the same that we will become good friends.

"Paulette embraces her American God-mother and guards most carefully her letters.

"Please accept, Madam, the assurance of my friendship."

S. VERIT.

* * *

Sgt. Russell Fisher of the 127th Ambulance company, received the following citation from Gen. Pershing: "For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at the Ourcq river on August 2, 1918 in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces, in testimony thereof and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation. Awarded on March 27, 1919. JOHN J. PERSHING, Commander-in-chief."

* * *

Pvt. Robert Drever, Co. B, 18th Infantry, received a citation from the First Brigade of Infantry, "for gallant conduct and self-sacrificing spirit during the battles of Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne."

* * *

Maj. James W. Gilson, adjutant of the 57th Field Artillery brigade, Thirty-second division, was awarded a *croix de guerre* by the French command for his skill and tact in maintaining liaison between the French and American headquarters.

Lieut. Jay G. Townsend had the distinction of having volunteered, been accepted and then being drafted and gaining a commission. He took the examinations for the Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan in June, 1917. He was ordered to report for the second camp on September 7th, but in the meantime was notified that he was called in the draft with the contingent to leave the same week. His discharge from the draft was recommended by his immediate superiors but was disapproved by the chief mustering officer so he remained with the 310th engineers, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant and then commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and appointed an instructor. He was promoted again while with the 214th engineers, but is on record as saying he wished he had remained a private in the 310th regiment.

* * *

When the Racine batteries first went to Camp Douglas, the men were given but one blanket apiece and the nights were pretty cold. The men slept in their uniforms and piled everything they could find on top of themselves at night. Racine people offered to furnish them blankets, but some of the officers vetoed the proposition as the state was expected to have a full supply of issue blankets within a short time, and after that the troops probably would not be permitted to use or wear anything not issued. The local Red Cross chapter decided to do something, however, so they sent pajamas to the boys. The night the box arrived at Camp Douglas, there was a great pajama parade, which was led by the regimental band and "Battering Ram Bill," Battery C's goat mascot. The men marched in lock-step clear to Camp Douglas village and back. That night they were somewhat warmer, as they wore the pajamas outside of their uniforms as they slept. They even turned out to roll call in them on the following morning, much to the envy of other outfits which had not been similarly equipped. It is with regret that it has to be admitted, however, that the wearing of pajamas as purely night garments never became a habit while troops were on field service. If one took off all his uniform clothes at night, it took too long to dress in the morning.

* * *

The capture of Battery C's goat was one of the things that will be remembered by Racine national guardsmen in the war as long as they remember the days of 1916-19 at all. The goat was the pride of the battery, and when Battery F announced that their colleagues up the regi-



Views by John Hood

SHOWING THE BOYS OF 1841 AND THE BOYS OF 1918

The marching column at the top is made up of members of the G. A. R. who fought nearly sixty years before the men in the lower picture reached training camps. The lower views show a farewell to select men about to leave (observe the hand clasp), and the train with many heads protruding from windows, just as it was leaving. The inserted picture at the left is L. A. Coughman. Those at the right are: at top, H. H. Lueschke, center John Wiechers and at bottom, Sgt. Wm. Beller.

mental street were too proud and the goat must be removed, Battery C prepared to defend its mascot with every bit of energy at its command.

It was stolen once, and found by Battery C scouts concealed in a farmyard five miles from the camp. After that three guards were put on it every night, and the battery commander's scout detail was given the task of preventing a second capture. When it was announced that Battery F was going to precede the regiment to Waco within a week or less, the precautions were redoubled.

One night Sgt. Hartvig Saugman of Battery F's battery commander's detail crept over to C street and concealed himself alongside a tent and awaited his chance. At 2:30 a. m. the three guards permitted the long-sought opportunity to come. One man was taking his turn sleeping. A second one walked to his tent to get a sweater, as the night was chilly. The third, left alone, tried to light a cigarette but as there was a high wind he walked to the shelter of a tent to strike a match. Saugman was on the job in a flash. He cut the rope that confined the goat to a tree in the company street, picked the animal up in his arms, and ran to F street, where several fellow conspirators were waiting. Here he gagged the goat so it could not bleat and then rushed toward the railroad track just as he heard the alarm being raised in C street. He had planned to wait near the picket line until the sentry's back was turned and try to slip through. He waited five minutes breathlessly without seeing a sentry and then decided to take a chance. He crossed the sentry line and ran for a swamp past the tracks. It later developed that the sentry at that moment was busy robbing the regimental canteen, which accounted for the vacant post. The sentry was caught almost in the act by Lieut. George Wallace, officer of the guard, and placed under arrest. But Saugman knew nothing of this.

He made his way by a circuitous route to Camp Douglas village, where he hired an automobile for \$5, pledging the driver to secrecy. Then he carried the goat to a farm house where he had previously engaged accommodations in an old stable some three miles from camp. There the goat remained for nearly a week.

Before daylight Battery C scouts were scouring the country. One detail, posted on a high bluff, watched the vicinity all day with field glasses to detect the return of the goat's captor, but Saugman had forseen this and made his return trip through woods and under cover,

by a roundabout way. He reached camp in an exhausted condition in time for reveille roll call.

The secret was well kept and even the Battery F men did not know how the animal was stolen. All in the regiment were sure that Battery F had turned the trick, however. Battery C's scouts, under command of Lieut. Harry Herzog and Sgt. Joseph Oliver, got so hot on the trail (in one case they looked in a barn on the very farm where the goat was hidden) that it was deemed wise to throw them off the trail. Arrangements were therefore made to have a telegram sent to Capt. Bryant of Battery C. To this was forged the name of President Jones of the Elks club at Racine, and the message said: "I have received the goat sent by Battery F and will return it to you by express tomorrow." This did the trick and the hunt was halted.

Two days later Battery F packed up and started for Waco. The night before the goat had been smuggled to the car in which Battery F was to put its baggage, and a guard armed with clubs and consisting of Walter Kobierski, Frank Lemanski, Joe Ulicki and Louis Warzynkiewicz watched over his welfare from midnight until the time of departure. No assault was made on the car, however, as all outside of the battery believed the goat en route from Racine to Camp Douglas.

When the train pulled out for Waco, Texas, the door of the baggage car was slowly opened and "Bill" stuck his head out and gave a "B-a-a" of farewell to his old tentmates. The roar of protest, amazement and laughter that followed will always be remembered with joy by the boys of Battery F.

* * *

On the trip to Waco, Battery F stopped off for exercise at Sioux City, Mo. A little fox terrier attached herself to the outfit and got on the train with the boys. She stayed with the battery during its training at Waco and became much beloved by the men. She was called "Sue," an abbreviation of "Sioux City." She learned how to drill, and could execute "squads right" perfectly, either acting as pivot or fourth file. She went on all drills and hikes, stood rigidly at attention during the ceremony of retreat, and at the command, "Dismissed" would dash down the company street furiously, as she had seen the men doing on occasions when it was time to prepare for mess. When the battery was preparing to leave for France, she was shipped to Racine by Sgt. William Krueger and his family kept her as a pet.



M XXXI

Rephotos by John Hood
 Top Row—Wallace A. Coleman, Harold Heiding, F. L. Schacht, Walter Stransky, Voyle D. Ott, W. T. Lewis.
 Second—Victor Bengaard, Rev. J. W. Bott, Theodore Tabbert, Neils Dybvad, Roy J. Clunie, H. C. Danig.
 Third—E. W. Schacht, Roland Schacht, John D. Costello, Joseph Holub, Walter Tyborezyk, Roy G. Peterson.
 Fourth—J. Christenson, Wm. H. Sorensen, John Carombo, E. H. Kellogg, John P. Becker, Clarence I. Madsen.
 Fifth—Moses Torpesian, Herman Weias, P. W. Jacobs, K. Naporer, Geo. Hanrahan, A. J. Huck.
 Bottom—H. C. Kethweiler, John Brown, R. A. McElroy, E. D. Calkins, Ray Filler, H. D. Paton.

Every man in the army was required to wear, suspended from a tape which encircled his neck, two aluminum identification discs bearing his name, organization and rank. These tags, popularly known as "dog tags," were about the size of a quarter of a dollar. When receiving them the men were greatly cheered up to be informed that one was to be buried with them when they died, and the other hung upon the head-board above their graves. The discs bore the army serial number of the wearer, and one form of amusement in the army was "dog tag poker," played by making the best possible poker hand of the numerals on the player's tag.

* * *

After the war a search was made for official government photographs taken of the Thirty-second division during its training at Camp MacArthur. A reply was received saying that the only one on record was a picture of a pile of tin cans near the quartermaster's office, the said cans having been salvaged for the lead and tin they contained. The picture was not ordered.

* * *

During the autumn of 1917, a large batch of reserve officers, mostly "second looies," came to every regular army and national guard encampment, to get experience in serving with troops. Their collar insignia bore the letters "U. S. R.," and because of the ease with which the government provided them in great quantities from the training schools, the men twisted the meaning of the letters and called these officers "Sears-Roebuck units." Sometimes a company would have as many of these lieutenants as it had sergeants and corporals.

* * *

Here is a scene viewed from the door of a shack used as a P. C. (post of command) near Ecclesfontaine, in the Meuse-Argonne sector:

A landscape consisting of rolling fields, dotted with patches of underbrush; a cold, misty rain is falling, and the roads are covered with a 2-inch layer of soupy, yellow mud, while the fields are a sticky mass of mire. On the southern slope of the hills can be seen hundreds of small excavations—holes dug into the earth to offer shelter to the soldiers in case of attack. A few baggage wagons and caissons are moving slowly along a road, each drawn by three pair of dejected looking horses. Overhead an aeroplane passes occasionally on its way to or from the vicinity of the front lines, where it

watches the activity of the troops there. Every ten or fifteen minutes a loud "bang" is heard as a piece of artillery sends a missile toward the Boche territory just to remind "Fritzie boy" to keep his head down and not get too naughty. In a little grove of saplings, six small fires are burning. Boughs are hung above the fires to scatter the smoke, lest it becomes visible to the enemy even through the fog. On each fire is a big can, or kettle, salvaged from some place unknown, and a group of soldiers, mostly naked from the waist up, keep the contents of the kettles well stirred. Some of the men sit on the wet ground examining pieces of clothing carefully. A few are naked excepting for rain coats; all of their apparel is in one of the kettles. These men are engaged in "reading their shirts," boiling cooties and laundering their woolens. Someone strolls along and asks them how things are going. "It's a gay life if you don't weaken," is the grinning response.

"I just got an old timer," volunteers an earnest searcher, who is exploring the seams of his woolen underwear. "That cootie had three service stripes on his back. He must have been with the A. E. F. ever since Pershing landed in Paris."

"That can of water is sure getting action," said another. "I shaved with it, then took a bath in it, then washed my mess kit in it. As soon as I get through washing my clothes in it, I am going to take it down to the guns to use for wetting the swabs when we are firing tonight. I'll tell the world that I am conserving my resources."

"I hope I can get that mustard gas out of my blouse," comments a tall, sad looking youngster. "I laid down in a mess of it the other night, and it soaked through and put a blister on my back as big as a sofa cushion. The orders say we mustn't wear clothes that have been touched by it, but I won't turn in that dear old shirt until I see another coming from the supply sergeant."

"You'll never get it," retorts a companion. "All of them nice new clothes are needed back in the S. O. S. so them birds can be dressed right for the Battle of Paris. They've got to be dressed proper while they are sitting down in their nice mess halls eating the candy and ham and all those things sent over from the U. S. A. for us fighting men. What do YOU want to dress up in a clean shirt for? There ain't no mademoiselles up here to gaze on your manly form."

"You can't tell, maybe we'll see some ladies

yet," is the reply of the shirt-seeker. "I see by the papers that there are a lot of American girls over here somewhere entertaining the heroes. I guess most of them heroes are at Chaumont and LeMans. I haven't seen any of them entertainments; maybe you have. You probably get in on that. Probably you are a hero, huh? You look like one, you slab-sided old dud! If any girl ever saw you she'd take the next boat for the States. No wonder they don't come around our sector. You're enough to scare a tank."

"Why, you stiff, I am a Venus de Milo compared with you! If you ever got in a bunch of field clerks, they'd scream with terror. Why don't you wash your neck once in a while? Don't you know the orders from G. H. Q.? Every man at the front must keep his shoes shined all the time, and keep all clothes clean, pressed and in good repair. You'll get ten and twenty if the general comes and sees that hole in the seat of your pants. And where is your other sock? You know darned well you have got to have two socks."

And so on, until the cook yells, "Mess; come and get it," and the launderers wring out their wash and start for the rolling kitchen on the run.

* * *

Every man who served in the army in the United States for six months and did not go overseas was entitled to wear a white chevron on his left sleeve, just above the wrist. If he went overseas, he could not wear a white chevron, but was given a blue one. If he remained overseas six months, he must discard the blue chevron, and was entitled to wear a gold chevron. Another gold chevron was added for each additional six months abroad. If a man were wounded or gassed seriously enough to require treatment at a hospital, he was entitled to wear a gold "wound chevron" on his right sleeve. No matter how many wounds he received at one time, he received only the single chevron, but he got another chevron for each additional trip to a hospital for similar cause.

* * *

News of the world, and of the war itself, came to soldiers in very small quantities in France. The main sources of supply were the occasional copies of the Paris edition of the New York Herald or Chicago Tribune, which consisted of very highly censored reports of the battles and the official communiques. More interesting reading was contained in "The

Stars and Stripes," the official newspaper of the A. E. F., which was edited by soldiers and distributed fairly regularly through the army. Frequently aeroplanes would come up and drop bundles of "Stars and Stripes" for the boys in the zone of the advance.

* * *

The censorship of mail was very strict, and when orders were obeyed strictly the soldiers could write little more than "I am well and we are sure to win this war." It is interesting to learn that out of millions of letters censored in our army, 50,700 were sent to the base censor and only one was found which would be suspected of having been written with the intention of conveying information to the enemy. Even in this instance, the charge was not proven.

* * *

The war was devoid of most of the romantic features which marked previous conflicts. Flags were never carried at the front. Attacks were seldom made in the daytime, so it was impossible to see a battle in its entirety or even to see enough to give an idea of what was going on. The infantry did not go over in mass formations, but crept or ran in small groups, seeking cover wherever possible. A line of battle was much like a series of skirmish lines, with no massed supports in sight. Even the bugle was dispensed with in the zone of the advance. Cavalry was never seen in action by the Americans, and the movements of light field artillery were mostly made at night. In the day time No-Man's Land was a torn-up stretch of land which appeared entirely deserted. At night star-shells and flares illuminated this area at intervals, as keen eyed observers sought to discover an enemy patrol on its way to obtain information from the foe's lines.

* * *

The average American soldier was interested in France and the French people because things were different than at home. It took sometime to get used to the awkward looking carts and wagons, the teams of oxen utilized for farm work, the use of hedges instead of wire fences to divide fields, narrow streets and the old stone houses which had been in use for centuries. The average doughboy did not get much education out of his stay in Europe, because he had not prepared himself by education to appreciate the old towns; castles, works of art and historical spots of France. He was more inclined to discuss the ever-present ma-

nure piles and open sewers, than he was to note the Roman architecture of the village church. He discussed the high prices of food in the little stores more than he did the kings and knights who had once lived around the corner from it. He got to dislike the French people because he would not try to understand them. For instance, he could not see why a Frenchman expected him to say "Bon jour," when passing a native. He had never been introduced, and therefore he could not see that it was up to him to be polite to the stranger. The French could not see why anyone should be so lacking in courtesy. When billeted in villages, the boys generally got on good terms with the people; this was especially true where they had learned to talk a little French. But these were personal friendships, and not a blanket approval of the nation. They all admired and praised French cooking, probably because it was better than the culinary art of the company cook. For the first time in their lives they discovered that America was the best country on earth, and "they wouldn't trade one square foot of old Wisconsin for the whole of Europe." They wanted to go home as soon as the war was "fini." "We've made the world safe for the Democratic party," they declared, paraphrasing President Wilson's declaration. "Now let's be on our way before somebody else wants to start a new war over here."

* * *

Bradley Smollen of Racine was the first private in the National army. Unable to pass the physical examination for enlistment, he got into the first draft and was ordered to report to Camp Grant. He went there four days before he was supposed to arrive and was welcomed with cheers by the hundreds of officers who needed a private to do their work for them. He worked so diligently for every general and colonel in sight, that by the time the first contingent arrived he was being promoted every time he turned around. They made him first class private, corporal, sergeant, first class sergeant, battalion sergeant major and then regimental sergeant major, as each high ranking officer in turn needed his services as clerk or courier. Later he got a commission.

* * *

The record for patriotic service by one family of Racine county undoubtedly is held by the Corbeils of Burlington. There were six brothers in the service of their country. Oliver S. Corbeil was in the navy and was on duty with the fleet. Charles D., George S. and Elmer D.

Corbeil were in the army and saw service overseas. Eric T. and G. Arthur Corbeil were in the army but did not have the chance to cross the ocean.

* * *

Albert Sorenson was probably the first Racine man wounded in action after this country entered the war. He went overseas June 14, 1917, as a member of the 26th Infantry, and was wounded in November, while in the Toul sector for training.

* * *

W. C. Higgins, nephew of the Gen. Sherman who declared that "war is hell," has a certificate of discharge from the army showing that he was inducted at 10 a. m. on Nov. 11, 1918, and discharged at 7:30 p. m. the same day. Other Racine men may have spent as short a time in service, but it is doubtful if the official records show it.

* * *

The Sawyer family had the best record of service viewed from the standpoint of percentage. Charles D. Sawyer, 1605 Villa street, went into service on May 12, 1917. His father and brother were in the Canadian army, so there was a 100% enlistment from the family.

* * *

Monong Bajaksisian is an Armenian-American, if such a term is proper. He has the unique distinction of having fought on both sides in the World War. He is now living at 1017 Douglas avenue.

Bajaksisian was forced into the Turkish army in 1914, and fought against the Russians during 1914 and 1915. He was severely wounded at Cougas, Russia, and went home to recuperate. He found that the Turks had slaughtered his father, mother, wife, child, brother and sister-in-law in the massacres that had occurred at Cilic. In that community only thirty-four of 50,000 Armenians had escaped the Turk murderers.

As soon as he could move about, Mr. Bajaksisian fled the country and went to Italy, from which country he was able to secure passage to America. Arriving here as we were entering the war, he promptly enlisted in the 58th infantry and was sent to France July 23, 1918. He saw active service, was promoted to corporal for bravery in action, and found several opportunities to wreak revenge upon the central-European alliance which had caused him so much sorrow.



Photos From War History Committee

Top Row—Harry B. Peterson (see page 454), Whitey Barber, T. B. Jensen, W. L. Gittings, H. W. Greene, R. D. and C. R. Baumstark, P. C. Braske.

Second—Vincet Digandis, Archy Rango, Jehn C. Johnson, D. Fazio, C. Radevick, R. Ohrmundt, H. F. Greninger.

Third—Edwin M. Hansen, Hilton R. Hansen, Jehn Olsen, Hans P. Olson, Julius Roy, J. M. Manall, Einer Simonsen.

Fourth—F. M. Mickulecky, Frank Mazzei, Jehn C. Lange, Lester G. Johnson, M. Zaccarelli, Clifton Whelan, Joe Pillsbury.

Fifth—J. W. McGuire, Chas. Lampe, T. W. Tulloch, L. B. Lust, B. J. Olson, Jehn A. Anderson, Andrew Sondergaard.

Bottom—W. Hansen, W. H. Hush, Frank Shimkus, N. A. Thomas, Axel Hansen, Wm. Sheek, Orville Ackman, R. Subee.

Miss Helen Converse Huguenin was working at headquarters of the Racine Chapter of the Red Cross, when news was received that her brother, Lieut. Stanley Huguenin, of the 17th U. S. Aero Squadron, was killed overseas, April 3, 1918. She immediately volunteered her services as a student nurse and was accepted in July 1918. She was sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and that winter worked in a ward of influenza and pneumonia patients.

In January 1919 she was sent to the Base Hospital, Lakewood, New Jersey, where fifteen hundred wounded soldiers from the battlefields of France were being cared for. She was then sent to the Base Hospital at Staten Island, and then to Bellevue Hospital, New York, where she was honorably discharged in August 1919, after thirteen months service.

* * *

Thorwald Nyholm, a Racine mechanic, arranged his own plan for welfare work for soldiers and sailors. With money saved from his daily wages, he sent cigarettes and candy costing more than \$1,000 to men in service. At his home he has a collection of many hundreds of postal cards and letters received from boys thanking him for his gifts. After the war he kept up his contributions, the beneficiaries being the wounded men at Ft. Sheridan hospital.

* * *

Even when a military outfit knows that it is going home, it is not such a simple matter to get there. Battery C, 121st F. A. was on the way more than a month before it actually saw Monument square.

The battery, with the remainder of the regiment, started the long "hike" homeward on April 15th. The start was made from Mauvages, a small village about four kilometers from Rozieres-en-blois, in which brigade headquarters had been billeted since arriving in the Gondrecourt area.

Everything was bustle and hurry in the camp at Pershing's Park for two weeks before the men boarded trains. Other outfits enroute to Brest had been compelled to stop at LeMans, where they were deloused and given preliminary examinations. Owing to the fact that the 121st Field Artillery was detached from its division, and the need for haste was imperative, it was decided to complete all these details at the camp.

Medical examinations became as much a part of the day's routine as reveille and taps.

There were two examinations daily and woe to the man on whose person or in whose clothing was found a "cootie!" It meant his separation from the rest of the battery men, and a trip to delousing plant at Gondrecourt. Not until the last semblance of a "cootie" had been removed was he allowed to return.

There were also daily check-ups on the equipment. Numerous articles were turned in that the men could not carry with them on the hike. Barrack bags were packed with personal belongings which the men desired to take home. The guns, tractors and automobiles were given a new coat of paint, and were turned in at Mauvages.

The final inspection held, and the last review a thing of the past, the morning of April 15th found the men lined up in front of the barracks, with everything clean as a whistle. The empty barracks were the only mute witnesses that soldiers had been there, for special details had worked for days policing the grounds. The whistle was blown, and the men started on the hike to Mauvages.

Fifty-two men to a box car was necessary for the railroad journey, owing to the big demand for rolling stock. In addition each car contained four day's rations for the men, and two or three boxes belonging to the quartermaster-sergeant. A non-commissioned officer was placed in charge of each car.

Under ordinary circumstances, the trip would have been a hardship, but the men were bound for home, and nothing mattered. Room in the crowded cars was at a premium, but the men accommodated themselves to conditions, part of them slinging their shelter halves from the bars of the windows and using them as hammocks.

At 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, April 18, the train pulled into Brest. The men and their baggage were hurriedly unloaded. A warm supper, the first in more than three days, was served them at the kitchens near the depot, and fifteen minutes later they were in line and had started the hike up the winding hill leading to the rest camp at Brest.

The regiment remained at Brest for twelve days, much longer than had been originally expected. During that time the men were kept busy with details in various parts of the camp. There were numerous inspections also held daily, culminating in the final pack inspection. On Wednesday, April 30th, the clearance papers were given and the regiment marched out of camp to the docks, and boarded lighters and

tugs, which took them to the battleship "Georgia," which was waiting in the bay.

The trip home on the battleship was uneventful. Owing to the shortage of sailors, the soldiers were kept busy on various details. Some were in the boiler-room helping fire, others were cleaning stacks, while still others were in the galleys. The men quartered in various parts of the ship had to see that their surroundings were spotlessly clean. Inspections were held daily. The men welcomed the work, however, as it served to pass away the time and every turn of the propeller meant that they were so much closer home.

After being thirteen days at sea (thirteen was looked upon by the men as a lucky number in this instance), the regiment docked at Boston, at noon Monday, May 12th. The big battleship lay in the harbor until the custom's officer had made his inspection and given the captain the proper papers. It was while waiting for these that tugs—one containing the Racine delegation and the other the official welcoming tugs from Boston—steamed out and gave the men a rousing welcome. The Racine tug drew up alongside the big battleship, a rope ladder was thrown over the side, and the welcoming committee from home clambered aboard.

When the "Georgia" docked at Boston, the men marched off and a half hour later, after being served with hot coffee and sandwiches by the Red Cross, were aboard trains bound for Camp Devens, near Boston.

The stay at Camp Devens was brief, and was marked by another medical examination. There was a big review held, at which the regimental colors were decorated. The Croix de Guerre and other decorations were also bestowed upon numerous men of the brigade at a big review which was held there.

Wednesday afternoon, May 14th, found the men again on the move—this time for Camp Grant, Ill., where the final demobilization took place. The Illinois camp was arrived at on May 16th at 11 o'clock in the morning. Slinging their packs on their shoulders, the men made their last hike. The preliminaries incidental to demobilization were rushed in order to get the regiment home as soon as possible. Some of the clerks remained up all night in order to make out the necessary papers. Clerks were also recruited from the batteries to facilitate matters. On Monday, May 19th, the men were civilians once more. They had gone through the mill for the final physical examination and their discharge and sixty dollar

bonus was in their pockets. All of them remained in camp until Tuesday, May 20th, however, so that they could come home in a body on the special train which had been arranged for by the city of Racine.

Early Tuesday morning, May 20th, the special train, in two sections, left Camp Grant for Racine. Aboard the cars was the entire regiment, which had arranged to parade in the city. The section containing the two batteries arrived at 11:30 Tuesday morning at Racine Junction, and the triumphal march through town was held.

* * *

A large number of prominent business men in the United States offered their services to the government during the war, asking no payment for their work and desiring only to be of use in helping to win the war. These offers of service were accepted in many instances. Some of the men were given army commissions and placed on important jobs in the quartermaster department; others remained in a civilian status and engaged in lines of government work for which their training had peculiarly fitted them. They were known as "dollar a year men," because of the nominal compensation given them.

John Wiechers of Racine was called upon by the government in the early spring of 1918 to come to Washington and advise the authorities there in regard to numerous problems in regard to the manufacture and purchase of textiles for the army. He was given charge of the purchase of denim trousers and coats, and white duck trousers and coats and also made chief of the inspection and specification branch of the Light Goods section of the Clothing and Equipage division. He assumed this important position on February 19, 1918.

Purchases made under Mr. Wiechers' supervision included 8,801,163 denim coats at an average cost of \$1.60; 898,624 white duck coats at an average cost of \$1.73; 334,800 combination work suits at an average cost of \$3.00; 288,000 cotton and 32,180 linen handkerchiefs; 9,742,020 denim trousers at an average cost of \$1.60; 1,017,004 white duck trousers at an average cost of \$1.79.

The most important feature of Mr. Wiechers' work, and that which enabled him to save huge sums for the government, was the changing of specifications so as to enable the manufacturer to produce the desired product in large quantities by up-to-date methods. In many cases the old government specifications

for garments provided for trimmings or thread which are difficult to obtain and substitutes were found which answered every purpose and could be more easily obtained. In many cases decided savings were made by minor changes in the pattern of the garments. Special designs were made for denim suits, white duck suits, winter caps, olive drab shirts, overseas caps, handkerchiefs and a mackinaw coat. As an example of the small items which amounted to large sums on contracts, there may be cited the case of the army barracks bag. It was noticed that when the bags were cut to pattern a 3-inch strip was wasted on each bag. It was decided to save this strip, cut it in two and substitute this for the former rope draw string. This saved 6 cents on the cost of each bag without detracting from the appearance or usefulness of the product.

In the Inspection department worked out, for the first time, a satisfactory system of garment inspection. Manufacturers asking contracts were required to make two garments according to specifications. If satisfactory, one was returned to the maker and the other forwarded in a sealed package to the depot where deliveries were to be made. The first served as a guide for the inspector at the plant, and the second at the receiving depot.

A considerable reduction in the cloth yardage required for garments was effected by the preparation of blueprints showing the most economical way for cutting cloth. A copy of the prints was sent to each manufacturer.

Mr. Wiechers had in mind numerous plans for increasing the efficiency of his department

when the war ended. He found that many of the methods used in the purchasing division of the War department were antiquated, cumbersome and wasteful and little attempt had been made to make them fit in with modern industrial methods.

* * *

One Racine lad, a talented musician, Geo. B. Freeman, musician rating, achieved an enviable record for progress. He was one of the first three men accepted for navy enlistment at Milwaukee after the declaration of war. His service started on April 12, 1917. Although only 20 years old he was given the direction of Admiral Knap's flagship orchestra and led the organization during its stay in the Dominican Republic. He composed music and one effort that was published was sent to Marshall Foch of France, with the result that on January 11, 1919, he received a card from the Marshall and the following letter:

"Marshall Foch has received copies of 'World's War Song,' which you kindly offered him. He had them distributed to various bandmasters of the French Army who will be glad to play (cause to be heard) this pretty composition. the Marshall has been exceptionally pleased with the sentiment which prompted your deed and orders me to express to you his sincere thanks. Accept the assurance of my respectful consideration.

"C. SUFIER, Chief of Staff."

LE MARÉCHAL FOCH
 Commandant en Chef des Armées Alliées
 Avec ses remerciements
 Foch

Card From Gen. Foch Received by G. B. Freeman

CHAPTER XXXIII

SOME FIGURES AND FACTS ABOUT CASUALTIES

DEATH was not a usurer in collecting his toll from the ambulance loads of American wounded who reached hospitals in the A. E. F. Of 222,252 soldiers admitted suffering from wounds, only six percent died. The actual number of deaths was 13,866. These figures are based on reports received in Washington up to June 1, and tabulated by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff of the War Department.

The tabulated figures are illuminating testimonials to the relative deadliness of the methods used by the Germans in close-range fighting. Perhaps the outstanding fact is the proof afforded by the figures that German gas really was a menacing casualty factor, a fact that the A. E. F., as well as the British and French forces, concealed for obvious reasons while the fighting was on.

The War Department table shows that enemy gas caused twice as many hospital casualties as any other factor, and the death rate among those gassed was fairly high. The total number of gassed American soldiers admitted to hospitals was 74,573, and of these 1,194 died, a death rate of two percent.

Shrapnel was responsible for the next highest number of men admitted for a single cause of wounds, the total being 32,753, with 2,074 deaths, or six percent. High explosive shells caused a death rate of twelve percent. among those admitted to hospitals, 2,058 men dying out of 16,740 admitted. Of 19,528 men wounded by rifle balls, 980 died in hospital.

The figures disprove a popular belief that bayonets cause many wounds—a belief which never was shared by Army men familiar with modern fighting. Classified as wounds from cutting or piercing instruments, bayonet wounds numbered only 181, and only ten men wounded by bayonets died in hospitals. The so-called liquid fire sent only 21 men to the hospitals, and none of these died. Twelve soldiers were wounded by clubs in the hands of Germans.

The total number of wounded includes 76,707

admitted to hospitals suffering from wounds of unclassified origin, as hospital surgeons in many cases were unable to determine definitely just how wounds had been received. Ten percent. of men in this classification died, a total of 7,413.

In addition to the 222,252 soldiers admitted to hospitals suffering from casualties inflicted by the enemy, there were 6,512 admitted as casualties from causes other than enemy action or disease, and of this number 4,394 died. Explosions were the greatest single factor of this class, being responsible for 813 patients, of whom 15 died. Airplane accidents sent 148 to hospital, 36 of whom died. The Army mule, assisted by the Army horse, accounted for 68 casualties, only one of which proved fatal. Extreme heat knocked out 24 men temporarily and killed one, and extreme cold disabled 60. Lightning killed one man.

Eleven men collapsed during drills and were sent to hospitals. Athletics transformed 150 players into patients, and five soldiers were admitted as injured in "fighting brawls." Ill-fitting shoes put 68 men in hospital. A rather ambiguous classification, "hot liquids," accounted for 43 patients, although the cognac casualties are not believed to have been included in this figure.

Following is a table showing the numbers of men admitted to hospitals as casualties from enemy military agencies:

	Admitted to hospital	Died in hospital
Airplane bomb	141	86
Saber	12	3
Explosion of mine.....	15	3
Shotgun	15	2
Shell	16,740	2,058
Hand grenade	870	70
Pistol ball	240	16
Shrapnel	32,753	2,074
Bayonet	181	10
Rifle ball	19,528	980
Secondary missile	246	5
Gas	74,573	1,194
Cutting or piercing inst.	179	2
Flaming fluid	21	—
Knife	19	—
Club	12	—
Unclassified	76,707	7,413
Total.....	222,252	13,866

Soldiers who go into battle are like men who go down to the sea in ships. There are those who return and those who do not, those who live and those who die. And then there are those who dwell for years in a twilight zone of uncertainty, neither life nor death, from which no word ever comes back to the shores called home.

The newspapers of the country announced that there were no more members of the A. E. F. "missing in action." The only reason they are not missing in action is that they have been "presumed dead."

There are still between 250 and 300 members of the American front-line Army unaccounted for, who, carried on the rolls for months and months as missing in action, seem to have disappeared from the battlefield as if by the wave of a magician's hand, leaving neither the ripple of a rumor behind them, the testimony of an eye, nor a footprint in all the paths of the world.

They are the irreducible minimum of the 50,000 lost, strayed or stolen men that the A. E. F. carried on the morning of November 12, 1918, as missing in action. To guard against injustice to their relatives or friends, the War Department has ordered that from henceforth they be carried as "presumed dead" instead of "missing in action," in order that their War Risk insurance benefits may be paid. That in brief explains why the American Army as it stands demobilized today technically has no "missing in action."

To get the 50,000 missing from the battlefield on the morning after the armistice down to less than 300 is a very creditable consummation of an unusually complicated and tedious piece of work, while the ways and means used are well worth while recording.

While the war was on, periodic alphabetical lists of the missing in action were made by liaison maintained between the Central Records Office and the Provost Marshal General's office, and these lists distributed to every nook and corner of Europe. They went certainly to all organization commanders, to all hospitals, to all M. P. headquarters, to all hospitals and convalescent camps, to all ports, to all prisons in enemy territory, to the headquarters of all Allied Armies and to numerous other places that from time to time suggested themselves as mediums.

As fast as missing men were found—and those who handled the records know under what queer circumstances and in what almost uncanny ways some of them were found—oth-

ers would take their place in this scattered as well as lost battalion. Its ranks were always well filled, and the 50,000 that were missing at the close of the war by no means represents the sum total of all the men carried as missing in action during the war. Three times that number would be a safe and conservative estimate of the number of Americans who disappeared from the friendly eyes of their comrades on A. E. F. battlefields in ways unaccounted for.

With the firing of the last gun, however, and the realization that at last the list of missing in action was stationary, the men at the Central Records Office at Bourges began a determined effort to clear up the 50,000 names whose presence on that list was casting a shadow mingled of dread and hope in thousands of American homes.

The first step taken was the compilation of all of the names, together with their organizations and the date upon which each was last seen and accounted for, in book form. That little baby-blue colored book, prefaced by a statement from the Adjutant General of the A. E. F., went to all the mediums through which it had been found possible to locate missing men.

Diligent searches were of course made in hospitals. A careful check was made against the reports of the Graves Registration Service as isolated and unknown dead were found and identified. Agents were sent out to search every homegoing list. As organizations came and went through Le Mans or moved through other central points, their rosters were gone over and many of the missing found. The return of our prisoners from Germany accounted for several.

In the meantime, the personnel officers of all organizations in the A. E. F. had been summoned to Bourges to make a check in person of their rosters against the missing in action list, and the number of missing had been reduced from 50,000 to 25,905.

It is a toss-up as to which is the hardest to explain, the way the men got lost or the way they turned up. Not a few of them went to France for the express purpose of getting lost—not a few were German spies. There were others who had no special leanings toward the enemy or his lines, but, quite to the contrary, were moved by a decided disinclination to contact with him. Many who were carried as missing in action were simply AWOL, just as it was inversely found that many AWOL's were really missing in action.

The bulk of the lost sheep of the A. E. F.



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Wayne O. Axtell, Mrs. W. O. Axtell, Helen C. Huguenin, Annette M. Schacht, Regina Heck, Arthur Heck.
 Second—E. L. Prostedlk, P. S. Fuller, W. F. Kammerer, S. N. Bensinger, Christ Heiding, E. Kowalsky.
 Third—Oswald Rasmussen, H. N. Pedersen, Einer Linberg, Harry E. Williams, Victor Thompson, Arthur Nehoda.
 Fourth—Frank N. Dax, Wm. Holmes, E. H. Slevkropp, Soren Thiesen, Christ Petersen, Oscar Frings.
 Fifth—Nels H. Petersen, Stanley Hoed, M. P. Shellberg, J. H. Ryan, F. C. Spychalla, E. H. Price.
 Bottom—C. H. Doolin, John Albin, Bernard H. Miller, John J. Eckert, Valentine Dittman, W. A. Sholsen.

were found, however, in hospitals and organizations other than their own. More than half of the 50,000 missing at the close of the war were found in this way. Another goodly portion were discovered to have put one over on all concerned and gotten away to the States. Several cases are on record of adventurous ones who disguised themselves in various ways and betook themselves on cattle boat or freighter to some strange parts and eventually back to the U. S. A.

The final official figures on the search for the 25,905 missing in action show that 23 percent. of them were dead, 16 percent. prisoners, 25 percent. lost from their organizations and subsequently returned, and 36 percent. sick or wounded in hospitals.

* * *

In the last days of September 1919 there was more than one homegoing from those parts of France which are now beginning to classify their memories of the A. E. F. While the tail end of the A. E. F. itself was wagging on the French coast, there was under way the exodus of the last of the 49,000 German prisoners who had been held in American camps since the armistice.

The German prisoners on September 1 numbered more than 40,000, almost 10,000 having been previously repatriated for various reasons. The total number of prisoners in the custody of the A. E. F. was 49,884, according to the latest revised figures, and this number included 737 Austrians.

The Inter-Allied Council in the middle of September notified the War Department at Washington by cable that all enemy prisoners would be released as soon as possible, and would not be held until the ratification of the Peace Treaty by all the signatories. The Council gave September 30 as the date when all the prisoners held by the Americans would be out of France.

The United States maintained its own good name throughout by its administration of its Prisoner of War camps in France. Despite the fact that 2,719 of the prisoners were suffering from wounds when taken, there were only a few hundred deaths in the camps. Clothed, housed, and fed as well as the average American units in permanent posts, the German prisoners were so well treated that they came to feel themselves a part of the A. E. F., so much so that a group of them at Brest proudly decorated themselves with service stripes six months after they had been captured. They

were dressed in bright green uniforms, made over and colored from the doughboy's discards, with the familiar stenciled letters "P. W." as an additional distinction. The prison camps were the only places in the A. E. F. where goldfish was not in disfavor, although the sample menus that Uncle Sam's propaganda department distributed so liberally behind the German lines had not been specific about the kind of "fisch" that would be served to all who wanted to come over and get it.

The principal Prisoner of War enclosures were at Is-sur-Tille, in the Advance Section, and at St.-Pierre-des-Corps, on the outskirts of Tours. From these two points the prisoners were transferred to labor companies, approximately 125 in number each, scattered throughout France.

With the going of the German prisoners, the homeward movement of their keepers also began. Members of the Out-of-Luck Club—7,488 Yanks—composed the 104 Prisoner of War Escort Companies on September 1. They started for the United States in detachments as the prisoners started for Germany.

* * *

Thirteen cents out of each dollar spent in the war for strictly army purposes was devoted to the pay of officers and enlisted men, and the total pay roll of the army for the 25 months of the war up to May 1, 1919, was \$1,831,273,000, which is more than the combined salaries of all the public school teachers and principals in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

Eliminating the \$10,000,000,000 which the United States has lent the Allies, subject to repayment, the cost of the war to the end of April was \$21,850,000,000, according to government statisticians. This figure includes such items as the building of ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the construction and operation of naval vessels, food, clothing, pay, and land and ocean transportation of the army, which cost almost as much after the Armistice as during the fighting. The sum actually expended on the army account was \$14,244,061,000. Deducting from this sum the average peace time expenditures of the army, the statisticians estimate an army expenditure of \$13,930,000,000 directly chargeable to the war.

The total cost of the war, \$21,850,000,000, represented an average of \$1,000,000 an hour for the whole twenty-five months. The total is twenty times the pre-war debt of the United States. It is nearly enough to have paid the



Photos From War History Committee

Top Row—John C. Pewers, F. C. Brønenkart, H. D. Oneson, G. W. Stettler, Fred I. Hansen, J. A. Huck, O. Goldbeck.
 Second—W. W. Feiker, Lawrence A. Nelson, N. L. Pell, Ro't. A. Jacobsen, N. M. C. Due, G. O. Downing, Frank Lipp.
 Third—E. S. Kinreed, J. A. Mutchie, R. Koblisek, L. A. Butterfield, F. N. Seibold, F. S. Bagden, L. M. Pfeiffer.
 Fourth—Christ Sondergaard, H. Reaschen, W. F. Gersonde, A. M. Hardie, A. W. Gerber, P. Matvenik, Alfred Markussen.
 Fifth—Sigwart Elmenson, P. B. Peterson, A. F. Bartel, J. G. Tessner, F. C. Beneck, Edw. Kruppstadt, Chas. P. Beyer.
 Bottom—E. A. Chmel, Erick Hack, B. A. McGregor, E. A. Brook, Mike Bilen, Christ Paulson, Lewis H. Lasch.

entire costs of the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war. It was sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War for a thousand years at the rate of money-spending that war involved.

In addition to the thirteen cents for pay, for each dollar directly expended for army purposes, the following distribution was figured: Quartermaster, 44 cents; Ordnance, 29 cents; Air Service, 6 cents; Engineers, 4 cents; Medical, 2 cents; Signal Corps and miscellaneous, 2 cents.

* * *

There were certain people for whom the soldier had an especial feeling, which was not exactly love. These parties were:

The guy that named them rest camps.

The guy that decided to locate a trench mortar in the next bay.

The guy with mustard gas on his clothes who took refuge in our dugout during a bit of shelling.

The guy who decided that the line of trenches we had dug to about three feet depth was "erroneously located."

The guy who assured us we would get our Christmas packages.

The guy who figured out the equipment we must take to France with us.

The guy who made us ship our surplus equipment to Gievres and assured us we could find it again.

The guy who calculated the number of cars necessary to move a battalion.

The guy who assured us at least three times a day in the submarine zone that he didn't feel the slightest uneasiness.

The guy that invented the steel helmet, gas mask and overseas cap.

The guy that yelled "Gas" every hour or so during the night, with no reason whatever.

The General who feared men would get undisciplined if they were not drilling twelve hours every day, including Sunday, when they were presumed to be in a "rest area."

* * *

When the flu epidemic was at its height in America in the fall of 1918 this story gained circulation all over the country:

"Medical officers and nurses were discovered at not a few of the camps deliberately injecting the virus of influenza into the veins of soldiers who presented themselves at infirmaries and hospitals for treatment. Camp Upton and

Camp Grant were two of the cantonments mentioned specifically.

"Of course the fiends were members of the German intelligence section masquerading as American officers. They were treated none too gently. An immediate court-martial. Sentence of death. A firing squad the next morning.

"At least six nurses had already been executed. There was no telling how many such spies, male and female, were circulating freely through the camps. It was appalling. What was to be done? Could the Medical Department as a whole be trusted since it was so contaminated? And if the Medical Department was a festering sore of kultur, how could victory be won?"

The one comforting feature of this second barrage of hectic imaginings was that it was so preposterous that many of those who saw beneath the surface were not caught in it. But there are always the gullible and the excessively gullible.

Here is how the story originated. The facts were dug up by members of our Military Intelligence Department. It must be set down first that no American medical officer and no member of the Army Nurse Corps ever was suspected, or tried for such despicable treason. At two or three camps visiting parents and soldiers were near the infirmaries when the anti-pneumonia vaccine was being administered to groups of men. They were lined up by units, their arms bared, to facilitate and speed the work. With thousands of men to be so treated no time could be lost. Each injection took but an instant, and the lines were constantly moving.

Frequently such remarks as these floated through the windows of the hospital buildings to be heard by those on the outside:

"Just been shot with flu germs. That doc did sure jab me." From a soldier.

"Come on there. Shake a leg. Got a lot of you fellows to shoot before the day's over." From a medical officer.

"Shoot"—"shot"—"flu germs."

Someone messed up these terms in his head. Then, establishing his own premises, he put two and two together. Officers were shooting men with flu germs. The tale, once started, gathered material and momentum with the speed and force of a mountain slide. Nurses were brought in to garnish it. It would never have done to neglect the romantic feminine appeal.



Photos by Pavak-Leonard-Billings

Top Row—F. C. Christensen, Otto Jandl, Louis Bronenkant, A. J. Pluhar, W. E. Larson, Eric E. Christiansen.
 Second—Walter Heublein, A. C. Amend, Lars K. Meyer, John F. Christenson, Peter Knudson, Rudolph Becker.
 Third—M. Hommelson, Alfred E. Wright, Iner Anderson, Raymond H. Weins, A. W. Kwapil, L. K. Siama.
 Fourth—Warren Williamson, Fred J. Weins, Henry L. Larsen, E. J. Cashman, John W. Harcus, Lyle K. Brehm.
 Bottom—J. W. Nelson, Henry J. Weins, M. A. Hulett, Erwin Sorenson, Wm. J. Higgins, Victor Christensen.

The final passing of the flu epidemic garnered in this crop of distortions—but not before the rumor had found its way into print under the label of fact and been strenuously denied in official announcements.

The following is taken from the Daily News of Baraboo, Wisconsin:

“Over at Camp Grant they are just dying by the hundreds. Three of our undertakers and one from Beloit worked with all the Rockford undertakers all one night last week getting bodies ready to be sent away. Mr. Wilbeck said the bodies were piled sixteen deep waiting to be cared for. They found one old villain guilty over there this week—a doctor. Every soldier in his camp died. They became suspicious of him, examined his medicine and found poison in it, so they took him out, made him dig his own grave, and shot him right down. Even that was too good, though.”

The strands varied a little, but the texture of the stories was the same. Accordingly, this

statement was issued broadcast from the office of the Surgeon General:

“There have been no more insidiously false reports come to my attention than those, recently widely spread, to the effect that nurses and medical officers have been executed at the ‘stage hour’ of sunrise for spreading influenza or pneumonia germs among soldiers.

“There have been no medical officers, nurses, or anyone else executed at any camp in the United States or abroad for any such cause.

“The reports are ridiculous and without the slightest foundation of fact. They have taken many forms, but through them all has run such a significant likeness of texture that it is not unlikely that the German propagandist is taking advantage of and spreading them. Unfortunately, as is so frequently the case, those behind the baseless reports have been and are being aided in the nefarious dissemination of them by many thoughtless persons who have not taken the time to investigate before passing the reports on.”



Wrecked building at Chateau-Thierry. The horseman in the foreground is Lt. H. J. Sanders of Racine. The picture was taken July 30, 1919.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE WONDERFUL OCCASION OF A SUPPLY TRAIN WRECK

IN EVERYONE'S life there is one day which stands out above all others as "Der Tag"—the day of days. To about 4,000 men of the 57th Artillery brigade that unforgettable occasion arrived in the early days of 1919 when, weary of waiting for embarking orders and sick of the endless routine of drills which had no purpose to men anxious to be demobilized, they were suddenly plunged into such a riot of high living as had never befallen soldiers anywhere on this cold, uncharitable earth.

Let it be understood, first of all, that money was a scarce article among all but the most successful of crap shooters, and while all men dreamed of going to Paris some day for a big time mighty few ever had a chance to cast an artistic eye about the Louvre or eat luncheon at Versailles. In the villages about Rozières-en-Blois prices of all staples had mounted sky-high and the goods were scarce at that.

Under such circumstances came the famous train wreck!

A daily newspaper would not give much space to such a wreck; nobody was killed, and all there was to it was that fifty freight cars jumped the track and rolled into the ditch at Mauvages, three miles from the Rozières billets.

The real news of the affair, however, laid in the fact that these cars were loaded with champagne, sweet chocolate, c a n n e d milk, candy and cookies! Nothing else; just that, and fifty carloads of it. It was intended for the French army at Verdun.

How the news travelled, no one has been able to explain. But before the train crew had wired to division headquarters for a wrecking crew, the 57th Artillery brigade was performing most remarkable feats of salvage work, and within an hour they were being ably assisted by motor truck companies and infantry from places as far away as Barleduc, thirty miles over the hills.

Every champagne bottle that was not broken was carefully lifted from the cars and carried

to a place of "safety" in billets, woods or hay piles. Trucks departed with candy and canned milk piled to the arched roofs. Mule skinnners who detested the idea of manual labor brought their six-mule teams to the spot on a gallop, loaded their escort wagons "on the high" and were gone for parts unknown before one could realize that they had had time to harness and hitch.

French civilians, flocking to the scene with bags and baskets, were given limited amounts of the dainties by soldiers who took their names and afterward reported them to the French authorities for stealing the goods.

Lieut. William Wadewitz was ordered to the scene in an auto by the commander of the 121st F. A. to stop the looting. If he had arrived five minutes later he wouldn't have obtained anything, but he was able to load up his car with enough to supply the officers' mess with luxuries of life for the next three weeks. Back in the barracks, the space between the board siding and the tar paper lining of the buildings was packed with cake chocolate. Doughboys staggered down the road with their packs filled with bottles of champagne and their interiors lined with the same, minus the bottles. Every cheek and chin was streaked with candy and chocolate, like a child's face on Christmas morning.

Oh, what a day it was, my countrymen!

The details of that grand and glorious occasion are too sacred for public recital, but be it said that in these days of prohibition, high cost of living, economy and thrift, no such a time as that will ever again be seen by any large group of American citizens!

There was an aftermath, which fortunately did not occur in time to affect any of the boys of Battery C or Battery F.

* * *

Lieut. Harry J. Sanders, formerly with Battery C, was transferred from the 121st F. A., during the height of the Chateau-Thierry drive,

to the Regulating Station "A." Later he was, even though on his way home, in June, 1919, again transferred, this time into the R. R. & C. Service, that is, Rents, Requisitions and Claims, not "Rest, Recreation and Comfort" as it was frequently translated.

While in that service he saw much of that very difficult side of the business end of the Claims against the American Forces.

In August, 1919, while at Tours, in the R. R. & C. service, he was handling French railroad A. E. F.—the settlement of the thousands of claims against the A. E. F. His particular department was the East Railroad, the line operating in most of the American sectors. Let him tell it:

"One claim in particular riveted my attention, owing to the large amount claimed and the peculiar nature of the alleged offense. There had been a wreck on the railroad near the town of Mauvages, in the Gondrecourt area. Several freight cars had been almost demolished and a large quantity of champagne and chocolate had been appropriated. The French claim was that the appropriating had been done by American soldiers and a little by French civilians. I was astounded at the amount of the claim—93,000 francs, with another claimant to hear from. Oh, boys! That was sure some claim. And it made my mouth water to read what the items were. Real, fine honest-to-goodness champagne. And Moët & Chandon at that! And other good brands! And they claimed our boys came with trucks to cart it away.

"And there were stacks of papers in the file all about it. Naturally, I was curious to know what organization had felt the need of wallowing in such stuff as real champagne. I searched further through the papers in the file, when, lo and behold! I met friends. The only organizations claimed implicated were the 119th and 121st Regiments Field Artillery, in both of which regiments I had formerly served and which, when I was reading, were long ago demobilized. Ye Gods, thought I, I might have known it; leave it to the old 121st to do things right. I turned to another officer in the office with me and showed him the claim, of which he had already heard. When I explained to him who were the alleged culprits he said, 'Well, if that's the organization you graduated from, I don't wonder at it.'

"On my return to Racine, when I related this to some of the 121st boys and asked how they enjoyed it, I was greeted with much laughter and many knowing smiles. But, strange as it

may seem, not a soul in this town had so much as a taste of the stuff, nor does anybody know anybody else that did. Strange; Oh, ye camels, 93,000 francs worth.

"Eventually it was decided that French civilians had stolen the bulk of the articles, and while soldiers may have taken a few items, the men had now gone home and could not be held responsible."

* * *

Early in the war, the Army recruiting service furnished a number of striking posters urging men to join the colors as volunteers. On April 20, 1917, the following display advertisement, occupying a quarter of a page, appeared in both the Racine newspapers: "Your country needs you! Do not wait to be drafted. Are you not ready today? The time for excuses has passed. We want men for men's work, not for child's play. This is the time for patriotism and sacrifice. Join one of the Racine batteries."

* * *

The following extracts from the interesting private diary of Lieut. Wallace Coleman, Racine Aviator and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, show that the life of a combat flyer was not one of ease and security:

"In St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12, 1918—With Lt. Belzer went out on daylight patrol for three hours. Hun Albatros tackled us about Metz and we shot him down in flames. Bonyer and Johnston in one machine—Suiter and Morse in another, and myself, got in a fight with a number of Hun machines. Our two machines went down. At noon took another pilot's patrol. Had a good scrap over Eubezen with two single seater Pfalz. Shot down one which crashed in the woods.

"Sept. 13—On daylight patrol with Lieut. Aldrich. Raining very hard and we shot up a number of German prisoners before we found they were under American guard.

"Sept. 14—With Belzer volunteered for a special trip to find out location of German Infantry. Coupled up with a number of French machines and then got into a fight with eight Huns. Three of the French machines went down in flames. We were driven out on account of gun trouble and after fixing our guns went back and got into a fight with seven enemy machines which drove us out. We went in a third time and got in a fight with three more and then went home, our machine a wreck, as it was shot to pieces.



Photos by Hood-Billings-Pavek-Leonard

Top Row—James Costello, H. Christensen, J. G. Barr, Fred Beth, R. J. Schulte, Halberstadt, Oscar Sorenson.
 Second—Hugh Costello, F. V. Flansburg, C. M. Kreuziger, Julius Hanson, Harold Braunling, A. F. Murray, Thos. Hansen.
 Third—Edw. Langdon, T. A. Ahlsgaard, H. M. Dale, A. L. Brettsprecher, Dewey Sprague, Louis Niesen, Frank Cetreno.
 Fourth—Howard Layton, Chas. G. Petersen, J. A. Roesser, R. I. Svitavsky, B. L. Pennell, Albert McCourt, C. V. Stephan.
 Fifth—J. F. Fedders, G. R. Harney, Louis Plantz, E. R. E. Thiede, E. R. Anderson, Minas Minassian, Karl T. Schulte.
 Bottom—Herbert, T. L., and E. H. Sorenson; Joseph, Edward and Donald Oliver; George, Edmund and Adolph Peterson.

"Sept. 15—Climbed 22,000 feet and then went on a deep trip behind the lines. No excitement.

"Sept. 17—On daylight patrol with Belzer. Had arranged for a dance but lost our mess hall in a bomb raid so had to give it up.

"Sept. 18—Rained very hard all day. Everybody took a rest.

"Sept. 19—Rained. With Curtin and fleet, went over to Colmbey to arrange for new machines. Had dinner and party in the evening.

"Sept. 20—Took a new machine gunner out with me on a long trip behind the German lines in the afternoon.

"Sept. 21—Went out to shoot with some 8 inch Howitzers of the 89th Division. Had a quiet afternoon.

"Sept. 22—Took Belzer in my machine, Jagoe and Nathan in another and Schock and Drummond in another on long distance photographic trip. Had no trouble going in but coming out had a fight with a number of different formations. Got in one dog fight with two two-seater rumpers and three Hun single seaters. Crashed one of the rumpers. In the afternoon went to Neufcheateau.

"Sept. 23—Was Alert Pilot all day. Went up twice to chase Hun photographic machines away from our air dome.

"Sept. 24—Went up to the front to salvage one of our machines. Then over to Nancy to dinner.

"Sept. 25—

"Sept. 26—Second American attack on Western front.—A heavy fog and nearly made a mistake and landed behind the German lines. Recognized some German planes on the ground just in time.

"Sept. 27—Went on an artillery regale with Belzer at daylight. Used nine point one guns. At one o'clock P. M. took McDonald out for his first trip over the lines.

"Sept. 28—Rained all day.

"Sept. 29—Received orders in the middle of the night to move and were on our way at daylight the next morning. Went into winter quarters.

"Oct. 1—Getting our new air dome and hangars in shape for use.

"Oct. 2—Had two patrols. Early morning and afternoon—over the lines. No excitement.

"Oct. 3—Went down to Langres to get some new transportation.

"Oct. 4—Had rain and bad weather but took a short trip over the lines.

"Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9—Very bad weather.

Oct. 10—Nice day and everybody very busy. Claud Garrett shot down in flames when com-

ing to help my patrol in a fight against 19 Huns. We got 7 of the Huns.

"Oct. 11—An early patrol with Belzer.

"Oct. 12—An early morning and afternoon patrol across the lines with Belzer. Lt. Seal was crashed.

"Oct. 13—Had a day off. Went down to Neufcheateau and had dinner with a number of nurses from Base No. 116.

"Oct. 14—On early patrol.

"Oct. 15—Rained hard.

"Oct. 16—Went up before a Medical Board. It would not grant me leave.

"Oct. 17—Went on a long trip over the lines in the afternoon with Joe Nathan.

"Oct. 18—Rained all day.

"Oct. 19—Took the day off and went over to Nancy for a cootie bath and then to a dance at the Red Cross.

"Oct. 20—Rained hard all day.

"Oct. 21—Took a patrol over at 20,000 feet on a photographic protection. Had no trouble as the Huns could not get up to us. The thermometer was away below zero.

"Oct. 22—Supposed to have the day off but went on a special trip. Also went down to the hospital to see Jack Curtin.

"Oct. 23—Went over on a regale with Belzer and after we finished the shoot went back and shot up a German rest camp. In the evening went to a dance of the 168th Squadron.

"Oct. 25—Rained. Went over to Nancy with Lt. Seal and Major Roope for dinner and then to a dance at Base Hospital No. 51.

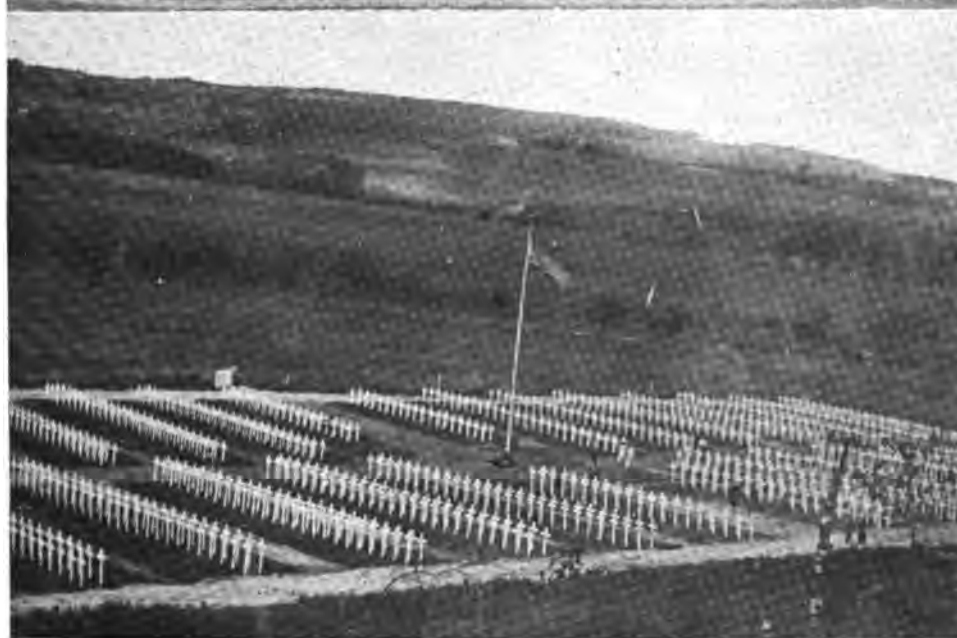
"Oct. 26—Went on a short patrol with Belzer and at night had a dance at our squadron mess.

"Oct. 27—Fog and rain.

"Oct. 28—Took Col. Bell on a photo protection at 15,000 feet. Too cold for the Huns.

"Oct. 29—Early patrol with Belzer. Ed Landon and Aldrich volunteered for a special mission at noon and came back about 1 o'clock. They had been in a fight and Aldrich died as soon as machine landed. Had an explosive bullet in his stomach. Belzer and I volunteered for the same mission and left at 2 o'clock. Went over the lines at 22,000 feet and then dropped down to 2,000 behind the German line squadron air domes and got out all right.

"Oct. 30—Early patrol. At noon volunteered for a special mission and took Smart and Peck along as protection. McDonald was with me. Crossed the lines at 20,000 feet and about 15 miles in got in a dog fight with 7 machines. We got split up and Smart flew southeast. I started west for Verdun and they cut my control wires. Fell 15,000 feet and was scared. It was McDonald's first fight. We got one Hun and Smart got one Hun—both in flames.



BURYING A COMRADE WHO HAS "GONE WEST," UP NEAR THE FRONT LINES

The victim was a young lieutenant of the 121st Field Artillery killed in the Argonne sector. His comrades procured a chaplain, had a shallow grave scooped out and a burial ceremony held—rather unusual in a fighting area. A few yards away was the grave of Pvt. Nick Garaki of Racine, killed the same week. Below is a picture of the American section of the French military cemetery at Dijon, France.

"Oct 31—Went down to the hospital in the morning to see Jack Curtin. At noon went on a special mission with Belzer. Had two scraps.

"Nov. 1—Rained all day.

"Nov. 2—Rained all day.

"Nov. 3—The German Checker Board Squadron sent over a wireless daring us to come over and fight. Six of us went over and for an hour tried to pick a fight but they would not close. Went down and shot up a big German rest camp and Freschey Air Dome and then home. Lt. Ryan, a new gunner, was with me.

"Nov. 4—Rained all day. Went over to Nancy for dinner.

"Nov. 5—At noon was decorated by General Patrick with D. S. C. In the afternoon took Lt. Clark, a new fighting gunner, over the lines. Couldn't find a fight before dark.

"Nov. 6—Rained but took one short trip."

* * *

They were five soldiers, and they were seated about a table—a round table—in an attractive little restaurant in an equally attractive little French city. It was Christmas Day, 1918. Good things had been set before them, including turkey with real stuffing, and there was a prospect, along toward the dim and distant end of the meal, of coffee with real sugar in it.

The first of the five sighed pleasantly and let his eyes linger on the white tablecloth.

"A year ago today," he said, "things weren't exactly like this. And yet it was one of the most pleasant Christmases I ever had. I had been in Tours for five weeks—my first five weeks in France—where it had been so mild that we used to go around the barracks grounds without our blouses. Then, two days before Christmas, they sent us up to a high hill near Chaumont. It was like changing from Florida to Minnesota. For Haute-Marne was a single sheet of snow; the air was beautifully crisp and cold, and it made you want to go out of doors and stand up straight and fill your lungs with it.

"The first day up there I was picked for K.P. When I went into the kitchen, the cook, a real old-timer, told me that K.P. tricks up thataway lasted a week. So I resigned myself to seven days of it—including Christmas.

"I didn't like the prospect at first. But when, on Christmas Eve, I saw the cook laying out I don't know how many apple pies, with real apples in them, and heard him say that he had been making tarts for soldiers for the last five Christmas Eves, I began to grow more enthusiastic.

"Christmas came, and I was still K.P. At noon the boys began to flock in—we were only about a hundred—and sat down to turkey, and I've forgotten how many kinds of vegetables, and apple pie—a piece to a man. Before they began a young aviator offered prayer. I guess he wasn't used to praying, for his prayer was a familiar, offhand kind of thing, but it was so genuinely sincere that if ever a prayer was listened to, that prayer was.

"That was my Christmas. Oh, yes, and I forgot to tell you that, being K.P., I knocked down four pieces of that apple pie—the best I ever tasted."

"A year ago today," said the second man, "I was aboard the good ship *Tuscania*, lying in the harbor at Liverpool. For a Christmas gift, I found in my sock a piece of hard dry bread that a rat had feasted upon, a bone—no meat on it—from the leg of a chicken, and an empty can of sardines. For Christmas dinner I had a piece of corned willie for turkey, and for cranberries I had tripe.

"And then, for entertainment, a second lieutenant came along and bawled me out for not having cleaned up the mess by my bunk that I had made two nights before when one of those sickly little waves got funny with the ship and skidded us a couple of miles out of our course.

"Now that was a year ago, mind you, and many things have happened since then. The *Tuscania*, as you know, went down. But the second lieutenant who bawled me out went up. He's a major now."

"A year ago today," said the third man, "I thought I was the luckiest guy in the world, because three of my Christmas packages—we got man size ones in these days, you know—came on Christmas Eve, and when I got up for a delightfully late 7:30 reveille—postponed an hour in honor of the day—there they all were, smokes and eats and socks and all the things I had been hankering for ever since my arrival in France two months back. Right there I decided to pass up Cook Louie's breakfast, and beat it back to the billet with the rest of the squad just as soon as we were dismissed, there to dejeuner on cocoanut cakes and all the other well known indigestibles. It was some breakfast.

"All this happened in the little town of Mont-le-Neufchateau, in the department of Vosges, just above the well-known Yank town of Neufchateau. Some of the gang went down there in the afternoon, after Christmas dinner in the mess shack, but I didn't. Reason? I was confined to the limits of Montey for hav-

ing gone AWOL up to Nancy with a bunch of Y.M.C.A. men.

"Well, like every other outfit that was well quartered, we had a tree up in the square, and presents for all the French youngsters and those of us who were godly went to mass in the little cold stone church and tried to keep warm by helping the wavering choir out on its 'Venite, adoremus.' And after that the battalion had a great get-together party, in the course of which the major—he's a loot-colonel now and a D.S.C.—read a speech in French, to which the mayor, who was my landlord, responded in much better French. In the course of the proceedings I made a speech, too, in which I took a slam at the major (he had confined me personally)."

"A year ago today," said the fourth man, "I was in a training camp at Langres with the snow a foot from the ground and the mercury trying to get out through the bottom of the thermometer to meet it. The features of the previous three or four weeks had been squads right, cold, candlelight, beans, slum and sore feet in generous overdoses. The afternoon before, until 8 o' clock at night, we had chased an imaginary enemy several kilometers across plowed fields and through woods, with the snow dropping from the trees down our backs—and melting.

"I answered reveille at 6 a. m. and went back to bed because the stove wouldn't burn. The Q. M. fell down and for Christmas dinner we had beans, for which there wasn't room after we had swallowed our indignation.

"In the afternoon a friend and I decided we ought to mitigate the bean atrocity with champagne. We went into town and found the places where champagne might be bought greatly outnumbered by M.J.'s, but we finally got a bottle with the understanding that we couldn't drink it on the premises.

"For two hours we hunted for a place to down it comfortably, eventually consuming it standing in the snow behind the Army Staff College, drinking out of one mess cup by turns. After eating deux oeufs—omelette—et pommes frites—oui, oui—oui, oui—I went back to the barracks. The stove was as cold and the room as dismal as the rest of the day had been. The whole room—20 men—went to bed at 8 o'clock to keep warm."

The fifth man was silent.

"Well," they said, turning to him, "how about you?"

"I haven't anything to tell," said the fifth man. "Nothing, extraordinary happened in my young life last Christmas. But if you must know—

"A year ago today, I was home."



CHAPTER XXXV

WORK OF WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

VARIOUS welfare associations contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the men who served in the Navy and Army. To a large extent, these organizations accomplished the purposes for which they were intended. In some respects they failed, and owing to the exigencies of war any similar plan probably will always fail to reach its ideal.

The greatest of these institutions, from the standpoint of the enlisted man, was the Y. M. C. A. The good work done by this organization on the Mexican border in 1916 had convinced the governmental authorities that it was a useful and essential part of the military organization, so that when the nation entered the World War the Y. M. C. A. made immediate plans for expansion. It was in the course of this expansion that some defects developed, the main one being the impossibility of getting enough trained men to occupy the secretarial positions in the camps.

Despite this fact, every soldier will be quick to admit that a great deal of the writing that he did was done upon stationery furnished free by the "Y," and the greater number of his most pleasant evenings in camp and cantonment were spent in the huts erected to serve him. The "Y" men were untiring in their efforts to provide amusements of all sorts for the men, and assist them in arranging entertainments with "home talent." In France, and particularly in the field, the soldiers depended almost entirely upon the Y. M. C. A. to provide him with letter paper and envelopes, and despite the shortage of chocolate and cigarettes almost every member of the A. E. F. was able to get an occasional allotment of these articles from the divisional hut.

In America there was never any serious criticism of the army Y. M. C. A. In France it developed toward the end of the war from three or four causes. In the first place, there had been some kicking because a few influential young men had gone into that service instead

of into the army, and the authorities promptly put a stop to this practice. Then the "Y" men, for some reason or other, had been authorized to wear officers' uniforms and the soldiers were expected to exchange salute with them. As the men had been taught that the salute was purely a duty and privilege of soldiers, it went against their grain to salute "Y" men whom they did not know, and it put the secretaries in a position where they could not have as close associations with the men as they should have had. The same error was made in regard to chaplains, who were and are given commissioned ranks and are thus bound by the rules which prohibit social intercourse between officers and men. Capable "Y" men, like efficient chaplains, disregarded the customs of the service entirely in this regard, but many an amateur, donning his "Sam Browne" belt for the first time, enjoyed the experience of being saluted too well to admit of placing his purposes in life ahead of his pride.

Then again, regimental canteens, or stores, were abolished in France, and after this department was turned over to the "Y" the army would not provide sufficient transportation to enable it to get supplies to the soldiers and some were inclined to wrongly blame the organization.

Finally, the friends of the association at home made too elaborate claims for the character of the work being done, in the course of solicitation of funds. When doughboys in France read clippings from American papers which declared that "Y" huts were in every front line trench, well stocked with dainties given free to all comers, they arose on their hind legs and let out a roar of enraged denial. Prior to the armistice the "Y" did not give things away and was not supposed to, but the statements were made in America and the A. E. F. members felt that in some way they were being robbed of something that their folks at home had bought for them and had

expected to be delivered to them. To all of these comparatively trivial matters was added the occasional complaint that some over-zealous secretary was trying to take advantage of his position to "force religion" on some unwilling boys.

These complaints are mentioned here in detail because the consideration of them may assist in preventing similar errors in the future, and also to point out that all of them were of a nature which did not really offer cause for denouncing the "Y" as an institution. Most men who were in France will testify that the Y. M. C. A. secretaries did untold good in assisting them to send money home, obtaining supplies from distant cities, providing comfortable recreation places where it was possible, and doing all that they could to get to the regiments the candy and tobacco which the men desired to buy. From the standpoint of size alone the Y. M. C. A. was the most important of all welfare organizations—probably much larger than all the rest of them combined. In home camps theaters were built, and athletic supplies provided. Abroad, woman workers were stationed at important transfer points and railroad stations to provide weary travellers with sandwiches and coffee, and many girls were taken into the organization to go to France and furnish entertainments of various sorts.

The Red Cross operated almost entirely in the hospitals of France, and the very nature of its work was such that it made friends wherever it was represented. It was not allowed to charge for anything that it provided soldiers (which gave it an advantage over the Y. M. C. A., which was required to charge for canteen supplies.) Red Cross civilian workers were stationed at all base hospitals to write letters for wounded men, communicate with their parents and otherwise assist in making them comfortable and contented. They met all transports and provided lunches for the men as they embarked or disembarked. Both in France and America they maintained railroad station canteens where men en route were able to get food and drink without cost.

The Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare board and the Salvation Army had welfare organizations of much smaller size than the other two named. They were all popular with the men, because they had the mission of distributing things free and were given a sort of roving commission permitting them to go anywhere back of the actual battle zone. The Salvation Army lassies, making a specialty of doughnuts and griddle cakes, were greatly be-

loved by all who came in contact with them. In the British sectors this organization was especially strong, but there were several score of "doughnut" teams working with American divisions. The Knights of Columbus field secretaries always carried with them for free distribution a big supply of "Casey" cigarettes, and many a doughboy greeted their arrival with cheers as he saw a chance to replenish his stock of smokes.

The religious work of all of these organizations was a secondary matter, but the Y. M. C. A. held an informal meeting for prayer on Sunday afternoon when a place was available. The Knights of Columbus were especially desirous of assisting Catholic boys in any way possible, and the Jewish welfare board was watching out for the interests of those of the Jewish faith.

Perhaps the lesson which may be learned from the minor tribulations of the organizations, is that in the future all welfare work should be in the hands of one organization, so that comparisons of methods will not invite dissatisfaction over details. Taken in their entirety, all of these associations performed their work fully as well as could have been expected under the circumstances. The rapid expansion of duties, and the consequent employment of numerous people who knew little or nothing about their duties, put a handicap upon these societies just as it did upon every branch of the government, and probably the Y. M. C. A., for example, was as efficient in its field as the army, or the United States Shipping board or the government railroad administration were in theirs.

The Racine Y. M. C. A. took an active part in war work all during the conflict. During and immediately after the war it sent overseas for service with the army L. H. Park, M. C. Wadmond, L. C. Bradshaw, R. B. Felch, H. B. Stecher, Miss Louise Clark and Miss Kathleen Freeman. For home camp services it enlisted Julius Krenzke, C. A. Draeger and Harold C. Jensen. Judge E. B. Belden was a divisional inspector of Y. M. C. A. activities in this section of the country, and was stationed at Camp Custer for several months.

On May 2, 1917, Ted. Schroeder, Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Milwaukee spoke to Batteries C and F, in the Lakeside Auditorium, of his experiences as a prisoner in the war camps in Germany. On May 4, at a special meeting, the directors of the association endorsed the \$3,000,000 campaign and decided that Racine would do her share in raising funds so that the work of the Association could go with the boys

wherever they went. Wisconsin's share of this \$3,000,000 fund was \$100,000. The campaign was conducted May 22-25, 1917. Racine's goal was \$10,000. \$11,861.81 was subscribed. F. Lee Norton was chairman of the campaign committee. F. H. West, formerly Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Wisconsin was State Campaign Director. Over \$5,000,000 was pledged in the entire country.

The Racine Y. M. C. A. presented a victrola with some records to the battery boys before they left. The boys took this with them to Camp Douglas and they enjoyed it many an evening that would otherwise have been lonesome.

In November, 1917, the nation was asked to contribute \$35,000,000 for the extension of the Y. M. C. A. work at home and overseas. About \$51,000,000 were raised.

Over \$900,000 was raised in Wisconsin. Racine's goal was \$50,000. Fred Osius was elected chairman of the campaign committee.

The Racine Association was called on to send Association Secretaries and Business Men on the troop trains with the boys on the way to camp. This service was rendered on several occasions and was very much appreciated by the boys. Reading material was furnished, postal cards distributed, drinking cups provided, and singing was participated in so that there was a good-natured crowd that reached Camp every time.

A recruiting committee was appointed to

secure for Y. M. C. A. service at home and overseas. C. C. Gittings served as chairman of this committee.

The Association was asked to provide entertainment for the Jackies at Camp Logan. A representative committee was appointed with W. C. Davis as chairman and entertainment was furnished by Racine people for several weeks, much to the enjoyment and benefit of the boys at Camp Logan.

Just before Christmas, 1919, boxes were sent for some of the boys at Great Lakes. This appeal was made by a committee consisting of Henry Rogers, Arthur Friedman, W. C. Davis and L. C. Bradshaw, who secured contributions and purchased candy, fruit and supplies and with the help of some of the women from the Red Cross, these boxes were sent to the boys at Great Lakes and were presented to the men in the Y. M. C. A. buildings there.

Send-off gatherings were held for a number of the drafted men when a good social time was spent at the Association some evenings before the men left for Camp.

In November, 1918, the country was asked to subscribe \$170,500,000 in the United War Work Campaign to provide funds for the seven organizations doing work with the men of the service at home and overseas. Wisconsin's share of this amount was \$3,900,000. Racine County contributed \$185,000 through the Patriot's Fund. Wisconsin pledged \$4,546,706. \$203,179,038 was the amount pledged by the entire country.



"Sue" the Battery F mascot, ready to join her squad at guard mount. Frank D. Smith is posing her.

PART IV

DIED IN SERVICE

1917-1919



“For God and Their Country”

IN THE following pages appear the names of those men from Racine County who gave their lives in the Great Conflict.

Diligent search of all records fails to reveal others. There may have been, but up to this time the facts had not been obtainable here. The pages bear the names of the men, the date of their deaths, the place where death occurred and, where possible, the burial place. This Honor Roll does not contain the names of men who served in the war and died after leaving service. All those names appearing are of men who died while in the service of their country.

THE AUTHOR

March 1, 1920.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JAMES ALBIN

Died, January 22, 1919 Camp McClellan, Ala.

CLARENCE A. ANDERSON

Died, October 22, 1918 Buried at Gondrecourt, France

EMANUEL ANDERSON

Died, September 15, 1918 Killed in Action; France

NELS JORGAN ANDERSON

Died, October 18, 1918 Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

EDWARD C. BENNETT

Died, October 21, 1918 Died of Wounds; France

CARL BERG

Died, July 31, 1919 Bellevue Hospital, New York

MENZO J. BIXBY

Died, March 7, 1918 Hoboken, N. J.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

GEORGE C. BONESS

Died, about August 1, 1918 Killed in Action; France

JACOB J. BOSCHERT

Died, October 8, 1918 Base Hospital 65, France

HERBERT CHRISTENSEN

Died, about October 20, 1918 Killed in Action; France

FRITZ O. CHRISTENSON

Killed in Action Buried in France

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHERSON

Killed, September 29, 1918 Aeroplane Accident; England

JOHN F. CLANCY, JR.

Died, September 23, 1918 Red Cross Hospital 10, France

EDMUND R. COLLINS

Died, March 24, 1919 Died of Wounds, in Russia



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Fred A. Klema, Henry W. Dohne, Edmund Collins. Center—Michael Oberat, Menzo J. Bixby, Gilbert O. Evans (the first of Racine men to die in France.) Lower—Ross A. Wilcox, Frank G. Whalen, Frank K. Sawicki.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

FRANK CULOTTA

Died, December, 1918

Died of Wounds: France

VINCENT E. CURCIO

Died, February 14, 1919

U. S. Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

STANLEY R. DIBBLE

Died, November 8, 1918

Jackson Barracks

HENRY F. W. DOHNE

Died, December 6, 1918

Racine, Wis.

CLAYTON B. DREIER

Died in 1916

Killed in Action

TRUEWORTHY DURGIN

Died, October 1, 1918

Great Lakes Naval Station

FRANK J. ENTROP

Died, September 30, 1918

Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Herbert Russell Christensen, Jerome G. Meischke, G. B. Rindfleisch. Center—James Thompson, Harold Klster, George T. O'Laughlin. Lower—Geo. F. Lewis, Martin W. Holmes, James Arthur Perkins.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

ALFRED B. ESSMAN

Died, July 31, 1918

Killed in Action; France

GILBERT O EVANS

Died, March 25, 1918

Le Havre, France

LESTER P. EVANS

Died, October 14, 1918

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

FLOYD FINK

Died, November 4, 1918

Killed in Action; France

MILTON FREEDE

Died, January 28, 1919

Langres, France

PETER FRINT

Died, October 4, 1918

Killed in Action; France

NICHOLAS GARSKI

Died, October 3, 1918

Killed in Action; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

VICTOR GECENICE

Died, August 2, 1918

Drowned at Sea

EDWARD P. GOETZ

Died, October 5, 1918

Killed in Action; France

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM

No Data Available

ANTON GREIMER

No Data Available

HERMAN GURSKY

Died, January 26, 1919

Buried at Racine, Wis.

CARL EDMUND HANSON

Died, November 29, 1917

Waco, Texas

JOHN HARRIAN

Died, November 20, 1918

Died of Wounds; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LESLIE HAWKINS

Died, May 13, 1918

Camo Grant

JAMES P. HAWLEY

Died, February 1, 1918

S.S. Tuscania Disaster

CORRY C. HERMANSEN

Died, October 23, 1918

Died in France

CHRISTIAN EINER HJORTH

Died, August 6, 1918

Died of Accident, Racine Wis.

HAROLD HAUGLAND

Died, September 26, 1918

Drowned at Sea

PAUL HECHT

Died, February 28, 1918

Brest, France

MARTIN HOLMES

Died, October 13, 1918

Langres, France



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Frederick C. Meyer, Fred J. Stelbel, Francis A. Noble. Center—Andy M. Lange, Ervine Peck. Lower—C. E. Hanson, Olaf H. Jacobson, Chas. F. Morrissey.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LYMAN B. HORTON

Died, September 12, 1918

Union Grove, Wis.

STANLEY ARTHUR HUGUENIN

Died, April 3, 1918

Aeroplane Accident; England

FRED HUMBLE

Died, April 9, 1917

Killed in Action; France

OLAF JACOBSEN

Died, April 7, 1918

St. Paul, Minn.

PETER E. JACOBSON

Died in January, 1919

In France

CARL A. JENSEN

Died, November 10, 1918

Died of Wounds; France

NELS JENSEN

Died, April 27, 1918

DIED IN THE SERVICE

THORWALD JENSEN

Died, December 10, 1918

Taliaferro Field, Texas

ALBERT W. JOHNSON

Died, October 15, 1918

Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES J. JOHNSON

Died, February 3, 1919

Killed in Accident; France

JOHN C. JOHNSON

Died, December 1, 1918

In France

HAROLD T. KISTER

Died, August 30, 1918

Killed in Action; France

FRED A. KLEMA

Died, March 25, 1918

Killed in Action; France

ADOLPH KORENSKI

Died of Wounds

In France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LOUIS P. KROPP

Died, September 16, 1918 S.S. Buena Ventura Disaster

JOHN KUDLACEK

Died, October 19, 1918 Killed in Action; France

ANDY M. LANGE

Died, May 2, 1918 In France

JOHN LANGENFELD

Died, October 15, 1918 Camp Taylor, Ky.

WALTER LEMMERHEIT

Died in October, 1918 Great Lakes Naval Station

GEORGE LEWIS

Died, October 6, 1918 Camp Grant, Ill.

OTTO LUTSCH

No Data Available



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Clarence O. Anderson, James P. Hawley, Edward C. Bennett. Center—O. C. Meyer, Percy Selberg, Emanuel Anderson. Lower—William J. Rowland, John F. Clancy, Truwerthy A. Durgan.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LESTER F. McLENNAN

Died, October 16, 1918

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. JAMES McLENNAN

Died, May 13, 1917

Killed in Action; France

RALPH MARBLE

Died, October 13, 1918

On U. S. Hospital Ship Mercy

RICHARD O. MAUER

Died, October 18, 1918

Died of Wounds; France

JEROME G. MEISCHKE

Died, August 27, 1918

In France

FREDERICK C. MEYER

Died, October 16, 1918

Camp Taylor, Ky.

OSWALD C. MEYER

Died, October 31, 1918

Camp Taylor, Ky.



T V



Top Row—August Peterson, Nicholas L. Garski, Arthur S. Huguenin. Center—William Christopherson, Walter F. Obry, Jacob J. Boachert. Lower—George Boness, Chas. Schuetta, Antonin Ruzicka.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

GEORGE A. MILLER

Died, January 11, 1918 Accidentally Killed; France

ROBERT S. MITCHELL

Died, October ,1918 Camp Meade, Md.

CHAS. MORRISSEY

Died, October 7, 1918 Kansas City, Mo.

ARTHUR N. NELSON

Died, March 22, 1919 Accidentally Killed; Camp Mills

CLARENCE H. NEWMAN

Died, November 12, 1918 Northampton, England

VIGGO J. NIELSEN

Died, October 3, 1918 Racine, Wis.

HANS A. NIELSON

Died, November 8, 1918 Killed in Action; France

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JOSEPH F. NIKL

Died, December 1, 1918

Cognac, France

FRANCIS NOBLE

Died, October 7, 1918

Kansas City, Mo.

MICHAEL JOSEPH OBERST

Died, September 29, 1918

Killed in Action; France

WALTER OBRY

Died, October 16, 1918

Camp Taylor, Ky.

GEORGE T. O'LAUGHLIN

Died, June 20, 1918

Aeroplane Accident; France

AXEL FERDINAND OLSEN

Died, November 12, 1918

Died from Wounds; France

ARTHUR ARNOLD PAHL

Died, October 8, 1918

New York City

DIED IN THE SERVICE

WALTER H. PARSONS

Died, April 15, 1918

Killed in Action; France

ERVINE D. PECK

Died, October 29, 1917

Great Lakes Naval Station

JAMES A. PERKINS

Died, November 5, 1918

Died at Thiaucourt, France

AUGUST PETERSON

Died, October 27, 1918

Died from Wounds; France

HARRY B. PETERSON*

Died, October 7, 1918

Killed in Action; France

PHILLIP PETERSON

Died, January 10, 1919

Coblentz, Germany

VICTOR PROTOWSKI

Died in 1918

Killed in Action; France

*Photo on page 413.



T VI



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—Alfred B. Esman, Christian E. Hjerth, Albert W. Johnson. Center—Fred Humble, Frank Entrop, Victor Gecenke. Lower—Nels Jorgen Andersen, George A. Miller, John Wm. Langefeld.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

LOUIS REINHOLTZ

Died in 1918

Killed in Action; France

GEORGE RINDFLEISCH

Died, October 28, 1918

Camp McClellan, Ala

JOSEPH RIZZO

Died, April 15, 1918

Killed in Action; France

JOHN ROSPLOCK

Died, October 5, 1918

Killed in Action; France

WM. J. ROWLAND

Died, January 26, 1919

Camp McClellan, Ala

ANTONIN J. RUZICKA

Died, October 10, 1918

Camp Taylor, Ky.

JAMES J. RYAN

Died, November 5, 1918

Died of Wounds; France



Rephotos by John Hood

Top Row—John J. Kudlacek, Edward R. Goetz, Arthur A. Pahl. Center—Floyd Fink, William Weiss, Jacob J. Straff. Lower—Louis P. Kropp, Peter Frint, Chas. L. Smith (at left).

DIED IN THE SERVICE

EDWARD M. SANNES

Died, October 26, 1918

Killed in Action; France

FRANK SAWICKIS

Died, April 29, 1919

Killed in Action; Russia

ERWIN R. SMITH

Died, October 16, 1918

Madison Barracks, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES SMITH

Died, October 11, 1918

Died in France

CHARLES SCHUETTA

Died, May 29, 1918

Killed in Action; France

HARRY SHEBECK

Died, November 22, 1918

Base Hospital, Camp Upton

ANDREW SIMONSEN

Died, October 5, 1918

Kansas City, Mo.



WHERE FALLEN HEROES ARE RESTING—ST. MARIE CEMETERY, LE HAVRE, FRANCE

In the lower picture the white marker in the immediate foreground bears the name of one of Racine's sons—Gilbert O. Evans—with the addition: "Batt. F. Fld. Artillery, Mar. 28, 1918 No. 3." Both pictures give one an idea of the care that the American army cemeteries are receiving in France. The mounds are well kept and flowers may be seen on the graves. Above each mound there waves the small American flag.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JOSEPH SLOVACHECK

Died, October 12, 1918

Killed in Action; France

KENNETH E. SMITH

Died, September 30, 1918

Liverpool, England

PERCIVAL H. SOLBERG

Died, December 13, 1917

Died of Wounds; France

EINER O. SORENSON

Died, June 19, 1919

Died in France

HANS SORRING

Died, November 5, 1918

Killed in Action; France

GUS STANKIUS

Died, July 5, 1918

Killed in Action; France

FRED J. STEIBEL

Died, December 3, 1918

Great Lakes Naval Station



Top Row—Lyman B. Herten, James Ryan, Harold Hangland. Center—Frant Tuttle, Joseph Slovachek, Charles J. Johnson. Lower—Erwin E. Smith, Alexander Zacht, Joseph Niki.

DIED IN THE SERVICE

JACOB J. STREFF

Died, September 27, 1918

Camp Logan

FRANK W. SWANSON

Died, October 9, 1918

Killed in Action; France

JAMES A. THOMPSON

Died, October 12, 1918

Killed in Action; France

FRANK F. TUTTLE

Died, January 27, 1919]

Base Hospital, Gironde, France

FRANK G. WAHLEN

Died, October 18, 1918

Liverpool, England

BERNHARD WENTKER

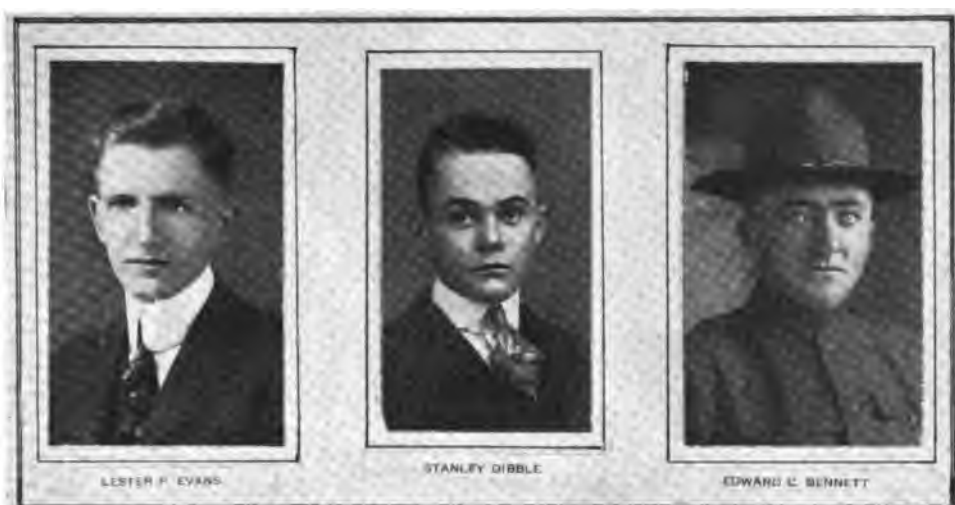
Died, September 29, 1918

Killed in Action; France

WILLIAM WEISS

Died, August 21, 1918

Killed in Action; France



THE FAREWELL VOLLEY—A SOLDIER'S REWARD

DIED IN THE SERVICE

ROSS A. WILCOX

Died, August 7, 1918

Killed in Action; France

ELMER WINSALL

Died, October 9, 1918

Lambezellec, France

ALEX ZACHE

Died, December 4, 1918

Navy Hospital; Philadelphia

PETER ZUKOWSKI

Died, October 16, 1918

Killed in Action; France

OTTO ZWIEBEL

Died, October 29, 1918

Camp Hancock, Ga.



PART V

DIGEST OF THE SERVICE RECORDS

OF THE RACINE COUNTY MEN
AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD WAR



CHAPTER XXXVI

RECORDS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN IN SERVICE

IN THE subsequent pages of this volume appear the summarized military records of Racine county men and women who were in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; also persons attached to the military branches, as Red Cross nurses on duty with the army, Y. M. C. A. workers assigned to do welfare work in camps and cantonments, and young men inducted into the Student Army Training Corps and permitted to attend college during the autumn of 1918 instead of going into active service at once.

No effort was made to classify the names according to the type of service performed, and they are arranged in alphabetical order regardless of rank, sex or branch of service. The list is as complete as such a record could be made at the present time. Whatever omission there may be is not due to lack of diligence on the part of those compiling it, but to lack of interest by those who have made no effort to get the facts regarding their service preserved. As no complete record was kept during the war of those who entered the service from Racine county, the task of seeking them out at this time has involved personal interviews with more than 3,500 men; copying lists of the various local boards and the History Committee of the Council of Defense; checking these against "honor rolls" of localities and institutions; examining the records of various welfare organizations, and the files of newspapers for a period of three years back, and advertising extensively for information regarding those entitled to representation in these pages.

As a result of the thorough nature of the investigation, it is likely that most of the names sought will be found in their proper places. There may be some published which are not entitled to be here, on account of their having been residents of other counties when they entered service, but it was felt that if an error was to be made in this respect it would be bet-

ter to give the service man the benefit of the doubt rather than to take the risk of omitting a name which deserved a place here.

The work of compiling these statistics was difficult, and it is not impossible that mistakes may have crept into some of the lines. A request was published and widely circulated that those whose names were in the lists come to the publishers' office and read proof on their individual records, and this was done in hundreds of cases. Wherever errors were suspected, or information was lacking, several letters of inquiry were sent to the last known addresses of those affected. In some instances no replies were received and the records had to be published in incomplete form. The use of the material collected by the County War History Committee of the Council of Defense was granted to the publishers of this work, and it proved of great assistance. The greatest difficulty was in gathering information relative to the volunteer soldiers and sailors who went to war from Racine. There were no local records of these men on file at any place, and the War Department at Washington had no way of classifying men by their original localities. Unless steps are continued to make sure that these men are all listed, the services of many of them will be forgotten by the community. The records of drafted men are probably complete, as their names were preserved by the local boards which inducted them into service.

In the individual records, it was the intention to show what company, regiment or other basic unit the soldier served with. It was not deemed necessary to name organizations larger than a regiment, in the case of the army. If the designation of the regiment is given, it is not difficult to learn what brigade and division the regiment belonged to, if such information is desired.

Many organizations were not merged into divisions. In the case of infantry regiments in

the divisions bearing any number above 20, the division can be found by dividing the number of the regiment by four. If the result is a fraction take the next larger whole number. Thus, to find what division the 339th Infantry belonged to, divide 339 by 4, which gives 84 $\frac{3}{4}$. The next larger whole number is 85, so the 339th Infantry was in the 85th division.

This did not hold true in case of the regular army divisions, numbered from 1 to 20. As many Racine men served in the first six of these, it may be noted that they were composed as follows:

First Division—16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry regiments; 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery; 1st Trench Mortar Battery; 1st, 2nd and 3rd Machine Gun Battalions; 1st Engineers; 2nd Field Signal Battalion, 1st Ammunition Train, 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Engineer Train, 1st Military Police Company and 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop.

Second Division—9th and 23rd Infantry; 5th and 6th Marines; 12th, 15th and 17th Field Artillery; 2nd Trench Mortar Battery; 4th, 5th and 6th Machine Gun Battalions; 2nd Engineers; 1st Field Signal Battalion; 2nd Ammunition, Supply, Engineer and Sanitary Trains and Military Police Company, and 2nd Mobile Ordnance Repair shop.

Third Division—4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry; 10th, 18th, 76th Field Artillery; 3rd Trench Mortar Battery; 7th, 8th and 9th Machine Gun Battalions; 6th Engineers; 5th Field Signal Battalion; 3rd Ammunition, Supply and Sanitary Trains, and 6th Engineer Train; 3rd Mobile Ordnance Repair shop.

Fourth Division—39th, 47th, 58th and 59th Infantry; 13th, 16th and 77th Field Artillery; 4th Trench Mortar Battery; 10th, 11th and 12th Machine Gun Battalions; 4th Engineers; 8th Field Signal Battalion; 4th Ammunition, Supply, Sanitary and Engineer Trains; 4th Mobile Ordnance Repair shop.

Fifth Division—6th, 11th, 60th and 61st Infantry; 19th, 20th and 21st Field Artillery; 5th Trench Mortar Battery; 13th, 14th and 15th Machine Gun Battalion; 7th Engineers; 5th Field Signal Battalion; 5th Ammunition, Sanitary, Engineer and Supply Trains; 5th Mobile Ordnance Repair shop.

Sixth Division—51st, 52nd, 43rd and 54th Infantry; 3rd, 11th and 78th Field Artillery; 6th Trench Mortar Battery; 16th, 17th and 18th

Machine Gun Battalions; 318th Engineers; 6th Field Signal Battalion; 6th Ammunition, Supply, Engineer and Sanitary Trains.

Abbreviations have been used freely in preparing the records for the printer. This was necessary in order to conserve space. By using the "key to abbreviations" given hereafter, it will be a simple matter to translate the abbreviated words.

The following explanation is given as to the form in which each record is published, if complete:

1st Line: Name and last known address. If only a street number is given, it refers to the city of Racine.

2nd Line: (a) Organization or branch of the service. If the line begins with a letter, it is the name of the company, and this is followed by the number and designation of the regiment ("C 127 Inf" means Company C, 127th Infantry). Where the precise organization was not known, the branch of the service is given whenever possible.

(b) Rank at entry and at discharge from active service. Thus, "pvt-2nd Lt" means that the man entered service as a private and was discharged as a Second Lieutenant. Intermediate ranks were usually omitted as superfluous. In almost every instance, promotions are made one grade at a time. Commissions in the reserves are not included in this line.

(c) Camp or camps at which the greater part of the soldiers' time was spent if he did not reach the front overseas; or the stations or ships, in case of members of the navy. Thus, "Grant Custer" would mean that the soldier was stationed at Camp Grant and Camp Custer during most of his service. "Newport News USS Louisiana" means that a sailor was stationed at Newport News and later served on the Battleship Louisiana. Usually it proved impossible to cite all of the stations of men who were transferred a great many times.

3rd Line: Date of entering federal service and date of discharge. These are followed, in case of men who served overseas, by the dates of sailing and return. Thus, "July 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs. Mar. 4-18 May 12-19" means that the man went into U. S. service July 15, 1917 and was discharged May 19, 1919; that he sailed for overseas service on March 4, 1918 and returned to America on May 12, 1919. It will be noted that a dash is placed between the

day of the month, and the last two figures of the number used to designate the year. "Ovs." is the abbreviation for "overseas."

In the case of National Guard troops the date of enlistment in state service is not given; only the date of joining the national forces.

4th Line: Battles and engagements, or defensive sectors in which the soldier saw front line service. Thus, "S M-A" means that he was in action in the battles of the Somme and the Meuse-Argonne." Other abbreviations will be found in the "key."

5th Line: Other information of interest, such as the fact that a man was wounded, killed, decorated, commissioned in the reserves, captured, etc.

Wherever dates or other essential data are missing, a double asterisk (**) will indicate the omission.

It will be evident that some variations from this style has been necessary at times. For instance, if it was impossible to find a man's organization and rank, the line which should give these facts is omitted, and the second line will then contain the information which otherwise will be in the third line.

For the benefit of the men themselves, and for future historians, it is requested that anyone noting serious errors or omissions, take the trouble to write the correct facts and mail them to the author of this work at Racine, so that they may be placed on record in the archives of the county.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Records obtained too late for alphabetical classification will be found on pages at end.

A

(a).....Aviation (naval term)
 A A C.....Army Ambulance Corps
 Adj.....Adjutant
 Aero.....Air Service
 A F S.....Air Flying School
 Al.....Alsace sector
 Am T.....Ammunition Train
 A-M.....Aisne-Marne offensive
 Amb Co.....Ambulance Company
 Amer Mil Mission.....American Military Mission
 A P O.....Army Postoffice
 app seam.....Apprentice Seaman
 A R C.....American Red Cross
 artefr.....Artificer
 A S A.....Air Service; Aviation
 A S A P.....Air Service Aeroplane Production
 A S C.....Army Service Corps
 Aux.....Auxiliary

B

Bak.....Bakery
 Bal.....Balloon
 B H.....Base Hospital
 Bkr.....Baker
 Blksmith.....Blacksmith
 Bn.....Battalion
 boswain.....Boatswain
 boswain-m.....Boatswain's Mate
 buglr.....Bugler

C

C.....Corps
 C A.....Coast Artillery
 C A C.....Coast Artillery Corps
 Cambrai.....Battle of Cambrai
 carp.....Carpenter
 Cas.....Casual
 capt.....Captain
 Cav.....Cavalry
 C G.....Coast Guard
 ch.....Chief
 Chauff.....Chauffeur

Ch W S.....Chemical Warfare Service
 ck.....Cook
 clk.....Clerk
 C-M.....Champagne-Marne offensive
 Co.....Company
 Com.....Commander
 Const.....Construction
 Conv.....Convalescent
 corp.....Corporal
 C O T S.....Central Officers' Training School
 c p o.....Chief Petty Officer
 Cr.....Center
 cxn..... Coxswain

D

D B.....Depot Brigade
 Demob.....Demobilization
 Dental C.....Dental Corps
 Dpt.....Department
 Dest.....Destroyer
 Det.....Detention
 dev.....Development
 Dev Bn.....Development Battalion
 Ditch.....Detachment

E

elect.....Electrician
 Eng.....Engineers
 Evac.....Evacuation

F

F A.....Field Artillery
 F A B.....Field Artillery Brigade
 F A R D.....Field Artillery Replacement Draft
 F A R R.....Field Artillery Replacement Regiment
 Field H.....Field Hospital
 Field S.....Field Signal
 1st Lt.....First Lieutenant
 frm.....Fireman
 F S C.....Field Signal Corps
 Fuel Tr.....Fuel Train
 F & G Bn.....Fire and Guard Battalion

A

ABAN Warner M Navy; seam-bsd mate 2 cl; U S S Pres Grant Srv Apr 18-18 Oct 9-19 9 trips ovs transport service	3015 19th st	AGER Reinholdt A 87 Eng; pvt; Riley Srv Jun 28-18 Mar 15-19	1323 Center st
ABAJIN Eghvent	1556 Boyd av	AGERHOLM Carl L M 114 Inf; pvt Srv Dec 17-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 15-19 M-A A1 Wnd Oct 28-18	2139 Aylom av
ABBATI Eugenio 50 Const Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England Srv Jan 11-18 Dec 24-19; Ovs Mar 18-18 Dec 2-19	1216 Blake av	AGNE Alfred L S A T C; pvt; Racine College Srv Oct 24-18 Jul 14-18	944 Main st
ABRATI Francesco Hq Co; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18	1216 Blake av	AHLER Joseph G F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Srv Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	Lyons Wis
ABRAHAMSON Jerome H H school Newport; pvt	2824 Wright av	AHLSCHLAGER Wm S A 112 Inf; pvt-corp; Upton Srv Mar 28-18 Dec 8-18	1604 Washington av
ABRAHAMSON Loyd T C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Srv Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19	2824 Wright av	AHLGAARD Tom A 14 M O R S; pvt-agt of ord; Washington Cleve-land Detroit Custer Srv Mar 2-18 Jun 14-19	1330 La Salle at
ABRAHAMSON Frank J Navy; seam 2 cl-frn 1 cl; Azores Jul 14-18 Aug 14-19; Started ovs first of each month returned latter part of month U S S Geo Wash Wilson 2nd trip; 6 trips with convoy and transp; ribs broken in heavy sea	1637 La Salle at	AHRENS Wm A Aero; pvt; Love Field Srv Mar 20-18**	Detroit
ABRAMS George F Navy; frn-frn 1 cl; Grt Lakes Srv Mar 22-18 Jul 10-19	909 Wisconsin st	AIELLO James 8 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Lewis Srv Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19	2209 Racine st
ABRESCH Tony 226 Aero sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Srv Jan 9-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Apr 15-18 Dec 2-18	1225 Center st	AIELLO Samuel A 41st Inf; pvt; Funston Srv May 22-18 Mar 11-19	2146 Mead st
ACETO Antonio A 246 F H 12 San T; pvt Srv Jun 13-17 Feb 1-19	1438 Blake av	AITKEN Wm R Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Srv Mar 8-18**	
ACETO Serafino 6 Cav; pvt; Ovs**	1351 Prospect st	AKGORBIAN Dick B Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan Srv Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18	219 Wisconsin st
ACKER John E 307 F A; pvt Srv Jul 26-18 June 1-19; Ovs Oct 8-18 May 19-19	Burlington	AKIZIAN Nesham F 310 Am T; cook Sep 24-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 22-19	2001 DeKoven av
ACKER Robert 9 Inf 161 D B; pvt-corp; Jefferson Bks Mar Arthur Grant Srv Aug 8-18 Dec 29-18 Sick Sep 26-18 R H MacArthur	Caledonia	AKEY Eugene C F 128 Inf; pvt-agt-maj Srv Jul 5-16 Feb 6-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Dec 30-18	936 Huron st
ACKLAM Clarence Hq Co 1st Rgt; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 26-18 Dec 13-18	R4 Bx69 Racine	AKVICK Conrad F 36 F A; pvt-agt; Taylor McClellan Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 22-19	1337 Hayes av
ACKLAM Roy W Navy; app seam-seam; S C 299 Srv Jan 18-18 Aug 1-19 Patrol, Atlantic and Pacific	R4 Bx61	ALBAN Emilian Sent to Camp Sheridan Aug 26-19	1822 Racine st
ADAMS Jacob E 58 Inf; pvt-corp Srv Sep 5-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19 A of O	2229 Mead st	ALBIN James F A R D; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Jan 23-19 Died in service at Camp McClellan	Racine
ADAMS Robert Glenn D 107 Eng; pvt Srv May 5-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 O-A M-A	Burlington	ALBINO John M S A T C; pvt; Marquette Col Srv Oct 1-18 Dec 15-18	1433 Milwaukee av
ADAMSKE Joe J I Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Srv Sep 4-18 Feb 4-18	1121 16th st	ALBERT William C C 354 Inf; pvt Srv Jul 22-18 May 29-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 May 25-19 M-A	805 Jackson st
ADDISON John S Vet Corps; pvt-agt; Chicago Srv Jun 25-18 Mar 14-19	1826 Carlisle av	ALBERTSON Niels P 114 Spr sq A S A P; pvt; Vancouver Srv Jun 18-18 Dec 13-18	1711 Washington av
ADDISON Wayne Leroy Navy; l m m (s); Grt Lakes Srv Jul 22-18 Jan 11-19	1326 Carlisle av	ALBRIGHT Charles H C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Srv Jul 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	127 Howland av
ADMADT George Co 10 161 D B; pvt; Grant Srv Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19	1100 Hayes av	ALBRIGHT Charles F 14 Eng; pvt Srv Nov 18-17 May 7-18; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 29-19 A-M S&M M-A	2022 Charles st
ADRIAN Roman S Burlington	Burlington		

ALBRIGHT Irving J C 327 F A; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 5-19	2352 Kinzie av	AMUNDSEN Louis 45 Bal Co; pvt-corp Srv Mar 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Sep 3-18 Apr 18-19	1737 Hill st
ALBRIGHT Sterling W G 12 D B Sig Corps; pvt; Alfred Vail N J Srv Jul 14-18 Jan 19-19	2352 Kinzie av	AMUNDSON Alton G Srv Aug 2-18**; Taylor	1542 Hamilton av
ALBY Clarence G A 36 F A; pvt-eh mech; McClellan, Mills Srv Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	Milwaukee	AMUNDSON Engvald U S C G; seam 1st cl; Charleston Srv Mar 9-18 Mar 10-19	224 Howland av
ALBY Chester 19 M G; pvt; Grant Srv Sep 5-18 Feb 10-19	Waterford	AMUNDSON Rudolph 1st Construction Co Aero Section; pvt Srv Mar 8-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Mar 19-19	Hill st
ALBY Everard J S A T C; pvt; U of W Srv Oct 15-18 Dec 12-18	650 Hurman st	ANCLAM Otto Srv Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1516 Lincoln st
ALBY Roy J B 332 F A; pvt Srv May 27-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 15-19	Waterford	ANDERKEN Mike F 2nd F A R D; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18	932 Douglas av
ALCORN William K 2 Ar Co; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Hancock Grant Srv Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	1715 Franklin st	ANDERSEN Alfred W 15 Rert Co G S I; pvt; Jefferson Bks Srv Aug 4-18 Dec 24-18	1003 Arthur av
ALDENBERG Alfred N B 311 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Srv Jul 22-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	Waterford	ANDERSEN Andrew E Navy; seam 2nd cl; Grt Lakes Srv Jul 10-18 Jan 30-19	1667 Northwestern av
ALEX Joe 306 Motorcycle Co; pvt-ek Srv Dec 10-17 Nov 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Nov 9-18 StM M-A	Racine	ANDERSEN Axel M 3 Inf; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 26-18 Nov 22-18	Chicago
ALFANO Joseph L Army Vocational Tr School; pvt Srv Jul 14-19 Dec 12-18	2101 Mead st	ANDERSEN Carl E A 34 F A; pvt-sgt Srv Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19	1000 State st
ALLEMAN Lewis C C 23 Eng; pvt Srv Nov 3-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 Jun 8-19 Toal St M M-A	Lake Kenilworth	ANDERSEN Christian S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso Srv Jul 15-18**	548 State st
ALLEN George B Q M C; pvt-pvt 1st cl; Jefferson Bks Johnston Srv Dec 10-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Aug 3-19	1222 11th st	ANDERSEN Christ H Inf; Srv Aug 8-18**	Corlies Wis
ALLEN John Wm 42 Co 4 Prov Gr; pvt; Hancock Srv Aug 14-18 Jan 12-19	1222 11th st	ANDERSEN Edwin C 112 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Srv May 17-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 16-19 Flanders Belgium M-A	1763 Northwestern av
ALLEN Robert B E 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1st cl; McClellan Srv Jul 26-18 Mar 4-19	1031 Washington av	ANDERSEN Elmer O M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Grant Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19	1509 Hamilton av
ALLEN Raymond First Co Disc Ditch; pvt Srv Sep 6-18 Dec 24-18	710 Tenth st	ANDERSEN Ernest T F A; O T S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Aug 26-18 Mar 3-19	Waterford
ALLEN Thomas Navy; Grt Lakes	3208 Wright av	ANDERSEN George Navy; 2 cl seam; U S S New York May 14-18 Jul 12-19 With Grand fleet North Sea	1519 Boyd av
ALLER Leo G Marines; Rgt 11; pvt Srv Aug 6-18 Aug 6-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 29-19	1132 Railroad st	ANDERSEN Hans C C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Aug 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19	1519 Boyd av
ALSTAD Einer H Co D-111 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Srv May 14-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 31-19 M-A C-M	427 Parkview	ANDERSEN J Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks	811 Forest st
AMANTEA Frank Co 8 2Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer Srv Mar 28-18 Apr 18-18	1818 Albert st	ANDERSEN Louis Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	500 Wisconsin st
AMEND Arthur C B 4 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Srv Jul 25-18 Jan 3-19	1412 Villa st	ANDERSEN Martin Navy; seam 2 cl Jun 25-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Feb 11-19 Jun 21-19	1422 Hamilton av
AMUNDSEN Edward M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Alfred Vail Srv Sep 3-18 Jul 23-19	1737 Hill st	ANDERSEN Norman M T C 316 Repair Unit; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Ft Bliss Aug 14-18 May 29-19	1263 Mound av
		ANDERSEN Oluf C Navy 16 Rgt; 3 cl cook; Grt Lakes Jun 26-18 Jan 23-19	1621 West blvd
		ANDERSEN Oscar 7 Zone Q M C; pvt-sgt; Chicago Jun 29-18 Apr 5-19	528 Hayes av
		ANDERSEN Reuben M T C 786; pvt Jul 14-18 May 23-19	1824 Holmes av

ANDERSON Adolph F K 340 Inf; Pvt-corp Apr 27-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Mar 22-19	1320 Howe st	ANDERSON Elmer S Racine
ANDERSON Alfred Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field	R 1 Corliss	ANDERSON Emanuel 1152 Washington av Marines; Co 80 6 Rgt; Pvt- Sgt Jan 18-18 Sep 15-18; Ovs May 1918 M-A Killed in action Sep 15-18
ANDERSON Alfred E C 121 F A; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 4-18 Transferred to A 119 F A	Y M C A	ANDERSON Enevold 943 Marquette st A 34 F A; Pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 20-19
ANDERSON Andrew 3 Battery F A R R; Pvt Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19	1605 Flett av	ANDERSON Ernest Waterford F A; Taylor Aug 27-18 Mar 3-19
ANDERSON Andrew M C; Pvt; Camp Forrest Sep 3-18 Jan 8-19	1415 Racine st	ANDERSON Ernest 1805 Flett av Navy; seam; Newport R S at Boston U S S Covington Sagua Williams; transport service 11 trips May 21-17 Oct 2-19
ANDERSON Anton M C; ck; Gen H 9 Jefferson Bks Fox Hill Dec 21-17 Nov 9-19 C 121 F A; Pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 25-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	906 Walnut st	ANDERSON Frank E 1813 W Sixth st 127 Amb Co; Pvt-mech Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A A of O Injured Pranzey France Apr 19-18
ANDERSON Arnold M Hq 67 F A; Pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 21-18	1629 Quiney av	ANDERSON Fred 1710 Howe st 36 F A; Pvt; Devils Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19
ANDERSON Arthur G Co 34 9 Bn 163 D Brigade; Pvt Aug 30-18 Nov 30-18	416 Wisconsin st	ANDERSON Florence 1411 Howe st Unit No 11 B H; nurse; Nantes France Sep 10-17 Apr 29-19
ANDERSON Arthur T 1517 Owen av		ANDERSON Harold 1833 Racine st Nov 10-18; Nov 12-18; Custer
ANDERSON Arthur V Field H 17; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Aug 29-17 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Jul 21-19 A1 M-A StM	1152 Washington av	ANDERSON Harry 1321 West blvd Rert; Logan Nov 10 Nov 11-19
ANDERSON Axel L 53 Inf; Pvt May 1-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19	1433 Clark st	ANDERSON Henry Pleasant Prairie B 10 M G Bn; Pvt Sep 21-17 Aug 4 19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19 M-A
ANDERSON Burton M 28 Eng; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19	Waterford	ANDERSON Henry A 3804 Wright av
ANDERSON Carl F 37 F A; Pvt Jul 19-18 Dec 19-18	230 Main st	ANDERSON Iner 1006 Wisconsin st 1 Flying Cadet Co; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl; Ft Omaha Dick Dec 13-17 Dec 13-18
ANDERSON Carl A E 34 F A; Pvt-Sgt; Grant Jul 25-18 Feb 24-19	3014 17th st	ANDERSON Irving J 911 11th st Soly T 1 Cav; Pvt-wgmr Jun 5-17 Sep 13-19
ANDERSON Carl H Dec 12-17**; Custer	Houtzdale Pa	ANDERSON James C 815 Center st Navy; amp seam-gunnr m 1 cl; R S Norfolk U S S New Jersey U S S Nebraska May 3-17 Sep 25-19 Convoy duty in the North Atlantic
ANDERSON Charles May 27-18**; Grant	1636 Kearney av	ANDERSON James L 1332 Wisconsin st C 121 F A; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
ANDERSON Charles C C 18 Am T; Pvt; Travis Sam Houston Jul 25-18 May 27-19	2710 W 20th st	ANDERSON Jens 622 State st B H 105; 1st Lt Jul 12-18 Sep 16-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Sep 20-19
ANDERSON Chester Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Minnesota; TrnsP Srv Mar 13-18 Aug 23-19	1112 Huyes av	ANDERSON Jens P 3417 Washington av Fire Hose & Truck Co 311; Pvt; Grant May 29-18 May 22-19
ANDERSON Christian L Co 7 10 Bn N A R D; Pvt; Taylor June 29-18 Mar 25-19	1523 Boyd av	ANDERSON John 932 Peck av Q M C; Pvt-corp; Travis Sam Houston Stanley Oct 1-18 Apr 13-19
ANDERSON Clarence A E 127 Inf; Pvt-cook Mar 29-17 Oct 22-18; Ovs Feb 27-18 A1 A-M O-A M-A Died of pneumonia Evac H 9; Buried American cemetery 677 Gondrecourt France	Eau Claire	ANDERSON John Franksville D 104 Inf; Pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Apr 10-18 Feb 16-19 C-M A-M M-A StM
ANDERSON Clarence S A T C; Beloit	103 Howland av	ANDERSON John 1112 Hayes av M C Unna; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl; Meade Mar 8-18 Jun 25-19
ANDERSON Earl Co 13 4th Bn 153 D B; Pvt Jul 15-18 Mar 18-19	1263 Mound av	ANDERSON John 1724 Holmes av F 131 Inf; corp Aug 1-17 Apr 11-10; Ovs** Somme M-A
ANDERSON Edwin Renold Dental C; 119 F A; 1st Lt-capt Sen 1-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 25-19 A-M O-A M-A	1434 State st	

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

ANDERSON John A 20th Eng; Pvt-2nd Lt; Hancock Taylor Dec 13-17 Feb 13-19	1312 Carlisle av	ANDERSON Walter W B 6th F A R D; Pvt Jul 26-18 Dec 12-18	2639 Wright av
ANDERSON John R Navy; m m (s); Grt Lakes Jul 16-18 Feb 15-19	1813 W Sixth st	ANDERSON William J Co 307 Tank Corp; Pvt-sgt Jul 15-18 June 5-19; Ovs Oct 22-18 Apr 3-19	1209 Villa st
ANDERSON Knud G Co 561 Cas; Pvt; Lee Jul 24-18 Jan 4-19	724 Main st	ANDRES Alfred G B 89 Inf; Pvt Sep 22-17 Aug 16-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Aug 9-19 A-M M-A	Burlington
ANDERSON Louis A F 810 Eng; Pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-18 M-A StM	3304 Wright av	ANDRESUNOS George Q M C; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; MacArthur May 27-18 Apr 7-19	506 Center st
ANDERSON Ludy Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto School	Davenport Ia	ANDREWSON Alfred Co 7 161 D B; Pvt-sgt May 27-18 Apr 10-19	Frankaville
ANDERSON Martin Mech Rpr Unit 306 M T C; Pvt; Holabird Apr 29-18 Feb 28-19	Corliass	ANDRIANOS John D Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1929 Washington av
ANDERSON Nels G Rert Co 15; Pvt; Jefferson Bks Oct 1-18; Died Oct 18-18 Jefferson Bks	Corliass	ANDRUS William H Aug 31-17**	1705 Flett av
ANDERSON Nels J Cooks & Bak School; Pvt; Mills Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19	1219 Hamilton st	ANGSTON Mathias Co 41 161 D B; Pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	Burlington
ANDERSON Nis Apr 29-18**; Custer	Corliass	ANNA Vince Mar 15-18**; Jefferson Bks	1522 Prospect st
ANDERSON Norman M T C; Regt 316 Repair Unit; Pvt Aug 14-18 May 29-19	1263 Mound av	ANTERON Azly 334 Sply Co; Pvt	960 Milwaukee av
ANDERSON Orville Clarence D 61 C A C; Pvt; Ft Scraven Monroe Enatic Dec 21-17 Mar 6-18; Ovs Jul 17-18 Feb 28-19	Waterford	ANTOCHOWSKY Leonard L F 121 F A; Pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1445 Junction av
ANDERSON Oliver C Dev Bn No 1; Pvt; Grant May 28-18 Dec 16-18	1630 Woodrow av	ANTONIEWICZ Micylan L 28 Inf; Pvt May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Sep 4-19 M-A StM	1839 Center st
ANDERSON Oscar Q M C Zone 7; Pvt-sgt Jun 29-18 Apr 5-19	1332 Wisconsin st	ANTONIEWICZ Stanley D 2nd F A R D; Pvt Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18	1838 Center st
ANDERSON Otto 1798 Grange av	1798 Grange av	ANTRASIAN Ezegian Aug 9-18**; Taylor	Oil City Pa
ANDERSON Peter Hq Troop 4 Div; Pvt Nov 18-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 1-19 Toul A-M M-A StM	943 Herrick av	APPLE Addison A Aero; Pvt 1 cl-2nd Lt; Kelly Field Payne Field Wilbur Wright Garden City Oct 1-17 Dec 18-18	Waterford
ANDERSON Russel J Coast Guard; Surfman; Kenosha Mar 5-18 Dec 31-18	411 Randolph st	ARABOGLIOUS Peter G B Dev Bn; Pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Nov 30-18	609 6th st
ANDERSON Soren C Co 7 161 D B; Pvt; Custer Grant Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	1629 West st	ARAMAIN Mike Hq Co 34 F A; Pvt Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	954 Huron st
ANDERSON Stanley Walter 41 M G Bn; Pvt; Hancock Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	1232 13th st	ARANDT Raymond J F 354 Inf; Pvt-sgt Apr 26-18 May 31-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 22-19 M-A StM	1520 Owen av
ANDERSON Thorlief A 2 F A R D; Pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	1629 Morton av	ARCADIPANE Joseph Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Mar 17 Apr 30-19	1489 N Main st
ANDERSON Thorwald Q M C; Pvt-corp; Beau Desert H Center May 24-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Sep 1-18; Jul 15-19	2336 Kinzie av	ARCHAMBAULT Adelbert M C 121 M G Bn; Pvt-pvt 1 cl May 29-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 15-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1528 Packard av
ANDERSON Victor Dec 12-17**; Custer	2047 W High st	ARCHER Vance D 195 Aero Sq; Pvt-aero pilot; Gerstner Field Oct 27-17 Mar 8-19	1405 Wisconsin st
ANDERSON Victor A Bkrs & Cks School; Pvt-sgt 1 cl; Humphreys Custer Benjamin Harrison Dec 11-17 Feb 21-19	913 La Salle st	ARENSBACH William Marines; 3 Co; Pvt Oct 11-16**; Haiti expedition	1507 May st
ANDERSON Walter F 2nd F A R D; Pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1211 Racine st	ARGENTINA Gasperi Hq Co 340 Inf; Pvt Mar 28-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jun 1918 Apr 1919 M-A StM Wnd: B H 4	2236 Mead st
ANDERSON Walter Edmond Navy; yee 3 cl-veo 2 cl; I' 8 S Bieshauch Jul 1-18 Apr 17-19	1222 N Main st		

ARMAGHANIAN Dickram 1642 Asylum av AUGUSTINE Harry E 1115 Center st
D Dev Bn 1; pvt O 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhalles
May 28-18 Dec 16-18 Jul 15-17 Jan 31-20; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 5-19
M-A Sick B H 15 90 and Gen H 21

ARMSTRONG Sam Hiles Milwaukee AUGUSTINE Leland B 1118 Park av
E 333 F A; pvt-sgt; Grant Robinson Navy; 1 m m-m m 2 cl (a); Norfolk Boston
May 27-18 Jan 19-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 4-19 Dec 12-17 Dec 8-18

ARNDT Charles W 1528 Geneva st AUGUSTINE Oliver Russell 1115 Center st
109 M G Bn; pvt Navy; app seam; Ft Benj Harrison Newport
Jul 6-18 Jan 16-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Dec 10-19 M-A Jun 1-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 28-19

ARNDT Harry Wm 1740 Howe st AUL Ernest R 1439 Quincy av
K 3 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Sect 515 Army Air Service; pvt
Aug 8-18 Dec 11-18 Mar 29-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Apr 20-19
O-A Attached to First Colonial French Div

ARNDT William F 1814 Geneva st AUL Richard A 512 Barker st
Hq 160 D B; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer Coa Ditch 13 163 D B; pvt
Sep 21-17 Mar 21-19 Aug 30-18 Dec 24-18

ARTHEY Adolph H 1432 Chatham st AUSTIN Daniel F 1427 Buchanan st
May 27-18**; Grant

ARNESEAU John 530 Monument Square AUTERMAN Louisa T Lake Beulah
B 78 Inf; pvt-ck I 14 Eng; pvt
Jun 18-18 Jan 22-19 Nov 10-17 May 7-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 26-19
A-M M-A

ASDOURIN Hayop 2001 DeKoven av AVARD Harold 1032 Ninth st
Convalescent Center Co 1 160th D Bri; pvt; Custer 434 Eng; pvt; Syracuse Washington
Mar 29-18 Mar 19-19 Aug 1-18 Jan 21-19

ASMUS Fred Caledonia AXTELL Mrs Deborah 1335 W Sixth st
May 27-18**; Grant MG Div of Reconstr; Reconstr Aide Occupational
Therapy
Oct 1-18 Jul 27-19; New Haven Conn Hosp 16

ASPLUND John 2916 17th st AXTELL Wayne Osman 1835 West 6th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18 310 Eng; pvt R O T C-capt; U of W Sheridan
Custer North Russia A E F
May 12-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 19-19
Awarded British Military Cross and Russian
Order of St. Stanislaus

ASTOOKIES Sarkes 948 Geneva st AZARAU Alex Kenosha
Co 4 Disc Ditch; Grant McClellan Mar 29-18**; Custer

ASQUITH Clarence 1522 Fleet av
Ord Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 13-17 Mar 29-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Mar 14-19

ASZUDIS Steve 615 6th st
B 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Sep 19-17 Jun 4-19; Ovs Apr 25-18 May 3-19
Somme Albert M-A A of O

AUGUSTSEN Wm Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

B

BABICK John H 1414 Ann st BAGGESON Clarence H 2315 Constance dr
Aero; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England F 121 F A; wgnr
Dec 6-17 Dec 31-18; Ovs Jul 28-18 Dec 14-18 Jul 15-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 5-19
A-M M-A StM O-M

BADDAKER Nicholas J 1812 N Wisconsin st BAGGOTT Edmund E 820 Grand av
15th Rept Co; Jefferson Bks Navy; Pub Wk Dpt; 2 cl seam-p o; Grt Lakes
Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18 Jun 17-18 Jan 10-19

BADER Frank G 608 6th st BAHR Frank L 1907 Clark st
H 114 Inf; pvt Co 3 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt; St Jean de Monte
Aug 7-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 8-18 May 6-19 France
Jun 14-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Jan 22-19

BADERIAN H 800 LaSalle st BARRKE Max J 1610 Washington av
41 M G Co; pvt; Hancock
Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19

BALDWIN Harold C Racine BAJAKSISIAN Monong 1017 Douglas av
127 Amb Co; pvt C 58 Inf; prt-corp
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 StM M-A
Sen 22-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jul 12-19
StM M-A
With Turkish army 19-14-18; Wnd twice 1915
at Conger Russia; Went to Italy and America;
Lost father, mother, wife, child, brother
by Turks

BALDWIN Edward D 1100 Irving pl BAKER Chas A Frankeville
F 121 F A; trans to C A O; pvt 1 cl May 27-18; Grant
Jul 25-17 Sep 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 4-19

BAGDISSIAN Hoosop 219 Wisconsin st BAKER Edwin 925 High st
Hq 34 F A; pvt M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 24
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19 Mar 29-18 Nov 3-19; Ovs May 8-18 Oct 29-19
M-A StM

BAGDON Frank S 1025 La Salle st
A 328 F A; pvt
Apr 26-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 19-18 Mar 28-19
Toul

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

BAKER Elmer H Co 20 Evac Amb; wgnr Jul 23-18 Jun 24-19 M-A	Franksville	BARADZUK Peter C 16 Bn P A R D; pvt Disch Sep 26-18	1145 Geneva st
BAKER Frank J B 114 Inf; pvt Mar 28-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jan 4-19 A1 M-A; Wnd Oct 12-18	1422 10th st	BARCA Alphonse Jul 16-17**; Columbus Bks	Kenosha
BAKER Frank P A 120 F A; pvt-mech May 31-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19 A1 A-M; Wounded	1012 Superior st	BARINA Jos Jul 16-18; Columbus Bks	310 Gould st
BAKER Irving F Sply 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	Franksville	BARKER Orrin William S A T C; Milwaukee Normal School Oct 7-18**	1704 Quincy av
BAKER John F K 8 Cav; pvt Jul 27-18 Oct 14-19 Mexican border service	925 High st	BARKER Rowland C Ditch 10 Park Utilities Q M C; pvt-1st cl Apr 19-18 May 21-19	
BAKER Rudolph Herman 337 M T C; pvt; Shelby Oct 21-18 Apr 3-19	Franksville	BARNDT John E	R 25 Waterford
BAKER Will Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Franksville	BARNES Allan Wallis Nov 19-17**; Custer	1119 Sixteenth st
BAKKE Lawrence S A 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Sep 13-18	724 Wisconsin st	BARNES George K 127 Amb Co; pvt-bugler; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Transferred to Battery C 121 F A	1100 Main st
BALABANIS Tom 22 Inf; pvt; Sherman Aug 15-18 Dec 3-18	Cleveland O	BARNES Jack L 356 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 8-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jun 4-18** A1 STM Wnd Sep 12; Evac H Gen H 28 Ft Sheridan	Kenosha
BALCH Cleon F Co 3 Disch Ditch; pvt Sep 3-18 Jan 7-19	830 Lake av	BARR James H A 310 Am T; pvt-1st cl Sep 5-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 12-19	R 4 Box 21
BALDWIN Roy L 125 Inf; pvt-1st cl Feb 21-16 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 18-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1018 Davis pl	BARSAMIAN Harry A 30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Funston Jul 6-18 Jan 27-19	804 State st
BALDWIN Walter R E L 125 Inf; pvt-1st cl Jul 8-16 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 18-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1018 Davis pl	BARTA George E D Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock Sep 5-18 Mar 8-19	R 2 Box 5A
BALESKI Edward 2 Co Disch Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 22-18 Dec 18-18	1324 Freeman ct	BARTEL Arthur F D 340 Inf; pvt-corn Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	Franksville
BALIAN Artine M T C; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 May 20-19	932 Douglas av	BARTEL Roland E	313 6th st
BALICE Giuseppe Navy; ex-fm 3 cl; U S S Hancock Jul 16-18 Oct 21-19 Srv in West Indies	938 Wilson st	BARTELS Elmer J C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1601 Boyd av
BALL Alfred J Navy; 2 cl seam; R S New York Jan 3-18 Aug 21-19; Ovs May 18-18	Union Grove	BARTH Anthony J Jr A 37 M G Ditch; pvt; Lewis Jul 16-18 Jan 6-19	Caledonia
BALL Charles J M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks Jul 28-17 Aug 27-19	1658 N Main st	BARTH Edward O 352 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ellington Field Oct 27-17 Jan 24-19	1551 Asylum av
BALLACK Harold Navy; Regt 15 Aviation; 1 m m (a) Q M 2 cl; Gr Lakes Jul 6-18 Dec 26-18	Kanawville	BARTH George Emil Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Parkstown
BAITZER Luther Thomas Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; S C 309, Puget Sound Jun 17-18 Feb 8-19	512 Eighth st	BARTH William Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Caledonia
BANE Maks A 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1208 Racine st	BARTHOLF Glenn Ellis Navy; 2 cl seam; Ort Lakes Range Jun 18-18 Sep 27-19	Burlington Caldwell Rifle
BANKENBUSCH Martin A 9 T M Bn; pvt; Dodge Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	1414 Ann st	BARTHOLOMEW Charles E 4 Inf Repla; pvt Oct 26-18 Dec 27-18	1836 N Main st
BANOOSIS Philip Sep 22-17**; Custer	Waukegan	BARTKUS Joseph 110 Trans C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 29-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 Jul 6-19	1731 Howe st
		BARTLETT Geo Jr S A T C; Oct 1-16; Dec 15-18; U of Wis	1711 Wisconsin st
		BARTLETT Louis E F A R D Unas; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18	1420 Center st
		BARSOTTIE Nich Sep 22-17**; Custer	2101 Mead st

BARTOS Joseph A Rgt 4; pvt; Custer Apr 27-18 Nov 18-18	Milwaukee	HAUMAN George W M T C; pvt-corp; Custer Sep 21-17 Jun 11-19	502 Water st Vancouver
BARTOZEWIZ Stanley Oct 1-18 Dec 10-18; Jefferson Bks	3005 Wright av	HAUMAN Roy F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	502 Water st
BARTZ Albert H L 878 Aero Sq A S A; pvt Jul 14-18 Jan 20-19	1913 N Erie st	HAUMAN Wallace E Q M C Utilities Ditch; pvt; MacArthur Oct 1-18 Mar 5-19	1624 Grand av
BARTZ Herman A B 310 Eng; pvt-corp Sep 20-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jul 18-19 Vologda North Russia	1913 N Erie st	HAUMANN Carl M Navy; seam 2 cl-frum 3 cl; Grt Lakes Rdk Aug 6-18 Jul 7-19	1536 Superior at Hampton
BARWICH Carl A Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes Jul 18-18 Jan 10-19	1011 Hagerer st	HAUMANN Irvin K 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 27-19 StM M-A Wad Oct 16-18	606 Randolph st
BARSEMIAN Tasker Co B 29 Inf 1 div; pvt; Custer May 27-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Aug 4-18 Feb 16-19	928 Huron st	HAUMLATT Leonard M G; pvt-instr; Columbus Bks Jul 6-18 Jan 15-19	314 Tenth st
BASHIRIAN Mihren 28 Inf M G Co; pvt May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19 StM M-A	924 Douglas av	BAUMEISTER Alex A	Burlington
BASS Joseph N C 809 Prov Inf; pvt Jul 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jun 16-19 M-A	1741 Racine st	BAUMGARDT Henry C Inf Dev Gr; pvt-sgt; Hancock Feb 13-19**	1437 Buchanan st
BASSINDALE Floyd R Co 2 O M R S; pvt; Raritan Arsenal Aug 14-18 Jan 31-19	2340 Kinzie av	BAUMGART Elmer M Navy; Grt Lakes Jun 10-18 Feb 8-19	Burlington
BASSINDALE Wesley M C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19	2148 Kinzie av	BAUMGARTNER James 311 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant May 27-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 22-19	Burlington
BASSINGER Walter I Hj 3 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jun 30-18 Jan 14-19	315 Main st	BAUMSTARK Clarence Peter Sply 125 Inf; pvt-wgmr Sep 21-17 May 20-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 9-19 Al O-A A-M M-A A of O	1715 Grand av
BASTEYNS John Co 38 4 Gr M G T Cr; Hancock Aug 12-18 Jan 28-19	Racine	BAUMSTARK Richard J F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1715 Grand av
BASTIAN Arthur Navy	1124 12th st	BAX Lambert 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgmr Apr 10-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1587 Hamilton av
BASTIAN Leonard F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1705 Frederick st	BAXTER Richard B S A T C; pvt; Indianapolis Chamber of Com Aug 31-18 Dec 8-18	1120 Grand av
BATMAN Russell Navy; Q M; Grt Lakes Brest France Jul 5-18 Jan 23-19; Ovs Oct 18 Dec 18-18	1422 Ann st	BAYER John C C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1739 Northwestern av
BATES Howard H Inf; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	Racine	BAYERMANN Mark F Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	1642 Villa st
BAUER Charles Co 81 M T D; M G T Cr; pvt; Augusta Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19	2028 Carter st	BAZYLEWICZ Kasimier A 339 Inf; pvt; North Russia A E F May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 30-19	1900 Franklin st
BAUER Edwin A M G Bn 49; pvt; France Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 21-19	Union Grove	BEACH Theodore E F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs May 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1650 Holmes av
BAUER Frank Q M C; pvt; Shelby Oct 24-18 Mar 12-19	South Milwaukee	BEAUGRAND Marshall S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 3-18 Dec 13-18	1246 Milwaukee av
HAUER Henry C C 21 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jun 10-19 M-A Toul StM	South Milwaukee	BECK Alfred H Navy	1529 Prospect st
BAUM Harry H S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18	1020 Blaine av	BECK Jacob M E 2 Prov Rgt; pvt-corp; McClellan Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1572 Packard av
BAUMAN Charles D 340 Inf; pvt-ek Sep 6-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Feb 11-19 M-A B H 91	Burlington	BECK Nels C R Q M C Rmt Depot 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19	909 State at
		BECK Nels A Oct 21-18**; Shelby	810 College av

BECK Thorwald M Infantry; Pvt-2nd Lt; Pike Aug 15-18 Dec 3-18	716 Park av	BELDEN John Navy; app seam-steam Feb 12-17 Aug 6-19 Transp service; 4 trips; U S S Minnesota; ship struck by torpedo on Sept 29-18 Re-enlisted in Navy Dec 6-19	2129 N Main st
BECKER J P Navy; mach mate 1 cl chief mach mate (a); U S S Los Angeles Killingsholm England Jul 27-17 Jan 15-19; Ovs Oct 1918 Dec 1918	1732 Villa st	BELDEN John E O T C Ft Sheridan; C 338 Inf; 160 D B; Co 28 M P; student officer-2nd Lt-1st Lt Aug 27-17 Dec 11-18	1232 Main str
BECKER Herman A 147 Eng; Pvt Aug 28-18 Dec 3-18	1029 State st	BELDEN Stanley R 2 O T C Ft Sheridan; A 338 Inf; 160 D B Custer; student officer-1st Lt Aug 27-17 Dec 16-18	1232 Main st
BECKER John Phillip Navy; 1 cl mach-ch mach mate Jul 27-17 Jan 15-19; Ovs Dec 12-18 In engagements with submarines	1732 Villa st	BELL Alois J F 121 F A; A 301 Tank Bn; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Mar 13-19 Somme	290 Jones st
BECKER Paul Co 14 2 Rgt A S M; Pvt Dec 3-17 Jul 7-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 Jun 16-19	1732 Villa st	BELL Bernard K 120 Inf; Pvt; Douglas MacArthur May 21-17 Apr 5-18	Caledonia
BECKER Rodolph Sep 5-18 Jan 3-19; Grant	1222 Villa st	BELL Earl M Nov 10-18**; Logan	290 Jones st
BEDIRIEN Hajj Co 1 161 D B; Pvt; Grant May 26-18 Jan 3-19	800 La Salle st	BELL John Co 5 161 D B; Pvt Aug 29-18 Jan 22-19	602 State st
BEDNAR Frank U S C G	2105 N Main st	BELLAIRE Clarence J B 9 T M Bn; Pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	1633 Boyd av
BEDNAREK Bernard 2816 Wright av	2816 Wright av	BELLER Fred A Co 41 161 D B; Pvt May 27-18 Jun 21-18	Burlington
BEDNARSKI Frank Mar 29-18**; Custer	720 Eighteenth av	BELLER Wm S A T C; Pvt; Marquette Uni Oct 1-18 Mar 5-19	Burlington
BEEBE Edwin Dewitt Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	820 Grand av	BELLER William J Aux Rmt Depot 320; Pvt-agt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-17 May 20-19	1433 Racine st
BEECHUM William M C 4th Bn 157 D B; Pvt Aug 3-18 Apr 5-19	1723 Racine st	BELTRANO Guiseppe A 305 Eng; Pvt Sep 19-17 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Mar 26-19 C-M M-A Gassed Nov 9-18 B H 56-26-4	2301 Mead st
BEEKER Rudolph B 13 Bn; Pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Jan 3-19	1029 Pearl st	BENCE George D Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto School	1541 Phillips av
BEERE Frederlek G Navy; frn 1 cl; Grt Lakes Dec 12-17 Jun 14-19	1520 Villa st	BENDA Christ B 38 F A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Monroe Apr 12-17 Feb 3-19	1224 Summit av
BEESTON Harold R Oct 21-18**; Shelby	Y M C A	BENDEL Alfred 1731 N Main st	1731 N Main st
BEHREND Arthur J Inf; Pvt-agt; Grant May 27-18 Apr 24-19	Waterford	BENGAARD Victor A 26 Inf; Pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Oct 12-19 M-A StM Wnd B H 27-52	1415 Ann st
BEHREND Ernest F Co B 28 regt 1 div; Inf; transf Hdq Bn M P; Pvt-corp May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 19-19 StM M-A	1636 Thurston av	BENICEK Frank C F 310 Eng; Pvt Sep 21-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19 M-A StM	2037 N Wisconsin st
BEHREND Louis E C 28 Eng; Pvt Dec 8-17 Nov 8-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 8-19 M-A Inj May 18-19; H 52 120 88 65 28	217 Main st	BENJAMIN Ira F Ord Dpt; Pvt; Calais France Dec 13-17 Feb 24-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 Feb 11-19	822 Racine st
BEIRENS Bernard Carl 127 Amb Co; 1 cl Pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	Corlies	BENJAMIN Thomas E Aug 25-18**; Kansas City	711 Grand av
BEHRMAN Wm P Nov 11-18**; Meigs	1407 Prospect st	BENNET Edward C L 38 Inf; Pvt Sep 22-17; Died between Oct 21 and 25 StM M-A Died of wounds; buried at Romagne France	Union Grove
BEICHER Paul 901 Wisconsin st	901 Wisconsin st	BENNETT John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	210 3rd st
BELANGER Edward Joseph Navy; ships ck-ships ck 3 cl; U S S Lydia U S S Hoven Jul 2-18 Sep 12-19	1501 Irven av	BENNETT Ralph May 27-18**; Grant	Waterford
BELDEN Ellsworth B In general charge Y M C A service among officers Central Dept U S Army; with troops at Camp Custer during flu epidemic; Mrs Belden was active in the Red Cross and at Custer was "Regimental Mother" for 338 Inf	1232 Main st		

BENNICI Frank G Oct 21-18**; Shelby	Milwaukee	BERGERSEN Rudolph M Sply Co 312 Q M O; pvt; Nevers France Apr 30-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 7-19	1314 Summit av
BENNIKE Bue Aero Sq 74; pvt; England Mar 11-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Aug 31-18 Dec 11-18	1524 Hamilton av	BERGHOLTE Louis G F 34 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	826 College av
BENRUBY Haim Q M C; pvt; Custer Apr 27-18 Dec 9-18	Chicago	BERGSTROM Claude O 131 Aero Sq; pvt; Kelly Field Sam Houston Jul 28-17 Nov 19-17	724 Grove av
BENSINGER Sidney Nathan F 121 F A; B 7 T M Co; pvt-2nd Lt Jul 15-17 Jan 28-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jan 9-19 Al	Elke' Club	BERGSTROM Roy E E 3rd Am T; pvt Jun 24-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 Aug 24-19 StM M-A A of O	Kenosha
BENSON Guy A Q M O O T S; pvt; Chicago Nov 6-18 Nov 20-18	Racine	BERLIN Archie Hq T 32nd Div; pvt Jul 8-16 Dec 17-18; Ovs Mar 22-18 Nov 7-18 Al A-M	935 Superior st
BENSON Leonard B 724 Main st		BERLEY William G C 1st Bn Ord C; pvt; Jievres France Dec 10-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 19-19	914 Wisconsin at
BENSON Wm C S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1206 Carlisle av	BERMAN Kaufman May 27-18**; Grant	North Cape
BENSON Walter V 1535 Hayes av		BERNARD Gerald O Oct 1-18**	Y M O A
BENTLEY Wm George Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1242 Washington av	BERNATSKI Harold C Oct 8-18**; Sherman	Milwaukee
BENTSON Elmer N 89th Depot Service Co A S C; pvt-corp May 27-18 Jul 19-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19	R 3 Box 76	BERNDT John Emil B 102 Inf; pvt Feb 12-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Apr 8-19 Toul A-M M-A Wnd Jul 18-18; B H 6	Waterford
BENZ Henry J 322 M G Bn; 208 M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dijon May 26-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jun 28-19	796 Lake av	BERNHARDT Julius 820 Superior at	
BENZ Walter A 46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Jul 26-17 Feb 18-19	1328 Washington av	BERNER Peter Nov 19-17**; Custer	2224 Racine at
BERDINNER Armond Sply Co 41 F A; wgnr; Custer Jul 25-18 Jan 16-19	705 Grove av	BERNSTEIN Benno Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	Milwaukee
BERES John P Fire Truck & Hose Co 335; pvt; Shelby Oct 22-18 May 22-19	R 1 Box 108	BERQUIST Ernie Unas F A R D; pvt; Grant Aug 7-18 May 30-19	900 16th at
BERG Arthur C A C; pvt; Angel Island Cal Mar 11-18 Dec 21-19	1805 Northwestern av	BERRIS William J Co 3 Inf Repla; pvt Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1647 Franklin at
BERG Barney Ben 140 Sq S P D; pvt; Vancouver Aug 5-18 Jan 20-19	1631 Hamilton st	BERTELSON Andrew P F 310 Am T; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 17-19 Al StM	1429 Grand av
BERG Carl Canadian Army; pvt Died at Bellevue Hospital N Y from shell shock July 31-19	Racine	BERTELSON Einer E 301 Bn; Tank C; pvt May 11-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Mar 19-19 Somme	636 Grove av
BERG Charles A Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1103 1/2 Villa st	BERTELSEN Jens H Apr 27-18**; Custer	Milwaukee
BERG Frank M P; M G T Cr; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gordon Jul 16-18 Apr 11-19	1512 Geneva st	BERTELSON Peter F 36 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	636 Grove av
BERG Harold J Co 13; Wheeler Nov 6-18 Nov 13-18	1512 Geneva st	BERTERMAN Charles A Aero 816 Sq; pvt; Custer Nov 23-17 Dec 12-18	1841 N Erie st
BERG Harry E E 2 Repla Bn Inf; Aux Rmt Depot 324; pvt-corp; MacArthur Jun 16-18 Mar 22-19	1536 Holmes av	BERTHEISEN Holger M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf Hancock Sep 3-18 Jan 23-19	1592 Quincy av
BERG Thomas I Rert Co 15 G S I; pvt-corp Dec 13-17 Feb 7-19; ovs Sep 16-18 Jan 28-19	2406 Thor av	BERTHEISEN Lawrence D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1510 Junction av
BERGELSON Andrew Inf; pvt-corp	1429 Grand av	BEST Edw T A 6th Sply T; pvt-corp May 2-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 22-19 M-A B H 48	Waterford
BERGERON Phillip F Aero Sply Sq 674 A S A; pvt; Morrison Nov 8-18 Dec 19-18	1421 Hamilton av		

BETH Harold C 1301 14th st
C 313 Am T; pvt-wgmr; DeSauge France
May 28-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 May 29-19

BETHKE Gustave 1715 N Erie st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

BETTRANO Giuseppe 2301 Mead st
Sep 22-17**; Custer

BEYER Chas F 1525 Flett av
D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19

BEYER Frank 909 Prospect st
Navy; ships cook 4 cl-cook 2 cl
May 22-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Feb 23-19 Jun 14-19

BEYER Henry W 3015 Wright av
8th Aero Sq; pvt
Aug 30-18 Jan 30-19

BEYER Oscar A 906 Prospect st
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19

BEYERSDORF H 957 La Salle st
A Disch Ditch 2; pvt
Jul 17-18 Jan 21-19

BEZUCHA Washington E 1640 Milwaukee av
Hq 121 F A; music-music 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19
Al A-M O-A M-A
Gassed; B H 69

BICHA Arthur 2026 Carlisle av
F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Apr 15-19

BICHA August 2026 Carlisle av
Utilities Branch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby
Oct 20-18 Mar 21-19

BICKEL Frederick McIntyre 1635 College av
F A; cand-2nd Lt; Sheridan Taylor Sill
Jul 27-18 Feb 10-19

BICKEL Harold LeRoy 1635 College av
Hq 156 F A; 1st Lt; Sheridan Taylor
Aug 27-17 Jan 7-19
Capt F A; U S reserve corps

BIDSTRUP Emil H 1724 Woodland av
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BIDSTRUP Emil H 1724 Woodland av

BIE James E 1621 Phillips av
Navy; 21 Reg 12; 2 cl bksm; Grt Lakes
Aug 20-18 Dec 24-18
Died at Kenosha Mar 1-19

BIE William H 1621 Phillips av
M T C Hq S O S; pvt-corp; France
Aug 24-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Aug 4-19

BIENEMAN Lawrence J Burlington
Ord C; pvt; armament school
June 15-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jan 22-19

BIERL Bernard 749 Villa st

BIESACK Norbert J 219 Howland av
F 124 Inf; pvt; MacArthur
Jul 20-17 Mar 7-18

BIKSPN Kereit 922 Douglas av
M C; pvt; Custer Des Moines
Mar 30-18 Feb 10-19

BILEN Mike 932 Douglas av
M C; pvt-corp; Taylor
May 27-18 May 21-19

BILHORN Orrin F 812 1/2 Main st
Co 42 Rgt 12; 159 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; C O T S;
Gordon
Jul 24-18 Nov 3-18
Com 2nd Lt U S R

BILLIK John 901 Washington av
Q M C Utilities Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mills
Jul 16-18 Jun 24-19

BINDEL Alfred 1731 N Main st
111th Aero Sq; pvt-corp; St Jean de Monte
Dec 10-17 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Dec 23-18

BINDEL William F 2011 N Wisconsin st
E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Sep 19-19

BINDSTROM Hank 1104 Eighth st
Oct 22-18**; Jefferson Bks

BING Clarence E 1146 Racine st
S A T C; pvt-sgt; Beloit College
Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18

BING Holger Hansen 1402 Washington av
M T C; pvt-1st Lt; Raritan Rock Island Ar-
senal Ft Sill
Aug 26-17 Jan 3-19

BINSTOCK Albert Corlies
31st D B; Grant
May 27-18 Aug 22-19

BIRK Lawrence James Milwaukee
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BIRKHOLZ William August 1611 Douglas av
Navy; 1 (a); Grt Lakes
Jul 25-18 Jan 25-19

BITTORF Arthur A 172 N Wisconsin st
U S C G Co 281; surfm
Sep 8-16 Dec 31-18
In coast patrol North Atlantic

BITTORF Arthur A 1712 N Wisconsin st
U S C G; ch eng-mach 1 cl
Nov 16-17 Dec 31-18

BIXBY Menzo John Union Grove
F 121 F A; bugtr-1 cl pvt; Douglas Mac-
Arthur
Jul 15-17 Mar 7-18
Died Mar 7-18 at Hoboken N J; buried Union
Grove

BJORKMAN Erwin E 111 Howland av
Hq Ditch Demob Gr; Grant
Sep 4-18 Sep 5-19

BJERKE Jerome O 1037 Hayes av
B 1 Ord Cn; pvt-sgt
Oct 1-18 Dec 13-18

BLACK John Jr 1522 Packard av
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

BLACK Walter 233 Main st
Sply 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Dec 9-18

BLACKBURN Richard Samuel Nekoosa
May 27-18**; Grant

BLACKOWSKI Konrad Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

BLAESING Leo Roy W 1839 Mead st
S A T C; pvt; Beloit College
Oct 15-18 Dec 11-18

BLANCHFIELD Oliver 1612 Packard av
Co 138 Trans; pvt; Montier Chaurne France
Jul 22-18 Jul 15-18; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 6-19

BLANK Elmer A 805 Grand av
B 136 M G Bn; pvt
Apr 27-18 Apr 20-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 Apr 1-19
Ypres-Lys

BLATZ Ray W 1327 Carlisle av
Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf

BLISH Harvey J 1333 N Main st
A 12 M G Bn; pvt
Nov 8-17 Aug 5-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jul 29-19
Toul

BLISH Irving E F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1831 N Main st	BOGUSZEWICZ Stanley 15th Rert Co G S I; pvt Oct 1-18 Dec 5-18	722 West 6th st
BLISH Louis A Navy; frm-eng 1 cl; U S S Flusher May 24-17 Jan 25-19; Ovs Jul 6-17 Jan 1-19	1833 N Main st	BOHLMAN Edward F M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81 Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19	1441 Clark st
BLISH Russell A Navy N O T S; seam 2 cl-ensign (d); U S S Yellowstone Dec 15-17 June 18-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 May 23-19 Troop transp service	827 Villa st	BOHN Alvin H Co 6 Disch dtch; pvt Dec 5-17 Dec 24-18 Ovs Jul 16-18 Dec 4-18	1000 16th st
BLOCK Edward C Dev Bn No 1; Dodge Aug 20 18 Dec 1-18	1622 West st	BOEN Frank A 120 F A; pvt Jul 27-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19 Al A-M Wnd Aug 10-18 in A-M battle	Superior st
BLOCK Frederick Marines; F Rgt 11; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 18-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Aug 6-19	1622 West st	BOHN Herbert M Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Rhode Island U S S Dekalb Oct 24-17**	1012 Superior st
BLOCK Joseph Veterinary Unit; pvt; Beauregard Jul 26-18 Jan 9-19	Caledonia	BOHN Louis J 1 M G; pvt-maj; Columbus Bks Jul 16-18 Jan 25-19	Y M C A
BLOCK John E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1614 West st	BOHN Michael J D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Sep 5-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19	1714 Mead st
BLOCK Phillip Auto Mech school; pvt-sgt; Valparaiso Lansing Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19	Burlington	BOHN Peter J D 36 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1714 Mead st
BLOOM Leo S A T O; Oct 4-18 Dec 15-18; Marquette Uni	702 Lake av	BOHNSACK Jesse J M C; Evac Amb Co No 51; pvt-pvt 1 cl; St Kmilion Aug 19-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jan 19-19	1102 Mound av
BLOUNT Jesse Jul 28-18**; Ft Riley	Middleton	BOKAHOLIAN Bakdasor B Disch Dtch; Grant Jul 24-18 Jan 15-19	1556 Boyd av
BLOSSER Willard Abraham 49 159 D B; pvt-corp; Taylor**	N Lima O	BOKOSIEN Karabert M C; pvt; G H 26; Ft Des Moines Mar 30-18 Feb 15-19	932 Douglas av
BOBERG Edwin J M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19	Eau Claire	BOLDUS Roland B 48th C A O; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 16-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19	1831 N Chatham st
BOBROWSKI Lucas Q M C at large; pvt; Ft McPherson May 26-18 Sep 30-19	1602 Center st	BOLES LAV Bronzaski Aug 2-18 Dec 19-18; pvt	1901 Clark st
BOCHAKLAN Parseh 160 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Apr 26-18 Jul 23-19	942 Huron st	BOLLER Charles G M G Co 128 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 3-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 1-19 Al A-M A of O	389 Wisconsin st
BOCKHOUS Ernest L 3 Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks Aug 8-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 24-19	R 1 Box 28	BOLMES Jacob F D 18 Am T; pvt-sgt; Kearney June 29-18 Feb 22-19	2600 Washington av
BODEN James J 321 Amb Co; 306 San Tr; pvt-corp Aug 14-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Oct 31-18 Jun 26-19	1017 16th st	BONDE Hans Jul 26-18**; Taylor	500 Sixth st
BODEN Walter F F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1017 16th st	BONDE Knud C C 107 Eng; pvt Dec 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	313 6th st
BOEHMER F H 107 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 28-17 Mty 27-19; Ovs May 1-18 May 18-19 A-M M-A	2250 Kinzie av	BONNAR James J Hq Co Demoh Gr; pvt-sgt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Oct 18-19	2119 Slauson av
BOERGER Martin Gotlob Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Craven Aug 22-18 Jul 12-19	2023 Main st	BONESS George C F 39 Inf; pvt; Custer Greene Nov 19-17; Ovs 4 or 5 May 18 Died about Aug 1-18; buried National Cemetery France	Union Grova
BOERNKE Carl Albert F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 30-18	1136 Irving pl	BOOTH James A Burlington	
BOGAGIAN Manoog Carrollville		BORANES Paul 18 Co 5 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Feb 16-18	1521 Douglas av
BOGHASIAN Gavshed 922 Douglas av		BORASKA Alex Nov 18-17**; Custer	1801 Vil'a st
BOGOSIAN Peter 960 Milwaukee av Apr 27-18**; Custer		BORCHARDT Herbert Co 22 Bn 6 Prov rgt 2; pvt Jun 24-18 Jan 9-19	615 Luedtke av
BOGUCKI William M 64 Inf; pvt-corp May 16-17 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 18-19 Al	1720 Howe st		

BORCHARDT Leo James S A T C Oct 9-18 Dec 14-18; U of W	Carroll College	BOWEN Carl M C; pvt-corp; G H 5; Ft Ontario Aug 14-18 Aug 22-19	R 1 Box 2
BORCHARDT Leonard W F 121 F A; pvt Jul 28-17 Nov 27-17 Navy Aug 12-18 Feb 19-19	517 Park View	BOWERS Edward J Aug 26-18 Sep 7-18; Sherman	1504 Ann st
BORCHARDT Paul F Hq Co 354 Inf; pvt-musc 2 cl Apr 26-18 May 31-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 May 20-19 M-A	515 Luedtke av	BOWERS Robert Co 374 Motor Command American Mission Reserve Mallet; trans from D 340 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jun 19-19 Somme O-A Montdidier-Noyon D C-M A-M Wad May 28-18 Chateau-Thierry	Corlies
BORGENSON Louis D 36 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18**	1917 Villa st McClellan	BOWMAN Herbert J 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A A of O	1531 Asylum av
BORGERSON Louis D 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	Waukegan	BOWMAN Jesse M F 310 Eng; pvt-ck; Custer Sep 21-17 Mar 20-18	Y M C A
BORIS Tony D 55 Eng; pvt Apr 4-18 Jul 19-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19	1602 Center st	BOWMAN Lester F Sply Co 326 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France Jul 26-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs 8-19 Feb 15-19	1420 Milwaukee av
BORN Frank J B 163 D Bn; Dodge	1324 Racine st	BOWSER Lester S 1 4th O R S; pvt-sgt of ord Dec 12-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Mar 20-19	Youngstown
BORSANIAN Takis	928 Huron st	ROXLEY Frank S Aux 2-18**; Taylor	1304 Deane blvd
BORSH Frank S A T C; Racine College Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18	R 3 Box 98	BOYLE CLARENCE E F 49 Inf; pvt May 28-18 May 22-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 16-19	1335 Franklin st
BORZUCH Wacław M C; Det Camp 28; pvt; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Jan 1-19	1729 Center st	BOYE John C A E 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19	1328 Arthur av
BOSCHERT Jacob J 36th Inf; pvt Aug 8-18 Oct 8-18; Ovs Sep 29-18 B H 65 Died Oct 8-18 pneumonia Kerhuon France; buried American cemetery at Lambercellec France	Burlington	BOYE Nels P Co 9 Dev Bn No 3; pvt Aug 1-18 Oct 1-18	1328 Arthur av
BOSLEY Frank Sherman E 4 M G; pvt-sgt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18	1438 Deane blvd	BRAATZ Henry R D 120 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19 A-M O-A M-A	312 6th st
BOSSE Elmer D 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	708 Park av	BRABAZON William E B Co M G Bn; pvt; Shelby Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	712 DeKoven av
BOTCHER Julius Nov 11-18 Nov 20-18	2810 17th st	BRACKER Bernard W Sply Co 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 11-19	1402 Layard av
BOTSFORD Gerald F Navy; seam 2 cl-q m mate 2 cl May 14-18 Jan 16-19	1114 14th st	BRADFORD Chester A	Burlington
BOTSFORD Norman A Navy; app seam-phar m 3 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 10-18 Sep 15-19	1114 14th st	BRADFORD John A	2105 Clarence av
BOTT John W S O S with 41 Div; chaplain at front with 1 Div and 85 Div Feb 7-18 May 23-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 22-19 Montdidier Al M-A StM	1723 Grand av	BRADL Henry J Q M C; pvt-wgmr; Custer Jul 23-18 Apr 12-19	1573 Packard av
BOTTING Harry Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Lamberton	BRADLEY Alfred L Ord Ditch 4; pvt-ord sgt Dec 14-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jun 29-19 M-A A-M	1607 Villa st
BOTTING Herbert 161 D B; pvt; Grant Oct 22-18 Dec 27-18	R 1 Box 68J	BRADSHAW Clifford W	1405 Villa st
BOUCHER Fred Feb 26-18**; Custer	815 Jackson st	BRADSHAW Louis Charles Field secy Y M C A Apr-19 Apr 7-19; Ovs Feb 15-19 May 15-19	1625 Wisconsin st
BOVYN Henri G 59 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19 A-M M-A Toul A of O O-A Cited for bravery twice	Corlies	BRADTKE Gustave H Navy; Grt Lakes	1480 Washington av
BOWDEN Eynsart N Sept 5-18**; Grant	742 Villa st	BRADTKE Henry O May 27-18; Grant	Peru
BOWDIN Harvey F 143 Inf; pvt Jul 19-18 Jun 10-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 May 31-19 A E F	Doylestown Wis	BRADY G W E C 356 Inf; pvt-agt Disch Jan 28-19	Racine
		BRAGAR Ralph P F 121 F A; K 44 Inf; B 131 Inf; pvt Aug 5-17 Jan 4-19	817 Hamilton st
		BRALEY Kenneth B L 364 Inf; pvt Disch Apr 20-19	838 Lake av

BRAMOW Clarence C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1211 Geneva st	BRINKMAN Clarence W Hq Ditch Per Office; pvt; MacArthur Aug 9-18 Mar 10-19	1374 Dean blvd
BRANCASCIO Francesco Q M C Salvage Corps; pvt; Beauregard May 20-18 Mar 14-19	1412 Blake av	BRINKMAN Fred C Co 335 Fire Truck & Hose Co; pvt Oct 20-18 May 22-19	1514 Superior st
BRASSARD Henry 13 Eng; pvt	Cortias	BRINKMAN George J D 340 Inf; pvt-mess sgt Nov 18-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 May 15-19 M-A	1514 Superior st
BRATT David M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 85; Angers France Mar 29-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Mar 18-19	1403 Liberty st	BRINKMAN Edward C 121 F A; pvt	Madison
BRATZ Walter F M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Sep 5-18 Mar 8-19	Kansasville	BRODDA Fred W M T C; sgt; Ft Sheridan Oct 13-17**; Ovs Feb 28-18 Jul 9-19 HSH 772	Burlington
BRAUER Charles Phillip D 13 Inf; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jan 24-13 Aug 18-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 26-19 M-A	Cortias	BRINKMAN Harry E F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1374 Dean blvd
BRAUER Henry H 1 Dev Bn; pvt Disch Mar 5-19	R 1 Cortias	BRIDGMAN S C 1641 Boyd av	
BRAUN Frank M D 20th Bn U S Guards; pvt-sgt; Houston Mar 28-18 Jan 11-19	811 18th st	BRISKE George H 1441 Villa st	
BRAUN John 48 F A; Co 14 C A O; pvt-sgt Dec 12-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19	Cortias	BROATZ Arthur Navy; seam 2 cl Discharged Feb 26-19	
BRAUND Arthur Mar 30-18**; Custer	Caledonia	BRODEL Hellie 1st Arsenal Co; sgt Dec 7-17 Mar 17-19	1028 16th st
BRAUNLING Harold D 36 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan Jun 25-18 Feb 26-19	1109 Geneva st	BRODZINK Peter C 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 20-18 Sep 26-18	1145 Geneva st
BRAUTIGAM August F 312 Co 403 Sply T; sgt; Overseas Convalescent Camp France May 23-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Dec 19-18	1409 Franklin st	BROECKER John P 32 Amb Co; pvt; Travis Sep 8-18 Jan 11-19	1934 Villa st
BRAUTIGAM Carl 638 St Patrick st		BRONNENKANT Frank C Hq Co 61 Inf; pvt Aug 9-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 20-19 M-A A of O Wnd Nov 1-18	813 11th st
BRECKENFELD Elmer Hq Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 15-19	1334 Center st	BRONNENKANT Louis J C 326 F A; pvt; De Souge France Jul 25-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19	813 Eleventh st
BREHEIM Harry C C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1632 Phillips av	BRONSON George E F 34 F A; pvt-corp; Devens Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	1121 Geneva st
BREHM Edmund Alfred 1021 Washington av Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18; en route to Houston		BROODER Benjamin F Co 129 Ord Dept; pvt-corp Oct 20-18 May 7-19	1402 Herrick av
BREHM James F C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1211 Geneva st	BROOK Arvin A Sect 522 Amb Corps; pvt; with French Army Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	Burlington
BREHM Lewis Henry M O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 15-18 May 15-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 May 5-19	Burlington	BROOKS Geo L S A T C; pvt; Beloit College Jun 15-18 Jun 20-18	308 Main st
BREHM Lyle J Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Dec 29-18	1007 11th st	BROONAN Victor 1519 Hayes av	
BREIT Joseph C 111 Inf; pvt-mech May 27-18 May 9-19; Ovs Nov 4-18 Apr 19-19 M-A	1736 Franklin st	BROSE Charles T 41 Co M G Tr School; pvt; Hancock Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	2224 Washington av
BREITSPRECHER Adelbert L Ord Dpt; pvt; Doulaincourt France Jun 14-18 May 27-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 May 17-19	1524 Augusta st	BROTHERSON Howard Unas; pvt; en route to camp Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	315 Main st
BREITSPRECHER Henry A Navy; seam-painter 3 cl; Puget Sound Jul 11-18 Feb 18-19	1524 Augusta st	BROTHERTON William D Navy; commander in the U S N 1887-1891; Annapolis graduate; Commanded U S S Mon- adnock U S S Monterey	
BREITUNG Sylvester L A 1 Cav; pvt; Douglas Ariz May 23-17 Sep 27-19	815 13th st	BROWN Alfred Eimer Marines; pvt-q m sgt Apr 6-17 Aug 12-19	2336 Kinzie av
BRIERLY Leslie E Hq Co 127 Inf; pvt; 242 M P Co; Winchester Eng Nov 23-17 Mar 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 8-19	Burlington		

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

BROWN Einer Thorvald B 330 M G Bn; 297 Co M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 26-19 B H 32 Toul France till May 8-19	2836 Kinzie av	BUCKINGHAM Clifford C May 27-18**; Grant	Davenport
BROWN Harold C C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhalles; B H 38 Chantillon Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2336 Kinzie av	BUCKINGHAM James A Navy	924 Huron st
BROWN Harold V Marines; Co 378; pvt Oct 14-18 Feb 28-19	Y M C A	BUCKLEY Frank M Navy; app seam-fm 2 cl Aug 6-18 Oct 8-19	904 Center st
BROWN Herbert E 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr Jul 29-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1620 Asylum av	BUCKLEY Richard Joseph E 7 Inf; pvt May 28-17; Ovs May 15-18 May 25-19	904 Center st
BROWN Lawrence A Jr Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes; Convoy Service May 6-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Dec 15-18	1124 Grove av	BUDKO Max Co 1 1st Bn 159 D B; pvt Aug 19-18 Dec 10-18	901 Washington av
BROWN Paul V 21 Eng; 1st Lt-capt-staff officer on reconnaissance May 13-17 Aug 20-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jul 29-19 Toul M-A SSM	1124 Erie st	BUDNEY Bill A 9 Bn U S G; pvt; Grant N J May 26-18 Feb 4-19	1921 Howe at Ft Niagara Pickine
BROWN Stephen J Am T 16 Div; pvt-wgnr; Kearney Jul 25-18**	1620 Asylum av	BUDNIK John Ambrose Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Selfridge
BROWN Viggo Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound Jun 4-18 Mar 1-19	2336 Kinzie av	BUELOW Ralph J 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18	702 Racine st
BROWN William D 352 Aero Sq; pvt-arg-maj; Roosevelt Field Dec 10-17 Jan 24-19	1620 Asylum av	BUENDING William F 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1227 Michigan blvd
BROWNELL Roy S 1624 Murray av		BUENGENS Harry A Navy; Grt Lakes	512 8th at
BRONOSKI William B 12 F A; pvt; Devens	1922 Racine at	BUENTING Roy Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; en route Logan	1000 Wisconsin at
BRUNETTO Salvatore 1806 Prospect st		BUENGER Joseph Sply Co 328 F A; pvt Sep 21-17 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19 Toul sector	985 La Salle st
BRUNETTO Sam L 50 Inf; pvt M T Co 844; pvt-corp Dec 17-17 Mar 12-19	1115 Hartmann ct	BUERK George A C 4th Bn Repla & Training troops; pvt; Mac Arthur Sep 2-18 Mar 5-19	1823 Hamilton at
BRUNKER William J F 121 F A; pvt Oct 22-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 25-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1512 Junction av	BUETOW Charles F M P Co 297; pvt; France Sep 19-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Jul 6-19	1015 Yout at
BRUNO Oswald Navy; 1 q m (a); mach 2 cl; Pensacola Fla Jun 4-18 Mar 22-19	421 Main	BUETOW Edwin J C 328 F A; pvt Sep 21-17 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19 Toul	1015 Yout at
BRUNSON Oscar T C Repla Bn 1; pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Mar 5-19	1528 West at	BUFFHAM Roy W Co 3 4th Mech regt; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Jun 18-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 9-19	2315 Washington av
BRUSCHA Frank M T C Sply Unit 324; pvt; MacArthur Aug 9-18 May 16-19	417 6th st	BUHLER Louis F 310 Am T; pvt-2nd Lt; Custer Sep 22-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Aug 11-18 Aug 20-19	R 8
BRYANT Richard G C 121 F A; capt Jul 2-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 8-18 May 5-19 SstM M-A	New York	BUHLER Walter L B 4 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	Racine
BRYS Alfred F 8th Bn J R T C; pvt Sep 4-18 Jan 13-19	1351 State st	BUISSIE Louis 6 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	Corliss
BRZOSKA John F 810 Eng; pvt Apr 26-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19 M-A SstM	1728 Franklin at	BUISSIE Victor D Dev Bn; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Oct 29-18	Corliss
BUBA Frank D 2 Prov Regt F A R D	1415 Blake av	BULGRIN Edward M 160 D B; pvt-arg Sep 21-17 Mar 15-19	559 Main at
BUCHBERGER Jos Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Waterford	BULGRIN Frank H M G Bn Unas; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19	Burlington
BUCHANAN Harold P D 14 Am T; pvt-corp; Custer Jun 14-18 Jan 28-19	1213 Villa st		

BULGRIN William F Burlington
F 79 F A; Pvt
Sep 21-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 20-19

BULL Benoyt Chicago
O T S; Pvt-1 Lt F A; Taylor
Aug 20-18 Dec 6-18

BULLETTE Charles 1125 Frederick
Nov 10-18**; Logan

BUNKA Alexander 1918 Mead st
Co 2 Dev Bn; Pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19

BUNKE Herman A 918 Huron st
E 139 Inf; Pvt
May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

BURAN Jos 1201 Douglas av
S A T C; Pvt; Valparaiso
Jul 19-18**

BURDICK Howard 823 15th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

BURDICK Russell R 1 Box 167
F 34 F A; Pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19

BURDICK Stanley C 905 Porto Rico av
D 2 F A R D; Pvt-1st Sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 15-18

BURDICK Willard J 905 Porto Rico av
Sply Co 2 F A R D; Pvt-1st Sgt; Taylor
Aug 2-18 Dec 29-18

BURGEREIT Elmer 1919 Chatham st
Aug 15-18; Kansas City

BURKE Edward 1028 9th st
69th C A C; Pvt
Dec 10-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19
StM

BURKHARDT M F 1628 Center st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Logan
Apr 30-18 Jan 29-19

BURKMAN Earl R 923 Milwaukee av

BURKMAN Ralph H Ft Sill
M C; Pvt-1st Sgt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks Ft Riley B H

BURNE Edward C 903 12th st
Inf; Pvt; Custer

BURNS Robt J 1300 16th st
D 2 F A R D; Pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18

BURRIS James H Corliss
Nov 19-17**; Custer

BURROUGHS Byrnard W 1807 Asylum av
A 4 Rgt F A R D; Pvt-drummer; Taylor
Aug 2-17 Dec 20-17

BUSCH Charles J 1622 Packard av
F 121 F A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

BUSCH Elmer Burlington
A 9 T M Bn; Pvt; Jackson Nicholls Dodge
Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

BUSCH James J 1749 Grand av
Q M C; Pvt; Mark-sur-Aller France
May 14-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Aug 29-18 Jun 9-19

BUSE Arthur T 709 La Fayette av
C 121 F A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

BUSH Duane N Somers
Co 297 M N; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 6-19

BUSH Harold D Somers
Field S Bn 326; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Feb 18-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Aug 27-19

BUSHMAN Raymond Burlington
Oct 1-18; Marquette Uni

BUTLER Myron J 1500 Flett av
Disch Mar 1-19

BUTLER Leroy H 709 10th st
seam 2 cl; U S S Philadelphia
May 28-18 Dec 23-19

BUTLER Richard D Clintonville
119 F A; Pvt
Jul 26-18 May 15-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 3-19

BUTLER Samuel 330 6th st

BUTTERFIELD Lambert A 1289 N Main st
M C; Pvt; B H 85; Angers France
Mar 29-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 19-19

BUTTLES Naomi L Burlington
Jun 5-18**

BUTZINE Edward Andrew 1533 Packard av
A 9 Bn U S G; Pvt; Grant Ft Niagara Ft
McHenry
May 27-18 Mar 6-19

BUTZINE Walter 418 Wisconsin st
74 Aero Sp; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; U of W Ft Crook
Aug 15-18 Jun 1-19

BUCHBERGER Edw Waterford
Jul 25-18**; Taylor

BUXTON Alfred R 1433 College av
Navy; app seam- exn; Grt Lakes
Jul 31-18 Jan 10-19

BYERLY Edmund A 178 Wright st
C 121 F A; Pvt-2nd Lt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 Aug 23-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 22-19
Commissioned at O T S Saumur May 1-19

C

CADWELL Morell D Burlington

CAHOON Elisabeth C 1300 College av
Y M C A; Canteen Service; Entertainment Sec-
retary; Moncé-en-Saosois LaFerté-Bernard;
LeMans; 3 Bn 362 Inf 91 Div
Dec 5-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Dec 21-18 Aug 1-19

CAHOON Edward D 1300 College av
7 Amb Co; Pvt-corp
Nov 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CAINE James Clinton 1519 Holmes av
Apr 27-18**; Custer

CAINE John Raphael Green Bay
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

CALATH Guiseppe 1514 Frederick st
K 340 Inf; Pvt; LeMans
Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Jun 2-19

CALLEN William J Caledonia
42 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Grant
May 27-18 Jun 24-18

CALONTI Joseph 1415 Frederick st

CALVINO Napoleone 2108 Mead st
F 101 Inf; Pvt
Nov 18-17; Still in Service; Ft Sheridan Hoop
A-M Seicheprey M-A
Wnd Jul 23-18; B H 15-50-8-65

CAMOLO Mike 2028 Racine st
app seam; Grt Lakes
Jul 19-18 Mar 15-19

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

CAMPBELL Carroll Jerome app seam-seam 1 cl Jul 23-18 Jun 20-19; Ovs Mar 17-19 Jun 2-19	1614 Hamilton av	CARPENTER Chas H Navy; ensign; Key West Miami Pensacola Jun 14-18 Feb 11-19 Pilot in Reserve Flying Corps and flying instr	Chicago
CAMPBELL Frank L 22 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 26-18 Sep 3-18	917 Carroll st	CARPENTER Elbert H Navy; seam 2 cl; ensign; Municipal Pier Cleve- land Pelham Bay Apr 10-18 Jun 10-19	Chicago
CAMPBELL John A Navy; seam 2 cl; m 2 cl; U S S Pierpont Morgan U S S Gopher Dec 12-17 Jan 25-19	1718 Dean blvd	CARPENTER John A S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18; Dec 14-19	1612 Dean blvd
CAMPBELL Roy Co 15 C A C; pvt Jun 5-17 May 20-19	1350 State st	CARPENTER Russell Aero; 1st Lt-capt Jul 30-17 Dec 24-18 Toul sector	Chicago
CANDIDO Joseph Hq 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 25-18 Oct 23-18	1114 Railroad st	CARRARO Pietro B 1st Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 13-19	1411 Kewaunee st
CANNON John Apr 27-18**; Custer	Delavan	CARRE John F Hq Co 44 F A; musc 3a cl; sgt of personnel; Travis Jun 4-17 Feb 18-19	1109 4th st
CAPELIK Mike	1816 Mead st	CARELL Bryan C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles May 23-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	Philadelphia
CAPPADONA Stefano Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1720 Frederick st	CARROLL Charles P Inf Tr C Unas; pvt-corp Sep 26-17 Sep 7-18	1544 Villa st
CAPPAZZO Antonio pvt Aug 3-18 Feb 11-19	1326 Prospect st	CARROLL Charles Patrick Cav; 2nd Lt Aug 27-18 Apr 16-19	1544 Villa st
CAPPAZZO Tony D 107 Eng; pvt Jul 17-17 May 27-18; Ovs Jan 29-17 May 18-19 O-A M-A	1326 Prospect st	CARSTEN Philipp Wm Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1228 Park av
CAPPOCK James G M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Ft Sheridan Jul 18-18 Sep 19-19	1605 Holmes av	CARSWELL Edward P	Chicago
CAPUCCINO Denato Mar 29-18**; Custer	1148 W Ohio st	CARVSO Antino 405 F A; pvt; Vancouver Bks Sep 2-17 Dec 30-18	1610 Erie st
CAPWELL Rex P W 345 F A; 1st Lt-maj; Greenleaf M O T S Sep 10-17 Feb 10-19 Adj at Camp Travis Dental Dept to above	1404 Wisconsin st	CARUSO Antonio 310 Am Tr; pvt; Custer Vancouver Sep 22-17 Dec 31-18	1415 Blake av
CARASSO Isaac May 27-18**; Grant	Detroit	CARUSO Santo 1st Dev Bn; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jan 28-19	1220 Forest st
CARDWELL Lawrence J Co 9 161 D B; pvt; Payne Field Oct 7-18 Feb 17-19	938 Grove av	CARY George W C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 16-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1403 Grand av
CAREY Herman Wesley Mar 29-18**; Custer	1608 Packard av	CASE George A M O R S Unit 314; pvt Nov 1917**	821 Hamilton st
CARLE Henry E Q M C at large; pvt Oct 20-18 Apr 15-19	1636 Howe st	CASE Harry J C Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 30-19	1700 College av
CARLSON Arvid C E 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1408 N Wisconsin st	CASHMAN Edward J S A T C; pvt; Milwaukee Normal Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18	123 Riverside dr
CARLSON Edwin Gustave F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 11-18	1500 Flett av	CASKEY Harry A Rpr Shop 321 M T C; pvt-corp; Meigs Feb 23-18 Feb 28-19	1730 College av
CARLSON Emanuel C B 59 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19	1429 Clark st	CASPERS Franklin J Utility Branch; pvt-sgt Oct 20-18 Mar 31-19	2409 Douglas av
CARLSON Harry E E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 3-19	1833 Roe av	CASTELINE Arthur Med Ditch 104 F A; pvt Mar 30-18 Feb 12-19 S1M M-A	2236 Mead st
CARLSON Marshall C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1821 Roe av	CASTROVILLI Tony Q M C 316 Sply Co; pvt Mar 27-18 Apr 15-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Mar 2-19	R 1 Box 9m
CARLSON Oscar K 109 Inf; pvt Jun 25-18 May 2-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Apr 18-19	1623 Douglas av	CATAPANO Mike Hq Co 3 Med Sect; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19	1211 Blake av
CARMEN Warren P Aero Sq 259; pvt Mar 8-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18	1609 Asylum av		

CATLEY Fred	1535 West 6th st C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	CHARTRAND John	822 Silver st 3 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Feb 26-18 Jan 25-19
CAUGLOSI Peter	Chicago Jul 26-18**; Taylor	CHEBOROFSKI Peter	1748 Racine st B 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer May 26-18 Dec 14-18
CECHINE Nicola	2145 Howe at Aug 26-18**; Sherman	CHEPLA Anton	R 1 Jul 26-18**; Taylor
CEDEMAN Walter	1935 Asylum av K 340 Inf; pvt; disch Apr 26-19	CHESNER John	Franksville May 27-18**; Grant
CEPALU Vincent	1620 Liberty at 54 Co C A C; pvt Mar 15-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Mar 25-19	CHEVALIER Emil	1412 Howe at D 344 Inf 1; pvt May 25-18 Dec 23-18
CERLETTY Ben	1633 Thurston av Hq Co Recd Co 4; pvt- pvt 1 cl; Greene Dec 11-17 Dec 8-19	CHIAPPETTA Joe	1412 Blake av B Dev Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 24-18
CERNY George	928 Garfield st Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; en route Logan	CHICKADAUNCE John	1112 Frederick st M C Dev Bn; pvt; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Dec 11-18
CERQUA Dominik	Kenosha May 27-18**; Grant	CHIPES John	1422 Marquette st
CHADEK Edward J	1639 N Superior at F 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	CHMEL Emil A	953 Marquette at Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound N T S; U S S Princeton Hampton Rds Jun 6-18 Feb 25-19
CHADEK Joseph F	212 Barker st F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 10-19 A1 A-M O-A	CHOBANIAN Leo	321 Wisconsin st Co A Dev Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 16-18
CHADEK William J	1403 Chatham st Navy; seam 2 cl- eng 3 cl; Grt Lakes Feb 14-18 Feb 18-19	CHOBANIAN Mike	1601 N Erie st 42 Co 11 Bn 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18
CHADJIAN Neshan	1126 Liberty at Inf; pvt; Custer	CHOBANIAN Pete	960 Huron at B 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18
CHAPPEE Leo S	1625 Hamilton av Navy; ck-ck 2 cl; N O T S; U S S Gopher Nov 5-17 Jan 24-19	CHOCTAIT Wm	1529 Howe at Nov 12-18; en route Custer
CHAIN Pete	420 Wisconsin st 15 Co 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant Jun 24-18**	CHORRIGIAN Miron	1216 State st B Dev Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 30-18
CHAMBERLAIN Albert	1651 N Chatham st C B 121 M G Bn; pvt-sgt May 29-17; May 22-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A A-O Wnd Oct 5-18 in Argonne	CHOUR Frank Lewis	2002 N Chatham st Navy; c p o; U S Radio School Transp Service Apr 23-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Oct 10-19
CHAMBERS Harold Nelson	Union Grove Navy; seam 2 cl-carp 3 cl; Mt Pleasant S C Aug 27-18 Feb 19-19	CHOUR Joseph I	2002 N Chatham st E 12 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 3-17 May 15-18; Ovs Mar 1918 Aug 6-19 A-M O-A C-M M-A
CHAMBERS Oliver Q	Union Grove 311 M P 86 Div; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Mills France May 27-18 Feb 6-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 17-19	CHRISTENSEN Alfred M	985 10th st San Det 318 F Sig Bn; Leavenworth Disch Apr 1-19
CHANBASIAN Martin	947 Huron at Hq Dtch 13 A S A P; pvt Aug 16-18 Feb 8-19	CHRISTENSEN Alfred	2014 16th st 314 Fire & Guard Co; pvt-corp; Stuart Aug 2-18 Oct 21-18
CHANDLER David G	803 Lake av 337 M T C; pvt-sgt; Meigs Meade Dec 8-17 Mar 8-19	CHRISTENSEN Allen	416 Wisconsin at Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan
CHANDLER Milton	805 Lake av Aero; pvt 1 cl; Dayton Buffalo Jul 6-17 Jun 12-18	CHRISTENSEN Alvin Bernhard	2246 Kinzie av F 121 F A; pvt-sgt May 17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M M-A O-A
CHAPPELL Robert J	Detroit Mich	CHRISTENSEN Andrew M	Racine 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A
CHARBAJIAN Aram	1303 State st 9 Co 8 Dev Bn; pvt; Logan May 28-18 Dec 6-18	CHRISTENSEN Anton John	1222 8th st Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Denver Esperanza; Convoy Service Dec 10-17 Dec 10-18
CHARLTON Benjamin	1651 Asylum av Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	CHRISTENSEN Arthur C	1718 Oak at 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A A of O
CHARMOCK Roy J	Omaha F 52 Inf; 1st Lt Aug 27-17; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19 M-A	CHRISTENSEN Arthur J	1829 Roe av 4 Co 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer Nov 19-17 Mar 18-19

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

CHRISTENSEN Axel 309 T M Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Jan 12-19 M-A	1204 Washington av	CHRISTENSEN Harry F C 4 F A R D; prt-corp; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18	216 Wickham blvd
CHRISTENSEN Axel M U S Tr Dch 2; pvt; Shelby Aug 31-18 Dec 24-18	1301 Grove av	CHRISTENSEN Henry Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1214 N Erie st
CHRISTENSEN Bernard Q M C 424 Bak Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17**	2036 Carmel av	CHRISTENSEN Henry M C; Conv Or 12; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 22-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 30-18	1204 Milwaukee av
CHRISTENSEN Carl Sply Co 840 Inf; saddler Sep 5-17 April 25-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	2917 Wright av	CHRISTENSEN Henry P 28 Eng; pvt-master eng; Meade McElroy Jan 31-18 Jul 1-19	1856 Washington av
CHRISTENSEN Carl E 311 Eng; pvt; Bordeaux France May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	218 Frank av	CHRISTENSEN Henry W F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1624 Austin av
CHRISTENSEN Charley J A 12 Cav; pvt; Canal Zone Aug 14-18 May 20-19	218 Frank av	CHRISTENSEN Herbert F 30 Inf; pvt Dec 5-17 Oct 20-18; Ovs May 1918 M-A Killed in action Oct 20-18	1215 Superior st
CHRISTENSEN Christ May 27-18**; Grant	1644 Austin av	CHRISTENSEN Herman F 26 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 4-19 M-A A of O Wnd in M-A	1109 West st
CHRISTENSEN Christ I 7 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 26-19 M-A	1923 Grange av	CHRISTENSEN Herman 127 Amb Co; pvt Aug 1-17 May 20-19; Ovs Feb 9-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1036 Blaine av
CHRISTENSEN Christ A Aero; Co 42 168 D B; pvt-corp Disch Mar 28-19	934 Forest st	CHRISTENSEN Herman Sam Navy; frm 3 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Wyoming Dec 8-16 Dec 13-19 Participated in surrender of German High Seas Reet Nov 21-18; with Grand Fleet in North Sea	920 12th st
CHRISTENSEN Christ P F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 30-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1540 Hayes av	CHRISTENSEN James Dewey Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Maine Minnesota Aeolus; Convoy in transp service Jun 9-17 Jul 9-19	1222 Eighth st
CHRISTENSEN Edward A E 139 Inf; pvt May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19 M-A	Y M C A	CHRISTENSEN Jens M C; B H 1; pvt; Sam Houston Jun 27-18 Dec 5-19	1231 Mound av
CHRISTENSEN Elmer May 27-18**; Grant	1318 Roe av	CHRISTENSEN Jens Co 4 23 Eng; pvt-wgmr Dec 5-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 8-19 M-A	953 Marquette st
CHRISTENSEN Elmer Aug 15-18**; Kansas City	1954 W Prospect st	CHRISTENSEN John F I 12 Bn Prov Inf; pvt	1816 Roe av
CHRISTENSEN Elmer Lindberg Navy; ck 4 cl-ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes Aug 5-18 Aug 7-19	1309 Howe st	CHRISTENSEN Melvin O 7 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Shelby Oct 20-18 Jan 12-19	918 Walnut st
CHRISTENSEN Elmer Navy	1331 Monroe st	CHRISTENSEN Oscar M D Sig C 424 R R Tel Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 14-18 Jan 18-19	1600 Blaine av
CHRISTENSEN Elmer C M R S; pvt-corp Oct 16-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Apr 17-19 Toul O-A A-M M-A	816 Blaine av	CHRISTENSEN Otto F 5 Co Dev Bn No 2; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18	1704 Winslow st
CHRISTENSEN Frank R Nov 12-18; en route to camp	1635 Franklin st	CHRISTENSEN Peter Aero Sq 272; pvt; Ellington Field Mar 8-18 Mar 5-19	485 Riverside dr
CHRISTENSEN Franklin Edgar Eng O T S; junior eng; Armour Inst Jul 22-18 Nov 28-19	2334 Kinzie av	CHRISTENSEN S Feb 21-18**; Vancouver Bks	1513 Owen av
CHRISTENSEN Fred H A 120 F A; pvt-mech; Taylor May 31-17 May 1-19	1715 Hamilton st	CHRISTENSEN Soren O Ord Dept 707 Co; pvt Jul 25-18 May 26-19; Ovs Oct 22-18 May 21-19	2806 Kinzie av
CHRISTENSEN Frederick C M C; 1st Lt. Leavenworth May 28-18 Dec 17-18	1503 State st	CHRISTENSEN Theodore J F A R R Bn 1; pvt Jun 29-18 May 9-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 1-19	Frankenville
CHRISTENSEN George T Marines; 75 Co 6 Rgt; pvt May 10-17 Nov 14-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Sep 28-19 M-A A-M Al Wnd Jun 18-18; B H 5-6	R 3 Box 98	CHRISTENSEN Thorwald Miller Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S West Compo U S S Montpelier Jun 29-18 Oct 11-19	1814 W Sixth st
CHRISTENSEN Harry I 51 Pioneer Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 1-17 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 6-19 M-A A of O	2917 Wright av		

CHRISTENSEN Tinus J 1503 State st
Aero; 2nd Lt; Barron Field Talliaferro Field
Carlstrom Field
Sep 29-17 May 28-19

CHRISTENSEN Walter 218 Frank av
H 1 Tr Bn; pvt; Forrest Dodge
Jul 30-18 Jan 6-19

CHRISTENSEN Walter O 501 LaFayette av
Q M C 343 Bak Co; pvt-sgt
Nov 8-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Jun 9-19

CHRISTENSEN William B 1941 Asylum av
Ord Dpt; pvt
Aug 20-18 Feb 10-19

CHRISTENSEN William McKinley R R 2 Box 21
Navy; app seam; seam 2 cl; Ort Lakes; Transp
service 5 round trips
Nov 21-17 Feb 14-19

CHRISTENSEN Wm T 1511 Ann st
Navy; m m 1 cl; U S S Lamson U S S Falbot
H M S Tasman
Apr 25-18 Aug 25-19
Mediterranean Channel and North Sea

CHRISTENSON Alvin B 2246 Kinzie av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSON Harold 3017 Wright av
K U of W Tr Ditch; pvt; Madison
Aug 14-18 Dec 14-18

CHRISTENSON Herbert C 2030 W High at
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTENSON Herman 1036 Blaine av
127 Amb Co; pvt
Jul 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

CHRISTENSON T R 4 Box 8
E 19 Inf; pvt-corp; Inf School Ditch
Jun 10-15 Oct 30-19; Reenlisted Nov 1-19

CHRISTIAN Carl Burlington
Oct 25-18**; Shelby

CHRISTIAN L J 1829 Roe av
615 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Mar 27-19

CHRISTIANSEN Alfred Union Grove
Aug 2-18**; Syracuse

CHRISTIANSEN Arthur J 1520 Boyd av
Q M C; Const Div; pvt- Q M sgt
Jul 15-17 Mar 1-19

CHRISTIANSEN Arthur J 1829 Roe av
5 Co 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer
Nov 18-17 Mar 8-19

CHRISTIANSEN Axel Mitchell 1509 Owen av
Aug 31-18**; Indianapolis

CHRISTIANSON B O Waterford
M H 7; pvt
Mar 30-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 7-19
C-M A-M M-A

CHRISTIANSON C J Waterford
Nov 19-17**; Custer

CHRISTIANSON Carl 218 Frank av
E 311 Eng; pvt
May 29-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

CHRISTIANSON Carl J Charlotte
390 M T C; pvt-sgt; Custer Greene
Nov 19-17 Mar 26-19

CHRISTIANSON Carl 500 Sixth at
E 311 Eng; pvt; Bordeaux
May 29-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

CHRISTIANSON Chris Kenosha
Nov 12-18; en route to camp

CHRISTIANSON Eric Eugene 501 LaFayette av
1 Army Ord Dpt; pvt; France
Dec 9-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Apr 21-19

CHRISTIANSON Irving 1827 Roe av
C 80 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock
Funston
Jul 6-18 Jan 28-19

CHRISTIANSON John F 218 Frank av
I 12 Repla Co; pvt; Grant MacArthur
Jun 14-18 Feb 1-19

CHRISTIANSON Wm 521 Randolph st
41 Co 4th Gr M G; pvt; Hancock Grant
Jul 6-18 Jan 10-19

CHRISTIEN Frank P Burlington
Q M C; pvt-2nd Lt; Jefferson Bks Custer
Meigs Johnston
Dec 12-17 Aug 5-19

CHRISTOFFERSEN Christoffer O 1424 Howe st
Eng 10 Trans G; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Dec 17-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 30-19
Toul

CHRISTOFFERSON T C 489 Riverside dr
Co 8 M G 1st Prov; pvt-corp; Hancock
Jul 15-18**

CHRISTOFFERSON Victor D 2327 Jeanette av
F 121 F A; pvt-sgt
Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Mar 4-18 Mar 16-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

CHRISTOPHERSON Swen 489 Riverside
13 Sig C; pvt; Alfred Vail
Oct 23-18 Apr 1-19

CHRISTOPHERSON William 2135 Carmel av
Aero Sq; 1 cl pvt; Jefferson Bks Kelly Field
Wilbur Wright Field
Nov 17-17 Sep 29-18; Ovs Jan 19-18
Died Sep 29-18; Injured in aeroplane accident;
buried Stamford Eng

CHRODIJIAN Miran 805 State st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CHULIK Arnold J 1414 Villa st
115 T M B; pvt
Disch Jan 25-19

CHURCH Alanson 1516 Ann at
Sep 22-17**; Custer

CIAMPAGLIA Sam 1720 Frederick st
M G Co 42; pvt; Hancock
Jul 6-18 Mar 24-19

CICERO Frank Box 11 Northwestern av
14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Sep 5-18 Dec 11-19

CICERO Joseph Box 11 Northwestern av
E 304 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Mar 30-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 May 29-19
M-A

CICHANOWSKY Gerhard A 323 Main st
Aero Sply Sq 610; pvt; Middletown
Dec 10-17 Mar 31-19

GILLETTI Dominick Corlies
M 78 Inf; pvt-pvt 1st cl; Custer
Dec 28-17 Jan 29-19

CINCLINSKI Peter 1532 Owen av

CIOLINA Joe Chicago
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

CIPELEK Lou Kenosha
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

CIRILLO Frank Chicago
Aug 7-18**; Jefferson Bks

CISCO Louis J 526 Wisconsin st
C 4 Regt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Jan 14-19

CITRANGOLA Paul 1 Bn 159 D B; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Taylor Jul 25-17 Mar 11-19	1515 May st	CLAUSEN John F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	Waterford
CLANCY Agnes Mary K of C; Canteen service; Mills Dec 1-18 May 1-19	1200 Wisconsin st	CLAUSEN Soren C 15 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Aug 14-18 Jan 7-19	1415 Thurston av
CLANCY James Dempsey 1st Divisional Eng (Canadian); pvt-sgt-maj Dec 12-16 Apr 2-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 Mar 28-19 Lens Ypres Amiens Arras LeMans Quent Du Court (Hindenburg Line) Valenciennes Wnd Lens; 18 Am Gen H Boulogne	1200 Wisconsin st	CLAUSEN Walter Nov 19-17**; Custer	1363 Deane blvd
CLANCY John F Jr 127 Amb Co 107 San T; pvt; MacArthur Mer- ritt Jul 2-17 Sep 21-18 Died Sep 21-18 A R C Hosp 10 France Buried Plot E Grave 188 France	1200 Wisconsin st	CLAUSSEN Arthur F A Sply 2nd R S; pvt Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18	815 Jackson st
CLANCY Lester J 8 Inf; 160 D B; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer Greens Mar 29-18 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 6-19	233 11th st	CLEMENS Roy N Aero Sq 811; pvt-sgt Jun 14-18 Jan 20-19	1318 Center st
CLANCY Phillip T D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; France Sep 6-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Feb 22-19	1308 College av	CLEMMENSEN Jens C C 16 Rert Co Gen Serr Inf; pvt Oct 3-18 Dec 6-18	1712 Maple st
CLAREY Edward T M C; pvt; Greenleaf Ft Hamilton Sep 3-18**	513 Center st	CLEMMENSEN Carl P F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1712 Maple st
CLAREY Louis Owen Nov 12-18; en route to camp	611 Mead st	CLEMENT Clarence Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	1422 Racine at
CLARK Andrew Secor M G Bn; pvt; U of Iowa Aug 13-18 Jan 10-19	Lake Beulah	CLEMMENS William J M G 20 Prov; pvt; Grant Hancock Sep 5-18 Jan 7-19	Kansasville
CLARK Benedict Apr 17-18**; Dodge	Corliss	CLEMENTS Charles B 75 O A C; pvt-corp Mar 12-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19	Corliss
CLARK Guy S Navy; c m 3 cl; Newport	1180 Reilly ct	CLEMONS Harrison LeRoy C 121 F A; 2nd Lt-capt Jul 15-17 Jan 24-18; Ovs Feb 20-18 Aug 22-18 A1 Sick Feb 22-19; France	
CLARK James M Inf; 2 D B Inf; pvt Disch Dec 17-18	936 Center st	CLICKNER Glenn F C; 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhallen Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1433 Racine st
CLARK Leslie M G Bn; pvt Mar 30-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 4-19 M-A	Lake Beulah	CLICKNER Rob L Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 5-18 Dec 22-18	610 College av
CLARK Lorin Wilson M C; pvt; 69 Med Unit; Greenleaf Bordeaux St Aignan Brest Sep 3-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Mar 16-19	1346 Park av	CLUNIE Roy James Navy; seam-ck; Grt Lakes Jun 26-18 Dec 14-18	1422 Thurston av Peekskill Logan
CLARK Thos J 108 M G Bn; pvt; Liverpool Le Havre Jul 15-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Oct 15-18 Mar 9-19 Sick B H 52	Cleveland	CLUNIE William L Unnas; Custer Nov 10-18 Nov 13-18	1435 Owen av
CLARKE Miss Louise C Y M C A canteen worker Dec 2-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Dec 21-18 Aug 1-19	903 Lake av	COCHINE Nicola Aug 26-18**; Sherman	2145 Howe st
CLARKE Warren May 29-18**; Lewis	San Diego	COCHRANE Jay E A 9 F A; pvt; Dodge Oct 23-18 Dec 16-18	1244 Herrick av
CLAUSEN Antonio C Navy; frm 2 cl-w tnd; U S S Arkansas Apr 24-17 Oct 4-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Dec 26-18	1144 Center st	COLBERT Carter N Navy; Lt; Grt Lakes Jun 18**	
CLAUSEN Evald V S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18	825 LaFayette av	COLBERT Cornelius M 301 M G Bn; 2nd Lt; Dodge Logan Devens May 15-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jul 23-19	1223 Wisconsin st
CLAUSEN Fritz Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	909 Wisconsin st	COLBERT John Apr 27-18**; Custer	1204 Geneva st
CLAUSEN Hans P M C; corp; B H 85 Mar 29-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Apr 18-19	911 Graham st	COLBERT William T F 84 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1204 Geneva st
CLAUSEN Henry Gas Repla F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19	Burlington	COLBURN Wm John Navy; seam; Convoy service with transp Apr 12-17 Jun 2-19; Ovs Dec 4-18 Dec 28-18	Horicon
		COLE Frank 122 M G Bn; pvt-wgnr May 27-18 May 29-19; Ovs Aug 18 May 19 M-A A of O	1651 Chatham st

COLE Herbert J W 6 Repla Co M G; pvt-corp; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jul 14-19	Waukegan	CONIGLIARO Antonio 4 1 Co Dev Bn 165 D B; pvt May 8-18 Jan 12-19	2106 Washington av
COLEMAN Vinton S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington	CONANT Claude Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Toledo
COLEMAN Wallace A 135 Aero Sq; pvt-1stLt-pilot Observation Gr May 1-17 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jan 23-19 Atchd British Flying Corps Jul 2-18 Jul 18-18 With first all-American equipped Sq to fly Lib- erty planes into Germany Cited for heroism at Jaulny France Sep 13-18 Awarded D S C Cited by French and British in Oct 1918; by American army in November 1919	1024 Packard av	CONFER Charles Oct 8-18**; Sherman	Waterford
COLES Frederick Edgar F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor Sheridan Grant Aug 2-18 Dec 18-18	1819 Douglas av	CONNOLLY Harry Navy; seam 2 cl-q m 3 cl; transp and convoy service ovs Mar 28-18 Jul 14-19	1244 Wisconsin st
COLES Herbert E M C attached to 17 F A; pvt Sep 18-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Aug 4-19	1109 Wisconsin st	CONNOLLY Robert 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
COLING Ervin D Navy; 1 cl mach (a); Grt Lakes Jul 5-18 Jul 21-19	Union Grove	CONRADY Henry H Aero; 2 Const Co; pvt; England France Mar 3-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 19-19	1016 Davis pl
COLLAR Harry B D 107 Sply T; pvt Jun 19-16 Jun 1-10; Ovs Feb 6-19 May 1919 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	805 Grand av	CONRADY Nicholas Co 14 Aero Sq 51; pvt; Grant France Mar 8-18**; Ovs Jan 27-19**	1016 Davis pl
COLLICUTT Buford C Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Zirkel; Naval ovs transportation service Jan 17-17 Apr 8-18	917 Wisconsin st	CONTO Vincent H 1st Cav; pvt Apr 4-17 Sep 27-19	R 11 Box 26
COLLIER Kenneth J Hq 147 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 8-17 May 24-19; Ovs May 1-18 May 1-19 Al A-M M-A	Union Grove	COOK George John Navy; ck-baker; Asiatic Fleet May 22-17 Oct 11-19	109 Hubbard st Sply Ship
COLLINS David Q M C Rmt Depot 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19	812 9th st	COOK L L Jul 26-18**; Sherman	832 Carroll st
COLLINS Edmond F 84 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1322 Blake av	COOKE Roy V A 186 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Mar 23-19 Ypres	Franksville
COLLINS Edmund R 1st Lt; Ft Sheridan Custer May 10-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Archangel front Russia Killed in action Mar 24-19 Archangel Russia; Body brought to Racine for burial	1300 Buchanan st	COOK Walter Fred Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1438 Clark st
COLLINS Emerson Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Manhattan U S S Nopaten Dec 10-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jun 29-19	812 Ninth st	COOK Walter K Nov 11-18 (10 a m) Nov 11-18 (7:30 p m)	1640 Packard av
COLLINS John B 147 Eng; pvt; Ft Ben Harrison Sep 4-18 Dec 8-18	15-19 Superior st	COOLEY Raymond C 40 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Oct 22-18	705 West blvd
COLLINS Lewis M Navy; frm 2 cl-eng 2 cl; 1 trip ovs Jun 7-17 Feb 15-19	1932 Douglas av	COOPER Harry E Aero; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Kelly Field Carlstrom Field Fla Brooklyn Dec 6-17 Jun 14-19	2109 Racine st
COLLINS Paul Francis Inf; 2nd Lt-1st Lt May 10-17 Mar 2-19; Ovs Apr 29-17 Feb 27-19 Laguy Sect Marboche M-A	1800 Buchanan st	COPUS Willard F 7 Vet H; pvt May 24-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jun 24-19	Belle Center
COLMAN Frank D 122 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Jun 1-19 M-A A of O	1506 Washington av	CORBELL Charles D Aero; pvt-sgt; McCook Field Kelly Roosevelt France England Dec 2-16 Dec 2-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Mar 7-19 Injured by fall from airplane	Burlington
COMPTON Edward L Jr M T 515; pvt; Hoboken Nov 4-18 Jul 25-19	1316 Buchanan st	CORBELL Elmer D M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meigs Dec 2-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jan 3-18 Jun 14-19	Burlington
COMPTON John M Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes Aug 15-18 Dec 20-18	Franksville	CORBELL Eric T Tank C; pvt; Greene Nov 4-18 Dec 31-18	Burlington
COMWOLF Joseph U S C G; C G station 283	1816 Grand av	CORBELL George Arthur 13 Inf; pvt; Lewis Fremont Mills Merritt Jul 16-18 Jul 27-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 (put back to port same day)	Burlington
		CORBELL George S Navy; seam 3 cl. ensign; U S S Prairie and New Hampshire Pacific and Atlantic fleets Mar 1-12; Still in service; Ovs all during war In Mexican waters San Domingo and Cuba	Burlington
		CORBELL Oliver S Navy; seam 3 cl-e p o; U S S Albany St Louis Yale Mar 2-12; Still in service; Ovs during war Sea duty in English channel	Burlington

CORBETT Charles H Aug 1-18**; Custer	Elgin	CRAIG Chas Henry Sep 22-17**; Custer	1548 Kearney av
CORBETT Wm Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1106 West at	CRAMER George May 27-18**; Grant	1614 Franklin st
CORN Abe D 372 Inf; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Oct 27-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Feb 11-19 C-M	1120 Villa at	CRAMER John Joseph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1536 Center at
CORNARDY Henry Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field	911 14th at	CRAMPAGLIA Sam M G Bn Wagon Co; Pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Mar 24-19	1720 Frederic st
CORNISH Henry T Bak & Ck school; Pvt-sgt 1 cl; Grant Sep 18-19 Feb 20-19	1627 Center at	CRANDALL B F 107 F Sig Bn; Corp-capt Jul 2-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19 A-M O-A Al M-A	Del Prado Hotel Chicago
COROMBO George Theodore Sply Co 58 Inf; Pvt Sep 5-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Apr 8-18 Jun 5-19 A-M M-A Toul Disch at Coblenz Jul 15-19; Returned Jan 8-20	1401 Washington av	CRANE William Vernon Aug 14-18**; Bradley Institute	1655 Park av
COROMBO John T S A T C; Pvt; Texas Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18	1401 Washington av	CRANSTON Bruce Navy; m m-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 6-18 Dec 31-18	1119 16th at
CORR John T M C Dpt of Ophthalmology-capt B H; Custer Sep 21-17 Dec 8-18	2902 16th at	CREMER Bartholomew Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1614 Franklin st
CORYELL Theo M Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Rhode Island Delplay Hampton Roads Dec 26-17 Aug 15-19	500 Water at	CREMER George H Hq 392 Inf; Pvt May 26-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 13-19	1614 Franklin st
COSTABILE Frank May 17-18**; Ft B Harrison	Milwaukee	CREUZIGER Charles M 64 Amb Co; Pvs-wgnr; U of W Crane Pa Aug 14-18 May 10-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Apr 24-19	1504 Owen av
COSTELLO Hugh M 40 M G 40 Bn; Pvt Aug 14-18 Jan 24-19	1010 Hamilton st	CREUTZBERG Fred Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1809 N Main st
COSTELLO James F 12 Co 2 Rgt P T C; Capt; Asst Chief Air Service Purchase Div at Paris Aug 27-17; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 12-19 O T C at Ft Sheridan Oct 1917	1010 Hamilton st	CREUTZBERG Wm C E 211 Eng; Pvt-sgt Mar 29-18 Jan 31-19	1809 N Main st
COSTELLO John D 852 Aero Sq; 2nd Lt; Kelly Field Aug 26-17 Feb 20-19 O T C at Ft. Sheridan Oct 1917	1010 Hamilton st	CREWE Kenneth O M T C 812; Pvt Aug 14-18 Apr 3-19	1131 Hayes av
COSTELLO Michael M 108 F S Bn; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 8-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Sep 25 M-A A of O	1010 Hamilton st	CREWE Robert E Aero; 15 Co; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 2-18 Mar 26-19	1131 Hayes av
COSTER Sidney O 1 F Sig Bn; Pvt	408 Main at	CRIBER John Sep 22-17**; Custer	Burlington
COUTO H J W 127 Amb Co; Pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	CRISWELL Lurian Wesley Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1418 Owen av
COUTON George Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes May 25-18 Mar 1-19	1110 11th st	CRONIN Maurice James 10 Prov M G Co; Pvt; Hancock Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	1227 Marquette at
COUTTS Earl S Q M O Salvage Div; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Mar 25-19	1701 Rapids dr	CROOK Lester L 127 Amb Co; Pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
COUTTS Ralph Boyland U S C G; ord seam Mar 6-18 Mar 5-19	1701 Rapids dr	CRZANNA Rudolph Jun 28-18**; Riley	R 12 Caledonia
COWART Geo Dewey Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	2028 16th at	CULBERTSON Guy M Inf Unas; Pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 8-18 Dec 18-18	207 Kewaunee st
COWEN Archibald Q M O; Pvt Jul 24-19 Jan 27-19	1656 Park av	CULLEN James Charles S A T C; Pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 21-19	1312 Park av
COX William John Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	1006 Sixteenth at	CULLEN John D 7 Rgt F A R D; Pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 23-18	1601 Flett av
COXE Albert E Ch W S; Pvt-corp; Washington D C May 31-18 Dec 10-18	Pittsburg	CULLEN Patrick B 101 F A; Pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Nov 27-18 Apr 4-19	1601 Flett av
		CULOTTA Frank 127 Amb Co; transf to 127 Inf; Pvt Aug 1-17 Dec 5-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 Killed in action in France December 1918	Racine
		CUMMING Harold W S A T C; Pvt; U of W Oct 6-18 Dec 14-18	1416 Thurston av

CUMMINGS Henry Jul 1-18**; Columbus Bks	1121 Michigan Blvd	CURTISS Ward C F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1414 Wisconsin st
CUNNINGHAM Leonard 14 D B; pvt; Custer Mar 30-18 Apr 18-18	Burlington	CURTISS William Bry Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1509 Howe st
CUNNINGHAM Raymond M T C; pvt; Taylor Jul 1-18 Dec 12-18	Burlington	CURTY Joseph M G T Co Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19	2038 Racine st
CUNNINGHAM Raymond E F 27 F A; pvt-wgr; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	Kansasville	CUSHING Thurber W F A O T S; pvt-2nd Lt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Nov 26-18	Elks Club
CURCIO John 7 T M B; pvt Aug 14-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Nov 1-18 Jan 8-19	1020 Blaine av	CUSHMAN John S A T O St Johns' Col Oct 1-18 Nov 28-18	Box 199 Racine
CURCIO Vincent E Navy; seam 3 cl-1 cl heavy gun pointer Jul 6-18 Feb 14-19; Ovs Dec 25-18 Died Feb 14-19 spinal meningitis Ft Smith Va Buried Mound cemetery	1020 Blaine av	OWIKLINSKI Peter Pvt Jul 23-18 Feb 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19	Roanolt
CURLEY Oscar J C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxhalls Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1126 Chatham st	CZACHOROWSKI Bronislaw F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1925 Howe st
CURRAN James 1535 Packard av		CZAKOWSKI William Q M C; pvt; Grant May 26-18 Dec 30-18	824 Jackson st
CURTISS George J 1485 Owen av		CZARNECKI Walter F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1735 Grand av
CURTISS Harold A 5th Central M G O T S; pvt; Hancock Oct 4-17 Dec 11-18	1414 Wisconsin st		

D

DACCUS Jack San Ditch 121 M G; pvt May 29-17 May 20-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 12-19 Al M-A M-A	R F D Box 11a	DALBEE Frank Sep 22-17**; Custer	814 Eleventh st
DACENO John 121 M G Bn; pvt Jul 30-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 12-18 May 15-19	R 2 Box 11-A Racine	DALE Ernest 1542 Hamilton av	
DACQUISTO Fred Q M C Aux Rmt Dpt 308; Hancock Jul 15-18 May 13-19	1118 Forest st	DALE Harold M F 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	716 Yout st
DACQUISTO Mike Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1312 Forest st	DALE James D Navy (s)	Milwaukee
DACQUISTO Nich C 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	1445 Milwaukee McClellan	DANEK Clarence Q M C Utilities Branch Const Div; pvt; Shelby Oct 25-18 Mar 31-19	R 2 Box 62
DACQUISTO Nickols Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	907 Porto Rico av	DANEK Frank Navy; 1 m m; Submarines M-1 H-1 Jun 26-18 Dec 12-18	1915 St Clair st
DADIAN Kalos 1st Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer May 26-18 Aug 12-18	1301 Liberty st	DANEK George C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxhalls Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 May 12-19	R R 2 Box 62
DADIAN Mihran 670 M T C; pvt; Grant May 26-18 May 20-19	1301 Liberty st Johnston Mead	DANEK Joseph M Ord Dpt; pvt; Rock Island Arsenal Sep 7-17 Apr 23-19	1918 St Clair st
DADIAN Nazar Apr 16-18**; Dodge	Frazee Minn	DANHAUSER Jerome Peter 4 C A C; pvt; New Orleans Jul 14-18 Dec 17-19	1632 Phillips av
DADIAN Nazar 18 Inf; Sherman Oct 26-18**	1301 Liberty st	DANIELS Clemens M Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1818 Michigan Blvd
DAHL Elde 1109 College av		DANIELS Lawrence William Navy; exn; Newport News May 24-18 May 17-19	Burlington
DAHLEN Clarence Charles N A R D; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1424 N Wisconsin st	DANIELS Raymond Erwin Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; S S Sun Oil U S S New Hampshire U S S Edellyn Nov 14-17 Sep 20-19; Ovs four times	1516 Hamilton av
DAHSE Wilhelm May 27-18**; Grant	Lyndhurst	DANIS Boleslaw F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1705 Mead st
DAIRES Jesse **			

DANZER Alfred 30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Funston Jul 15-18 Jan 22-19	1021 Yout st	DAVIES Robert E 3 F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 21-19	1023 Davis pl
DANZER Fred P Ord Ditch 121 F A; pvt-ord sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1021 Yout st	DAVIES William Q M C 309 Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Syracuse Phila- delphia Aug 3-18 Mar 8-19	1325 Villa st
DANZY Sheen Aug 15-18 Jan 11-19	Union Grove	DAVIS Albert Le Roy M C Sply Depot 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gievres France Mar 29-16 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 13-19	1023 Gideon ct
DAPLO Paul D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 Dec 4-18	Union Grove	DAVIS Clyde William Nov 13-18	1819 Grand av
DARGES George A 31 F A; pvt Jul 24-18 Dec 6-18	1654 Chatham st	DAVIS David E 19 Co 5 Bn 158 D B; pvt; Sherman Aug 26-18 Nov 29-18	Winnebago
DARGIS Dominik C Dev Bn No 2; pvt; Beauregard Aug 8-18 Dec 4-18	1017 Birch st	DAVIS Edgar J Co 5 161 D B; pvt Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	R 4 Box 76
DARMODY Roman W M C; pvt; B II 41 France Jul 24-18 May 18-19; Ovs Nov 4-18 Apr 25-19	Wayne	DAVIS Gertrude Elizabeth French Ministry of War; Army nurse Jun 8-17 Feb 2-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Jan 28-19	Paris France
DARNSTADT Herman L M T C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Custer Melgs Holabird Dec 14-17 Apr 30-19	1242 Racine at	DAVIS Jack G F 121 F A; pvt Jul 2-17 Jul 15-17	1325 Villa st
DARRAR Arthur D Sep 22-17**; Custer	Kansasville	DAVIS James Oct 27-17**; Custer	1901 Racine st
DASE Gustave Arthur Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl Jun 9-17 May 5-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Mar 12-19 Transp service Wales and France	2055 Green st	DAVIS Martin M P; pvt; Grant May 27-18**	Waterford
DAUNYAION Peter Yeni 36 161 D B; Inf; pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Apr 6-19 StM	219 Wisconsin st	DAVIS Richard Ord Dept	406 Main st
DAVERES Jos Aug 30-18**; Dodge	2246 Mead st	DAX Frank N Navy; Band 1 Regt; musc 1 cl; Philadelphia Navy Yard Feb 21-18**	1241 College av
DAVID Edward H Co 9 3 U S Mech; pvt-corp Dec 10-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jun 30-19	Burlington	DAY Claude F C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 20-17 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 May 9-19 C-M A-M M-A	2135 Carmel av
DAVID Frank Inf; pvt-corp; Custer Gordon Ft Plesoy Mar 30-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 14-19	Burlington	DAY Elwin Albert Navy; app seam-8 cl p o; U S S Arizona Jan 10-18 Jan 31-19	710 10th st
DAVIDIAN John Hq Co 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Oct 12-18	1021 Gideon ct	DAY William H A 56 M G Bn; ck Disch Jan 31-19	1633 Owen av
DAVIDSON Andrew C 8 F A; pvt; DeSouge Franco Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19	Chicago	DEAN Henry J Eng; pvt-1st Lt; Eng O T C Jun 1-16 Jun 30-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 9-19	Washington D C
DAVIDSON J Hyman S A T C; pvt; U of Wis Oct 1-18 Dec 31-18	1425 Park av	DEBBERSTEIN Seb Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf	Burlington
DAVIES Clinton William S A T C; pvt; U of Wis Oct 10-18 Dec 12-18	744 College av	DE BACK Peter Waterford	Waterford
DAVIES Franklin Case Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Love Field Sep 12-18 Dec 1-18	744 College av Ellington Field	DE BAETS Emil F 58 Inf; pvt **Ovs Jun 19-18 Aug 1-19 A-M Wnd Aug 4-18	Union Grove
DAVIES Geo E 64 Inf; pvt-sgt; Dodge Aug 30-18 Jun 14-19	Utica N Y	DE BAETS Henry C 108 Eng; pvt Jun 12-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 22-18 Jun 27-19	Union Grove
DAVIES, Jesse Navy; (a); Grt Lakes	Wolf Apartments	DE BARGE David C 121 F A; pvt; Douglas Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17	448 Park View
DAVIES John Pugh Aero; pvt-1st Lt Jul 3-17 Nov 10-18; Ovs Jul 18-18 Oct 30-18 StM	744 College av	DE BONIS Nicola Sply Co 36 F A; pvt Jul 27-18 Feb 15-19	1018 Railroad st
DAVIES Michael A Navy; elect 3 cl; Armed Draft Detail R S N Y; Ovs Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19	1325 Villa st	DE BRIER Percy S 3 A Spec Guard; pvt; Greenleaf Ft Barravicas Sep 8-18 Dec 29-18	1428 Geneva st
		DE BRODER Fred M C; pvt; G H 88 Sep 3-18 Apr 15-19	1509 Quincy av

DECK Arthur W Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Mar 28-18 Mar 17-19	1202 St Patrick st	DEMANT Louis C 398 Inf; pvt Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Franksville
DEDADIARE Mehran 1st Disch Unit; pvt; Grant Mar 29-18 Dec 13-18	1301 Liberty st	DE MARS Arthur Postal Express Serv; pvt Jul 1-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 Jun 23-19	827 Villa st
DEDEION Nazarett F 138 Inf; 1 cl pvt Apr 17-18 May 12-19; Ovs May 7-18 Apr 15-19 Al M-A Wnd; B H 24	1303 State st	DE MARS Edward J Ord Dpt; 2nd Lt; Raritan Arsenal Metuchen Oct 24-18 Dec 30-18	1708 N Sixth st
DEDERICH William M M C 40 F A; pvt; Custer Jun 27-18 Feb 4-19	1215 Racine st	DEMBROWSKI Bronislau 6th M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Feb 3-19	1912 Racine st
DE FRIEZ Thomas Jr C 16 Bn U S G; pvt; Custer Apr 27-18 Jan 30-19	1709 Dean blvd	DE MINT Rauland A M 13 Marines Jul 18-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 3-19 West Indies Port Cities	1019 Blake av
DEGADIA Vincent A Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1310 Forest st	DEMIR Fair 158 D B; pvt May 26-18 Dec 6-18	311 Wisconsin st
DEGANIO Vincent 342 Butcher Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 2-19	828 Silver st	DEMETRIOS Demophonos C 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	613 6th st
DE GARMO Loren M C 2 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18	1004 Blaine av	DEMOBOSKY John A D 36 Rgt 12 B; pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 26-18	1430 Clark st
DE GELLEKE Josiah H Hq Co 310 Eng; pvt-master eng Sep 5-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Jun 27-19 M-A A of O	Waterford	DENIG Herbert D pvt-sgt Aug 22-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19	Burlington
DE GRAEVE Jules 4 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 20-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 4-19 C-M M-A STM	R 4 Box 86	DENMAN Joseph E 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 25-18 Dec 9-18	1514 Carlisle av
DE GROOT Peter 12 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 17-19	Caledonia	DEQUISTO Nick C 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1445 Milwaukee av
DEINKEN Alphonso F 344 Sply Co; pvt May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19	2007 Douglas av	DERAGOWSKI August 328 F A; pvt Apr 27-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 12-19 Toul	946 Superior st
DE JASLAIS William A 43 M G Bn; pvt Jul 7-18 Feb 11-19	1832 Asylum av	DERGARIAN Harry May 27-18**; Grant	1339 Wisconsin st
DELANGER Edward J Navy; ck-ck 3 cl; U S S Lydia U S S Hoven Jul 2-18 Sep 12-19	1046 Pearl st U S S Hoven	DE ROCHER Harry Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee
DE LANO James Hq Co F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18	Burlington	DEROSA Raffaelli M C; B H 5; pvt; France Jun 28-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 11-18 Jul 16-19	1284 Forest st
DE LARGY Leo B 30 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 26-19	1633 Charles st	DEROSA Rosaria M C Med dtch No 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France Mar 29-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 13-19	1234 Forest st
DELGEN John R L 130 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 22-17 May 31-19; Ovs May 16-18 May 30-19 M-A A of O	Chicago	DERITT Junior F D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer	507 Wisconsin st
DE LONG John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1009 Hilker pl	DERSINIANIAN Sarkis E 53 Inf; pvt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19 M-A	954 Huron st
DELSCHAFT Frederick Second Section G H Q A E F; War Prisoners Commission American Peace Commission; 1st Lt-capt; Paris Berlin May 19-17 Mar 19-19; Ovs Sep 19-17; discharged in France Commissioned 1st Lt F A R O T C Ft Sheridan Aug 15-17; capt Jun 1-18	Paris France	DESCHLER Howard R 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 7-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1124 Frederick st
DELVECHIO Vincent C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1201 Douglas av	DESENS Hugo A C 9 M G Bn; pvt May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jul 12-19 M-A	512 Barker st
DELVELIOS Frank Co 11 161 D B; pvt-buglr; Grant Jul 9-18 Jan 12-19	819 Standard st	DESHAIS Gasper M T C Rpr U 328; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jan 17-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Sep 11-19 M-A STM	212 Hubbard st
		DESJARDIN Edward J	1125 Center st
		DE SIMONIAN Sarkis H 53 Inf; pvt May 1-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 5-19 Al M-A	1018 State st

DESPINS Edwin W D Ord Dpt; pvt May 1-18 Dec 17-18	1109 16th st	DICKS Beauford H Sply 121 F A	Racine
DETTMAN Wm May 29-18**; Grant	Hales Corners	DICKSEN Gustave Hq Co 841 Inf; pvt; Grant Upton May 27-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Mar 13-19	Kanassville
DEURT William Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Lake Baulah	DIEM Charles B 17 Cav; pvt-corp May 11-17 Jan 4-19	R 1 Box 130
DEUTSCH Samuel D 349 Inf; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 Jan 18-18	1304 Racine st	DIEM Herman E Hq Ditch 1st Bn C A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Feb 18-19	R R 1
DEVINE Tom J Co 14 R R & C; A S C; pvt-corp Sep 3-18 Aug 7-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 29-19	203 Main st	DIETRICH William J Co 41 161 D B; pvt May 27-18 Jun 22-18	Franksville
DEVITT John F Hq 139 Inf; pvt Nov 18-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Apr 26-19	834 Carroll st	DIFFATTE John C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 28-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1505 Owen av
DE VOY Clayton Mar 16-18**; Jefferson Bks	1212 Yout st	DIGAUDIO Vincent 842 Butcher Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 16-19	828 Silver st
DE VROY Anthony J M C San Sq No 8; pvt-sgt Aug 5-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19	1542 Owen av	DIGGLEN Samuel S	Franksville
DE VROY Reuben J Eng San Ditch 107; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 15-18 May 18-19	1542 Owen st	DIKKERS Henry Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf	R 2 Box 124b
DE WECCHIO Vincent C 121 F A; pvt-wgnr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1201 Douglas av	DI MATTEO Antonio Hq Co 72 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Bordeaux Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19	1615 Albert st
DE WILDE Harry Hq Co Ditch 11; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Dec 20-18	2810 20th st	DINNAUER Loyal Frank C 811 Sply T; pvt-sgt May 26-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 3-18 Jul 20-19	1132 College av
DEWITZ Otto A Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1606 N Main st	DISTEL H E Navy; 2 cl ck; Grt Lakes Apr 25-17 Dec 23-19	1515 La Salle st
DEXTER Bernard Veterinary C Ditch 301; pvt Mar 30-18 Jan 29-19	728 Prospect st	DITTMAN Valentine W A 6 Field Sig Bn; pvt Mar 28-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 10-19	1104 State st
DEXTER Dan B 312 Eng; pvt-wgnr; Custer Pike Dix Nov 19-17 Jul 9-18; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19	Waterford	DIXON John Thomas Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18	1304 Grand av
DEXTER Rennie J B 58 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Apr 1-19; Ovs May 5-18 Mar 4-19	Waterford	DIXON Price W C 9 M G Bn; pvt May 27-17 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 18-19	Union Grove
DE YOUNG Walter A F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	3208 Wright av	DOBBERSTEIN Seb pvt; Greenleaf Oglethorpe Sep 4-18	Burlington
DEYTCHAEVEN Sarafeen Nov 19-17**; Custer	Corliss	DOEBEREINER John Herman M C; pvt-sgt Sep 8-18 Feb 6-19	1002 Center st
DIBBLE Harry E Provost G Co; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19	1533 Phillips av	DOHENY John D S A T C; pvt; Madison Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18	1632 Milwaukee av
DIBBLE Perry D Aero Sq 1106; pvt-corp Dec 3-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Sep 5-19	Corliss	DOHENY William H Co 15 C A C; pvt-corp Oct 30-14 Jun 17-19	1632 Milwaukee av
DIBBLE Stanley R Unna Rcert; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Nov 8-18	1533 Phillips av	DOHERTY James H 151st M G Sch; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	734 College av
DIBBLE Vernard F 120 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 4-19	Burlington	DOHNE Henry F W Navy; seam-ban m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Philadelphia U S S Sylph Severn Tallahassee Jarvis Jul 3-11 Oct 13-18	1485 West Blvd
DI CARLAISE Tony Q M C Rmt Depot 321; pvt; Grant May 26-18 Apr 11-19	1440 Blake av	Died Dec 6-18; Tuberculosis; Racine	
DICK Arthur Co 6 2nd Rgt A S M; pvt-corp Dec 10-17 Feb 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 2-19	1633 North St Clair st	DOKLETOR George C 5 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 4-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Feb 29-19	1019 Herrick av
		DOLCE John Navy; ck 4 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 30-18 Dec 10-18	913 Center st
		DOLEZAL Thomas Navy; seam; Grt Lakes	R 1 Box 139

DOMBROWSKI Fred C Navy	1282 Cherry st	DRAEGER Walter Ray Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl Jul 30-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Jun 28-19 3 trips	1734 Michigan blvd
DOMM Millard Herman Oct 21-18**; Shelby	Duluth	DRAGINIOS John E	1540 Thurston av
DOMONICK Poszi pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 5-17 Sep 23-19	R 1 Box 9d	DRAVES A R D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19	.940 Park av
DOMSKY William Sep 22-17**; Custer	1435 Ann st	DRAVES Harry H Co 1 Rept Depot; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 30-18	2046 Geneva st
DONALDSON Elmo V 43 4 Inf; pvt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Y M C A	DRAVES Leo R pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19	2046 Geneva st
DONOVAN Dennis Rept Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1519 Superior st	DREHER Bernard J D 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1418 10th st
DOOLIN Chas H C 121 F A; pvt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	309 14th st	DREIER Calvin Henry D 2 F A; pvt12 cl musc; Jefferson Bks Presidio 8111 Jun 17-14 Mar 26-19; Ovs Sep 18 Jan 19	
DOOLIN Edward H Navy; seam 3 cl-ensign Nov 5-13; still in service 1 trip abroad	309 14th st	DREIER Clayton B Canadian service Royal Lancers; pvt May 15 16; Ovs Between Jul & Sep 15 Mons Ypres Died 1916; killed in action; buried France	Spokane
DOOLIN George A pvt; Logan Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	309 14th st	DREIER David C Navy; seam 2 cl; Decatur Grt Lakes Jul 8-18 Feb 1-18	3000 Northwestern av
DOONAN Frank F Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1110 Douglas av	DRESCHER Ferd May 27-18**; Grant	Franksville
DOONAN John B M P; pvt-corp Oct 20-18 Sep 27-19	1110 Douglas av	DRESEN John A D 36 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	431 Wisconsin st
DOORAK George 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Apr 18-19	1600 Douglas av	DRETZKA S H	1401 Douglas av
DOPIERALLA Frank A D 8 M G Bn; pvt Nov 19-17 Sep 2-19; Apr 2-18 Aug 25-19 A-M C-M M-A	1129 14th st	DREVER Robert B 18 Inf; pvt-corp Jun 26-16; still in serv; Ovs Sep 8-17 Jun 9-19 Montdidier Noyon A-M STM M-A Cited in Gen Orders 5 Jun 1-19 of 1 Inf Brig French order 18978 entitles him to wear shoulder cord decoration	8018 Wright av
DORIAN Nazar C 157 Dev B; pvt Aug 26-18 Dec 6-18	1301 Liberty st	DREXLER William	1749 Asylum av
DORKA Stanley F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1911 Racine st	DRIER Amos C 148 M G Bn; France	1348 Prospect st
DORSEY John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington	DRISNER August D 12 Am T; pvt-buglr; McClellan Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19	Los Angeles Cal
DOUGARD Adam Jacob Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 2 cl; Charleston N A S Niantic Dec 20-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 18-18 France and England	1037 Grand av	DRIVER Camille Ogden Navy; Med Dpt; c p o; U of W Jul 9-18 Dec 20-18	1400 College av
DOW William Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Vesuvius Apr 30-18 Aug 25-19	1206 Park av	DRIVER Issiah L Navy; mach-ensign; U S S Isabella New York Jan 11-18 May 17-19; Ovs Nov 21-18 Jan 10-19	938 Washington av
DOWDING James A 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	DRIVER James Shearer Const Co 1 Brick Laying Air Service; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England Jan 18-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 9-18 Mar 22-19	1530 Flett av
DOWNING Glenn O D 18 Eng; nvt-2gt May 29-17 May 14-19; Ovs Jul 21-17 Apr 28-19 C-M M-A	Corliss	DRIVER Romayne P A 14 Am Tr; pvt-chauf 1 cl; Custer Jun 15-18 Jan 16-19	1400 College av
DOYLE James E Navy; Grt Lakes Disch Jul 5-19	Racine	DROGINIS John E E 19 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 14-15 Jul 13-17	1636 Hamilton av
DRAEGER Charles A Ass't Building Sec'y; Travis Y M C A War Work; May 8-18	2911 Wright av	DROST William C F 48 O A C; pvt-corp Mar 29-18 Apr 16-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 24-19	318 6th st
		DROUGHT Lawrence May 27-18**; Grant	Corliss
		DROUGHT Thomas Oct 25-18**; Shelby	Caledonia

DROYSEN John W C 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Custer Jun 14-18 Jan 14-19	617 St Patrick st	DUFFEY Stephen 10th Prov M G Bn; pvt; Kansas City Aug 15-18 Jan 10-19	1217 La Salle st
DROYSEN William C 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Beloit College Custer Jun 15-18 Jan 14-19	1229 N Main st	DUMPHY Thomas S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1300 Marquette st
DRUSEN Wm 327 Wisconsin at		DUNHAM Clarence J Navy; app seam-ord seam May 14-17 Jan 13-19	1222 North Michigan at
DRY Harry L B 14 Light Railway Engineers; pvt June 28-18 May 6-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Apr 27-19 StM M-A Sheppy Sector Somme 12 136 M G; pvt-sgt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	316 5th st	DUNK Peter Edward Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 1 cl aviation; Grt Lakes Jun 27-18 Jan 25-19	1013 Pearl st
DU BOIS Otto Darrel Navy; 1 m m (a);-m m 1 cl Jan 9-18 Aug 15-19 Charleston and Pensacola Naval Air Stations; Grt Lakes	1344 Grove av	DUPUIS William C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Jul 6-19; Ovs Mar 21-18 Jan 30-19 O-M M-A	1739 Racine st
DUBUQUE Earl Joseph Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 1 cl Jul 9-18 Oct 4-19; 7 trips	1640 Frederick st	DURANT Jacob P Oct 21-18**; Shelby	1238 Mound av
DUBUQUE George J Jr L 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Jul 22-18 Aug 24-19 M-A A of O	1640 Frederick st	DURANT John Adolph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1432 Clark st
DU CHARNE Henry Navy; Grt Lakes	Northwestern av	DURGERIAN Harry Co 23 161 D; pvt; Grant May 26-18 Dec 12-18	1339 Wisconsin st
DCDA Harry A 72 Rgt C A G; pvt Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19	1208 Mound av	DURGIN Trueworthy Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign; Municipal Pier Grt Lakes May 31-18 Oct 1-18 Died Oct 1-18; buried Mound cemetery	1615 Washington av
DUDA Reuben G M C; pvt; West Point Aug 14-18 Sep 4-19	1208 Mound av	DURSTLING William A Amb Co 127; pvt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	514 English st
DUDEK Edward Co 2 Inf Repla; pvt; Shelby Oct 21-18 Dec 26-18	200 Lawn st	DUSKI Joseph A 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	1302 15th st
DUE Christ Aero; Conat Co 4; pvt; Little Hampton Eng Jan 16-18 Dec 23-18; Ovs Jun 30-18 Dec 11-19	1309 Gerhardt av	DUSSAULT Guy Ernest Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl Aug 14-18 Aug 13-19	
DUE George O 124th M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	1857 Asylum av	DVORAK Edw F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 16-19	1317 Douglas av
DUE Hans Henry Navy; seam-carp Dec 12-17 Apr 19-19	1309 Gerhardt av	DVORAK Geo Sep 5-18**; Grant	1116 Kewaunee st
DUE Nels Martin C F 121 F A; pvt-2nd Lt Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 20-19 M-A	1622 Kearney av	DYER William E 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
DUERR Harold Wm 42 4 Inf 159 D B; pvt-1 cl musc; Taylor Knox Jul 26-18 Feb 5-19	Chicago	DYRVAD Nels A 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-18	1242 Arthur av
DUFFY John J 7 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 26-18 May 4-18	2122 Asylum av	DYMACEK William Q M C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Ft Riley Jul 5-18 Jun 5-19	1004 High st

E

EAGAN James R Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 2 cl; Paulliac Hampton Rds U S N Aero Sts Dec 24-17 Aug 11-19	3017 16th st	EBBEN Peter J F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Mar 21-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jan 21-19 Al A-M O-A Wnd Aug 29-18; Cited for gallantry	1653 N Main st
EAHLON Clarence C Disch Dec 28-18	1622 Morton av	EBERHARDT Emanuel G C 121 F A; pvt	Racine
EASTON Frank W 6 Truck Co 23 Eng; pvt-corp Dec 12-17 Jul 17-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 9-19 M-A	Caledonia	EBERT Harry W 57 M G Bn; pvt-corp; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Dec 28-18	1633 Packard av
EBERT Walter Navy	Burlington		

EBERT Frank pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 30-18 Aug 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 May 24-19 M-A	Franksville	ELLEFSON Andrew F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
ECHLIN Ellis S Eng; pvt-2nd Lt; Humphreys Jun 29-18 Dec 16-19	1111 Wisconsin st	ELLEFSON Henry Hq Co 107 Eng; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs 31-18 May 1-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1618 Hamilton st
ECKERT John Nov 19-17**; Custer	Burlington	ELLINGSON Adolph 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
ECKERT Irving C D 5 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 8-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 21-19 M-A	R 2 Box 106	ELLINGSON Sigval San Ditch 119 M G Bn; pvt May 22-17 May 31-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 21-19 Al O-A M-A A of O	1141 Washington av
ECKERT John Med Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Mills Nov 19-17 Apr 23-19	Burlington	ELLIOTT Ernest Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	Oglethorpe
EDENS John L E 53 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19	Burlington	ELMERGREEN Rueben Oct 21-18**; Shelby	Kenosha
EGAN James 1633 Packard av		ELSEN Albert J 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
EGEBERG Anker Oct 21-18; Shelby	242 Main st	ELTING Edw 80 F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt Aug 2-18 Jan 5-19	Burlington
EGGERS Edward E Hq Co 2 Rgt A S M; pvt-chauf 1 cl Dec 10-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 26-19	1016 Marquette st	EMERSON Edward 1521 Thurston av	
EGTVEDT Etmer Aero Sq 824; pvt-sgt Dec 6-17 Dec 27-18; Ovs May 3-18 Dec 4-18	409 St Patrick st	EMERTSON Emert R 3 Racine	
EGTVEDT Surnee G 9 C A C; corp; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 22-18	1651 Chatham st	EMMERT Frank Sep 16-18**; Greenleaf	Isabella Okla
EHLERS Albert G 143 Eng; pvt; Greenleaf Ft Benjamin Harrison Aug 23-18 Mar 10-19	1816 N Chatham st	EMMETT Sherlock Lincoln Navy; seam 2 cl; Municipal Pier Northwestern Uni May 22-18 Jan 9-19	218 6th st
EHLITER Jacob Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Caledonia	ENEVOLDSEN Sofus M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Walter Reed Hospital Sep 9-18 Jan 6-19	427 Park View Stuart
EHRENREICH Bernard Aero; 2 Prov Regt; pvt 1 cl Disch Dec 21-18	1551 Phillips av	ENGMAN Edward C M C; 121 M G Bn; pvt May 19-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan 10-18 May 1-19 Al M-A A-M O-A Wad	1141 Washington av
EHRlich William F Navy; radio-seam 2 cl; U S S Denver Mar 8-18 Feb 6-19 3 trips	2106 Washington av	ENGLAND Arthur F 121 F A; pvt-corp; Coetquidan Jul 15-17 Jan 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 2-19	Sheboygan
EICKHORST Henry C Jul 26-18**; Taylor	2033 Charles st	ENGLUND William 1303 14th st F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	
EIEKK William May 27-18**; Grant	1624 Franklin st	ENGLE Jay Milville 56 Lake View Terrace Navy; Brooklyn Navy Yard Jun 17-18**	
EILER Walter W Aero; pvt; Rochester Mar 11-18 Dec 12-18	Ithaca	ENGILDSSEN James J H 23 Eng; pvt Nov 23-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 9-19 M-A	959 Marquette st
EISENDRATH Isador R 20 Burlington		ENNA Vincenzo F 48 C A; pvt; St Nazaire Mar 15-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19	1340 State st
EKEZIAN Havannes B Dev Bn No 1; pvt; Grant Jun 11-18 Dec 14-19	959 Geneva st	ENTROP Frank Joseph Navy; Grt Lakes Harvard U Dec 6-17 Sep 30-18 Died Sep 30-18 at Chelsea Mass	Cleveland
EKSTROM Gustave J Sep 9-18**; Dix	Princeton	EPPLER Car C Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Denver Apr 22-18 Dec 18-18; 3 trips	918 11th st
ELBING James Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee		
ELIAS John W Co 46 158 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Oct 22-18	R 1 Box 58		
ELIASSEN Jens C C 27 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Sheridan Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19 Sick B H	Hancock		

ERB Elmer E A 44 O A C; Co 20; pvt-wgwr Jul 15-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Feb 4-19 A-M M-A	989 Center st	ESSON Albert L Navy; h app 2 cl-plum 1 cl; Grt Lakes Dec 4-17 Jul 22-19	1211 Carlisle av
ERBE George F O 5 FA; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 8-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Jul 30-17 Sep 5-19 Toul A-M M-A O-A	Caledonia	ESSON Ragner A S A P; pvt; Vancouver Feb 25-18 Dec 30-19	1212 Carlisle av
ERBE Henry Christian Hq M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Sep 5-18 Jul 25-19	Caledonia	ESSON Victor E F A; pvt; Taylor Disch Dec 3-18	1819 Albert at
ERHARDT Herbert Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1626 Morton av	ETTLEDORF John Bernard Navy; seam 2 cl-yoe 2 cl; U S S Fairmont Jul 12-18 Jan 21-19; 98 days at sea	826 Racine st
ERICKSON Alfred J C C A C; Jefferson Bks	231 Main st	EVANS Charles W Hq Co 47 F A; pvt Jun 28-18 Apr 9-19	Burlington
ERICKSON Charles L Aug 26-18**; Sherman	Allenville	EVANS Edward E C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	811 Villa st
ERICKSON Donald Frederick Ord Dpt; pvt; Columbus Bks Grant Cook Merritt Dec 6-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs May 25-18 May 21-19	720 Lake av	EVANS Gilbert Oran F 121 F A; pvt-wgwr; Douglas MacArthur Apr-17 Mar 25-18; Ovs Mar 3-18 Died Mar 25-18 of measles LeHavre France; buried American sec St Marie cemetery	1240 Grove av
ERICKSON Einer A S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18	225 LaFayette av	EVANS James L O 121 F A; pvt	Racine
ERICKSON Erick T L 20 Dev Bn; pvt; Custer Disch Nov 26-18	2303 16th st	EVANS John Owen Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	511 8th st
ERICKSEN John Albert May 27-18**; Grant		EVANS John R S A T C; pvt; U of Madison Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18	917 Grand av
ERICKSON Jens A K 328 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 1-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 14-19 Al M-A	1600 Hamilton av	EVANS Lester P C 4 Tr Bn Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Leavenworth Jul 1-18 Oct 14-18 Died Oct 14-18 Ft Leavenworth; buried at Racine	936 Park av
ERICKSON Kenneth Wm 36th F A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt; Ft Sheridan Ft Sill Coetquidan May 14-17 Mar 26-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 12-19	720 Lake av	EVANS R O Vet Evac Sec No 1; 2nd Lt Jul 18-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jul 8-19 A of O	Northwestern av
ERICKSON Ernest E D 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19	Union Grove	EVANS Robbins G Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes	1958 Prospect st
ERICKSON Harry L 336 Bn Tank Corp; pvt-sgt; Langres Verneuil Jul 15-18 Jun 27-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 21-19	Union Grove	EVANS Robert Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	940 Villa st
ERKE Carl M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 29-18 Oct 2-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Sep 18-19 A-M M-A	518 Hamilton st	EVANS Thomas M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Jul 9-18 Mar 12-19	917 Grand av
ERMINIE Zamin Nov 19-17**; Custer	2145 Howe st	EVANS Walter John Navy; 1 d a c; Grt Lakes Jul 22-18 Dec 15-18	927 College av
ERNEST Wm A 1 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 11-18	612 Yout at	EVENSON Einer A Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt-corp Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 2-19	1416 Racine st
ESCH Herman P Disch Dec 28-18	R 2 Kansasville	EVERS Henry A Jr 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur Jun 1-17 Feb 6-18	Arcadia Hall Ind
ESKELSEN Nels Apr 27-18**; Custer	707 Washington av	EVERS John R 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur May 31-17 Feb 24-19	Chicago
ESSARIS Geo Apr 29-18**; Custer	Burlington	EVERS Walter Navy	Burlington
ESSEPIAN Stipan I 837 Inf; pvt; Custer May 26-18 Nov 29-18	1905 DeKoven av	EVERSON Ludvig Jul 29-18**; Taylor	Cheyenne
ESSMAN Alfred B Inf; pvt Sep 6-18 Jul 31-18; Ovs Feb 5-19 A-M Killed in action Jul 31-18 Marne; buried American cemetery Cierges	Waterford	EXKEL Irvin A Q M C Hq 107 Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 28-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	415 6th st

F

FABISZAK Louis 509 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 8-17 Jun 2-19; Ova Dec 10-17 May 7-19	1633 Grange av	FEDDERSEN Alfred L S A T C; pvt-sgt; U of W Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18	941 Forest st
FACHKO John F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1812 Mead st	FEDDERSEN Andrew Aero Sq 257; pvt-chauf Dec 13-17 Apr 17-19; Ova Jun 30-17 Apr 4-19	941 Forest st
FAGERSTROM Fred Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1222 Wisconsin st	FEDDERSEN Nels C F A; pvt-2nd Lt; Sheridan Taylor Jun 3-18 Dec 14-18 Inst at F A C O T S Taylor; Commissioned at S A T C Ft Sheridan Sep 16-18	941 Forest st
FALANSKI Guido H 340 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ova Jul 21-18 Apr 4-18 M-A	1720 Frederick st	FEHLBERG Arthur O Navy; seam 2 cl Jul 6-18 Feb 14-19	1912 Michigan blvd
FALCH Victor Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 20-19; Ova Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1640 Murray av	FEHLBERG Frank Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1333 N Wisconsin st
FALDUTO Bruna F A; pvt Aug 1-18**	1411 Kewaunee st	FEHLER Rudolph Jul 8-18**; Columbus	Kenosha
FALEWICZ Macag 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	1222 16th st	FEIGER Julius L 127 Inf; pvt Jun 8-18 Jul 2-19; Ova Feb 16-18 Jun 25-19 Al A-M Wnd at Fiamen	1324 Wisconsin st
FALLICO Michel Sep 22-17**; Custer	1308 Phillips av	FEIKER Winfield Wm 11 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18	1409 Buchanan st
FALLICO Emilio Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	2017 De Koven av	FEIL Anthony H 7 Co 2 Bn 180 D B; pvt Apr 26-18 May 10-18	1501 Villa st
FALK H W 12 F A R D; pvt-sgt Aug 1-18**	1324 Hamilton st	FEIL George William Navy; seam 2 cl Jun 22-18 Jul 15-19; Ova Oct 14-18 May 14-19 Patrol duty at Brest	1519 Superior st
FALL John W 411 Telg Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 22-18 May 3-19; Ova Jun 19-18 Apr 21-19 A-M M-A SIM	914 Wisconsin st	FELBAB Joseph Marines; Paris Island	2009 N St Clair st
FALWICH Meres Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1643 Mead st	FELGENHAUER Herbert Navy; frm 1 cl; U S S Wisconsin West Indies Aug 8-18 Aug 6-18	1800 Michigan blvd
FANCHER Frank Harvey Dental C; Hq 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ova Mar 2-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Left with 127 Amb Co as sgt	1401 Wisconsin st	FELLENZ Leo C A 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 7-17 May 17-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	415 6th st
FANCHER Clair A Navy; app seam-seam Oct 2-18 Dec 20-18	R F D 3	FELIXSON Walter Sep 4-18 May 21-19; Grant	Amberg
FARA Joseph Frank Navy; m m-gunnr m; Grt Lakes Jun 28-18 Dec 30-18	924 14th st	FELLICO Emilie L Jul 26-18*; Taylor	2116 Racine st
FARDUTI Giambli A 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Apr 4-19	1521 Prospect st	FELLOWS Arthur M 161 M G Bn; 2nd Lt-capt Mar 26-17 Aug 20-19; Ova Apr 5-18 Aug 6-19 M-A	Spokane
FARNHAM Hugh I Navy; water tender; Grt Lakes	Burlington	FELLOWS H E Pvt-ord sgt Dec 8-17 Jul 3-19; Ova Mar 13-18 Jun 27-19	1028 N Erie st
FAY Carlton E 1417 Blaine av		FELS Reinhold 10 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 8-19	709 Villa st
FAZIO Dominick I 13 Cav; pvt; Ft Clark Ft Ringle June 13-17 Sep 16-19	1630 Albert st	FENGER Peter B 45 Bn U S G; pvt; Ft Niagara	2044 Kinzie av
FAZZARI Joseph Unas 10th Rept Co G S I 1; pvt Jul 6-18 Dec 11-18	1600 Liberty st	FENTCHER Phillip Thomas Navy; app mach-gunnr m 3 cl Jul 17-18 May 10-19	1347 Deane blvd
FECHNER Walter F Navy; app seam; U S S New Mexico Apr 16-17 Mar 15-19	1432 Villa st	FERBER Rudolph O Rmt 346 Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 26-18 Jul 14-19; Ova Oct 27-18 Jul 5-19	Union Grove
FEDDERS Anton Unas Inf; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Dec 14-18	2312 Kinzie av	FERGUS Robert Ord C; pvt; disch Jun 3-19	1846 Grove st
FEDDERS John Frederick Navy; Lt chaplain; Grt Lakes Aug 5-18 Aug 29-19	Park pl	FERGUSON Donald Hq Co 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 Dec 18-17	2911 Wright av

FERVOY John C Staff 49 Inf; 2nd Lt; R O T C Sheridan Merritt Aug 27-17 Sep 27-19	1640 Douglss av	FIRKS Arnold G L 149 Inf; pvt Aug 7-19 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 13-19	1614 St Clair st
FICHNER Walter Navy; seam 1 cl seam; Grt Lakes U S S Mis- souri U S S Nevada U S S New Mexico Apr 16-17 Mar 3-19; Ovs Jan 15-19 Feb 28-19	1432 Villa st	FIRKS Theodore H C 30 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jan 25-19	1614 St Clair st
FICK Carl A Navy	1709 Grand av	FISH Horace W F 121 F A; pvt-ck Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1647 Asylum av
FICK Edward R R Draft No 1 and 2; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	417 Randolph st	FISCHER Carl A F 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Sep 8-19 M-A A of O	1233 Carlisle av
FICK William Jul 26-18 Mar 18-19; Sherman Reenlisted in Apr 1919	Detroit	FISCHER Einer Richard Co 6 Aero; pvt Oct 24-18 Dec 13-18	1288 Carlisle av
FICKAU Geo D 9th T M; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	Waterford Nichols	FISCHER Frank J A S M S; pvt; St Paul Sep 24-18 Dec 20-18	2342 Kinzie av
FIDLER Russell L 5 Disch Dpt; pvt; Grant Jul 5-18 Jan 12-19	634 Villa st	FISCHER Oscar H San T 310 338 Field H; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17 May 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 18-19 M-A	1233 Carlisle av
FIEBACH Charles H A 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	500 Wisconsin st	FISHER Bert M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Forrest Sep 3-18 Jan 18-19	1572 Packard av
FIELD Verne W Aero Sq 824; pvt; England Dec 6-17 Dec 22-18; Ovs Apr 18-18 Dec 20-18	1651 Chatham st	FISHER Frank J A S M S; pvt; Tr Sch; St Paul Sep 24-18 Dec 20-18	2342 Kinzie av
FIELDING Harry F M P Co 216; pvt-corp Jan 21-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 7-19 M-A Wnd Oct 10-18	1640 Kearney av	FISHER Percy Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1536 Howe st
FILPI Frank Jul 26-18*; Taylor	1330 Forest st	FISHER Raymond F Aero Co 15 161 D B; pvt; Hazelhurst Oct 21-18 Jan 27-19	1572 Packard av
FILIPONE Joe Q M C Salv Div; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Mar 8-19	1612 Albert st	FISHER Russell A C 121 F A; pvt-aply sgt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1326 Maple st
FILLER Roy S Co 11 161st D B; pvt; MacArthur Oct 1-18 Dec 28-18	1119 Liberty st	FISHMAN Leonard A Rert Co 13; Rert; Shelby Oct 25-18 Nov 4-18	Burlington
FILOCHOWSKI Steven C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 Mar 21-19; Ovs 4-18 Dec 16-18	1105 16th st	FISKER Jens M C 132 Eng; pvt-corp Mar 5-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jul 6-19	2023 Hanson av
FINERAN Jos May 27-18*; Grant	Union Grove	FITZGIBBONS Harry W M C; B H 28; pvt-sgt; Sheridan Aug 4-17 Mar 17-19	501 Park av
FINK Floyd pvt in British Army; Kinsale Ireland Ovs 1st week in Feb-14 Servian drive and fought in Holy Land on West- ern front Killed in action near Cambria; buried near Flanders	R 4	FIZZARI Jos Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks	1511 Prospect st
FINK Herbert B M T C; pvt	Corliss	FLAMINGO Leonard Sep 5-18*; Grant	Waukesha
FINK Norris B 310 Q M C; corp Apr 15-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 23-19	Corliss	FLANAGAN Arthur D Sply Co 16 F A; pvt-mess sgt Jun 27-17 Jul 3-19; Ovs May 9-18 Jul 3-19 A-M StM M-A A of O Disch at Coblenz	925 High st
FINKE Edward W Navy; seam 2 cl- gunr m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 21-18 Jul 21-19	183 Wright st Milwaukee	FLANAGAN Clarence W Q M C; pvt-sgt; Newport News May 11-17 Jun 5-19	1304 LaSalle st
FINKE Frank	Burlington	FLANAGAN Frank V B 327 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19	1323 N Erie st
FINKE Louis G	Burlington	FLANIGAN Rose B H 22; reserve nurse Apr 3-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Jun 12-19	East Troy
FINLAYSON Willis L Aero; pvt; Jefferson Bks Kelly Field Mac- Arthur Mitchell Field Dec 10-17 Jul 1-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 20-19 B H 9	1606 Winslow st	FLEGER Carl F B H 95; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 23-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 21-19	R 1 Box 10
FIGORE Joseph M C; B H 81; pvt Jun 27-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Jun 18-19 Toul	1506 Washington av	FLEMING Leo S pvt Aug 14-18 Jan 12-19	1548 William st

FLOOD Thomas E Ord Dpt; pvt; Metuchen Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	1738 Chatham at	FOX Raymond Navy	Rapids dr
FLYNN Lawrence Thomas Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Farragut Aug 14-18 Feb 24-19	1324 Superior st	FOXWELL Amasa Aug 14-18**; Kansas City	Union Grove
FLYNN Leo H San T 321; pvt; Wadsworth Jul 23-18 Jan 11-19	945 LaSalle at	FOXWELL Alton A Ord Sply Co 2; pvt Aug 14-18 Mar 17-19	Union Grove
FOAT Irving T B Tr Ditch; pvt Oct 15-18 Dec 11-18	Waterford	FOXWELL Wm H Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Taylor Dec 14-17 Dec 21-18	Union Grove
FOBAIR George May 27-18**; Grant	Detroit	FOXWELL Thomas R O 36 M G Bn; pvt; Devens Jul 6-18 Feb 7-19	1331 Quincy av
FOLEY Merlyn Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18; pvt; Marquette Uni Mil- waukee	Lake Beulah	FRAHM Edward Henry Navy seam 2 cl-firm 2 cl; Mallory Samarinda Jun 18-18 Sep 20-19; 4 trips abroad	Burlington Brandenburg
FOLLANSBEE Earl D 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 21-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 24-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Milwaukee	FRANCE Albert E Unas Tank Corps; pvt Apr 9-18 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Mar 8-19	1612 Packard av
FONTI Samuel Jul 27-18**; Grant	Chicago	FRANCIS Frank E 310 Eng; pvt; Custer Nov 18-17 Jan 31-18	1330 1/2 Twelfth st
FORBES Spencer L Sply Troop 14 Cav; pvt-wgnr; Houston Mar 8-18 Sep 23-19	1321 Villa st	FRANSEN Harold A Unas; pvt Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	800 Hamilton st
FOREMAN Howard Apr 29-18**; Custer	Rochester	FRANK George 159 D B; pvt-sgt Jul 26-18 Jun 26-19	1227 Grove av
FOREMAN Curtis R 339 Aero Sq; pvt; Mitchell Field Dec 10-17 Jan 16-19	1214 N Main at Call Field	FRANK Walter H B 309 Inf; pvt Apr 4-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 20-18 May 31-19 M-A	Corliss
FORSMAN Jacob A Hq Co 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1411 West st	FRANKEL Charles B F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	1404 Franklin at
FORWARD George O Subm service; seam 8 cl-elect 1 cl; Grt Lakes New York Hampton Roads Submarine Base U S S D-1 U S S N-5 Jul 5-17 Aug 11-19 Sick; N Y Naval H	1241 Carlisle av	FRANZEN Joseph F Hq Co 128 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 16-17 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 May 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	934 Wisconsin at
FORWARD Reinhart Bert Co 10; pvt Columbus Bks Grant Jul 16-18 Jun 16-19	1633 Center st	FRASER Archie D 311 Am T; pvt; Grant Mills Hunt May 27-18 Feb 3-19; Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19	Burlington Hunt
FOSTER A M M O Tr Cmp; capt. Greenleaf May 5-18 Sep 26-18	3011 Washington av	FRASER Horace pvt-1 cl pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19	Burlington Hancock
FOSTER Geo F 82 M G T C; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock 44 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 8-18 Jan 17-19	Somers Hancock	FRASER Robert S M 14 Am T; pvt-sgt Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19	Burlington
FOX Arthur W M G Co 30 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Aug 27-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 20-19 M-A A of O	2018 Douglas av	FRASER Robert A 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Beloit Custer Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19	Burlington Custer
FOX Conrad Inf; student officer-2nd Lt June 15-17 Feb 6-19; Ovs** Toul M-A Awarded Croix de Guerre for gallantry	Rapids dr	FRATT August Inf; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 Jun 3-18	Burlington
FOX Ernest M I Tr Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock Sep 5-18 May 1-19	R 2 Box 114	PRAYER Edward F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19 A-M O-A	Franksville
FOX Eugene A Co 7 C A C; pvt Mar 11-18 May 20-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 20-19	R 2 Box 7	FRAZELL Willis 2207 Summit av	
FOX Milton F 17 Eng; pvt Nov 16-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Mar 25-19	R F D 2	FRAZIER Robert W May 27-18**; Grant	1613 16th st
		FREDELAKE Frederick Wm Oct 19-18 Dec 2-18	1513 Franklin st
		FREDRICK Charles F Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	Milwaukee
		FREDERICK Russel W S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1817 Chatham at

FREDERICKSON Alfred	1809 Flett av	FROMM Walter	1115 English st
Navy; 1 m m-corp m 2 cl; England		Q M C; pvt; Sheffield	
Dec 21-17 Mar 26-19; Ovs Aug 13-18 Dec 16-18		Oct 20-18 Feb 13-19	
FREDERICKSON Axel T	1738 Rapids dr	FROMM GEORGE F	302 Main st
Disch Dec 28-18		Co 19 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur	
FREDERICKSON Thorwald	1104 Howard av	Aug 14-18 Dec 29-18	
B 58 C A C; pvt-wgmr		FROST Carl N	918 Racine st
Mar 4-18 May 15-19; Ovs May 10-18 May 6-19		48 Co 4 Gr M T C; M T D; pvt-moch; Grant	
Toul		Hancock	
FREDRICKSON Arthur C	721 Racine st	Jul 6-18 Jan 25-19	
L 387 Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks		FROST George W	920 Superior st
Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18		Co 1 A S; pvt-sgt 1 cl	
FREEDY Ira W	Caledonia	Mar 29-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 10-19	
F A Hq Sply Tr; pvt-corp		FROST Sydney E	1016 Franklin st
Aug 2-18 Feb 24-19		S A T C; pvt; Madison	
FREEDER Milton	Caledonia	Oct 21-18 Dec 14-18	
U S Inf; pvt-corp		FRUDENWALD Fred A	Caledonia
Services dates not available		C 9 T M Bn; ck; Dodge	
Died from wounds at Langres Haute Marne Jan 28-19		Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	
FREEMAN George Byron	700 DeKoven av	FRYER Robert J	1518 Franklin st
Navy; landsman musc-1 cl musc; Grt Lakes U S		Serv Park Unit; pvt	
S Kittery Santo Domingo Charleston		Aug 9-18 Apr 3-19	
Apr 13-17 Aug 20-19; Ovs Dec 29-17 Aug 14-19		FRYER Rexford T	Milwaukee
FREEMAN Kathleen	1242 Main str	Hq Co 6th F A; pvt; Taylor	
Y M C A; Canteen worker		Jul 26-18 Mar 22-19	
Oct 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Aug 17-19		FUCHILLA Jos	1618 Albert st
FRENCH Newell E	2212 Kinzie av	S A T C; U of Wis	
Hq Unas; pvt; U of Wis		Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18	
Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18		FULLER Frank	1640 Phillips av
FRERES Carl	823 Fifteenth st	A 311 Eng; pvt	
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18		Jul 22-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	
FRERES Carl J	1808 Howe st	FULLER, Percival S	107 12th st
Oct 19-18 Dec 12-18; S A T C; Racine College		Navy; seam 2 cl-Lt (Sr grade); Pensacola Pan-	
FRERES Phillip P	1108 10th st	ama	
B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor		Apr 17-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Apr 27-18 Jan 9-19	
Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18		In navy aviation with anti-submarine deep sea	
FRFY Theodore	Burlington	patrol	
14 Inf; pvt; Custer		FULLER Russell A	823 Forest st
Sep 22-17 Jul 2-18		Hq Amb Sec 107 San T; pvt-sgt	
FREY Wm	Burlington	Jun 6-18 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 11-19	
154 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks		Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	
Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19		Gassed and shell shocked; cited for gallantry by	
FRICK John J	1301 Milwaukee av	Gen Pershing	
Co 10 161 D B; pvt; Hancock		FULTON Leo T	1555 Packard av
Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19		Ord Dept Motor sec; pvt; Rock Island	
FRIDLE James C	1611 Frederick st	FUNGCK Rufus F	R 1 Box 36
M C 23 Inf; pvt		Mob Ord Ditch 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
Jul 13-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 31-19		Jul 25-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jul 13-19	
Toul A-M M-A		FUNK Joseph Nicholas	1500 Center st
FRIEDRICH John Lud	1427 Ann st	Nov 12-18 Nov 12-18	
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer		FUNK Carl F	1611 Villa st
FRINGS Oscar	1610 Washington av	pvt; Zachary Taylor	
F 121 F A; B 36 F A; 1 sgt-capt		Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18	
Jul 15-17 Feb 8-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Jul 25-18		FUNK Leo John	1500 Center st
Al		A F A; pvt	
Commissioned maj U S R		Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	
FRINT Peter	1950 Asylum av	FUNK Nicholas	1500 Center st
K 837 Inf; Grant		Rert; Houston	
May 27-18 Oct 4-18; Ovs Jul 20-18		Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	
Killed in action about Oct 4-18; buried France		FUNK Wm	1614 Howell st
FRISBEE Claud A	2203 16th st	15 161 D B; pvt	
FRISCO Charles	R R 8	Sep 5-18 Jan 7-19	
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Connecticut		FURNO Giacinto	2935 Mead st
Jul 19-18 Mar 27-19		Dev Co 12; 2 Dev Bn; 165 D B; pvt	
FRITCHEN Arthur Floyd	Union Grove	Nov 19-17 Dec 7-18	
M C; 1st Lt-Capt; O T S Riley		FURRENES Olaf J A	Madison
Aug 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Jul 29-19		D 340 Inf; pvt-corp	
Al M-A		Sep 6-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul-18 Apr 2-19	
FROME Herbert	1405 Villa st	M-A	
1st Sq 12 Cav; pvt-Sq sgt maj		FURST Joseph Nicholas	1420 Buchanan st
Oct 9-15 Jul 14-19		Navy; frm 3 cl; Norfolk U S S North Dakota	
		Jul 16-18 Jun 18-19	

G

GABBEY Paul L Aero Prov Serv Sq 399; pvt Aug 1-18 Jan 24-19	924 Racine st	GATRONO Petta D 19 Bn U S G; pvt Nov 18-17 Jan 8-19	1539 Prospect st
GABBEY William O Co 18 161 D B; pvt; Grant Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18	924 Racine st	GATZKE Alfred A Navy; frm 3 cl; frm 2 cl Jul 11-18 Aug 12-19 9 trips	1827 N Wisconsin st
GABRIEL William Aero; pvt-1 cl elect; Vancouver Feb 21-18 Mar 3-19	1236 Geneva st	GATZKE Geo A M C 34 F A; pvt-1st; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 8-19 Also served in army Oct 12-12 Sept 22-15 at Honolulu	1925 N Wisconsin st
GABRIEL Wm C		GATZKE Walter Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1925 N Wisconsin st
GAIDOS Alonzo F C 121 F A; pvt-1st; Lewis Jul 15-17 Apr 10-19	2044 Racine st	GAVAHAN John P Ord Ditch; pvt-corp Dec 12-17 Apr 18-19	2003 N St Clair st
GAISER William J C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jun 8-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1624 Wisconsin st	GAVAHAN John T C 12 Rgt F A R D; pvt-1st; Jackson Dec 12-17**	1432 Gould st
GALL Ambrose Marine M G Repla Co; pvt-corp Mar 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jul 29-19	2044 Racine st	GAVAHAN Lawrence M C 23 Inf; pvt May 2-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 Aug 4-19 A-M M-A	1432 Gould st
GALL Arthur W Gas Co 4; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1644 LaSalle st	GAVAHAN Thomas J Ord Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 9-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 Jul 17-19 M-A A-M	2003 N St Clair st
GALL Herman F M M G Co; pvt; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jul 25-19	1644 LaSalle st	GAULKE Fred E 34 F A; pvt Jul 27-18 Feb 13-19	1618 Milwaukee av
GALLAGHER Russell J F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	2003 N Main st	GAUS Elmer L Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Olympia Jun 25-18 Dec 21-18 Jun 25-18 Dec 21-18	2505 17th st
GALLAGHER John F Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	1710 Mead st	GEAREN W D Dental Co No 1; pvt; Oglethorpe May 1-18 Dec 18-18	300 Cliff av
GALLAGHER Myron Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1835 Chatham st	GEB Harold May 29-18**; Custer	3302 Osborne blvd
GALLOWAY Frank F B 331 F A; pvt-1st Sep 7-17 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 5-19	1700 West 6th st	GEB John M Navy; frm 3 cl- pvt 3 cl; Grt Lakes Dec 14-17 May 17-19	1328 Michigan blvd
GARBO Jos Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1300 State st	GEB William P Navy; U S S New Jersey	1325 Michigan av
GARITY Robert V Inf Unas; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 19-18 Jul 25-18	620 Prospect st	GEBHARD George J Navy; seam 2 cl Apr 8-17 Jul 26-19 1 trip	1132 Hayes av
GARRET Irvin L Navy; seam 2 cl Jul 11-18 Jan 28-19; Ovs Aug 12-18 Dec 16-18	1519 West st	GERHARD Walter H Navy; Grt Lakes Jun 8-18 Sep 22-19	1005 Hayes av
GARRICK James H 87 Inf; pvt-1st Lt (Personnel Adj); Dodge Aug 27-17 Jan 31-19	1706 Quincy av	GEBHARDT Frederick S A T C; pvt-corp; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1228 Liberty st
GARSKI Nick L F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 27-17 Oct 3-18; Ovs Mar 4-19 Killed in action Oct 3-18 in Argonne	3005 Wright av	GEBHARDT Homer Lee S A T C; pvt Oct 23-18 Dec 13-18	1228 Liberty st
GASCOIGNE Alvin J C 121 F A; pvt-1st; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	801 Park av	GEENICE Victor 29 9 Inf; Gordon Aug 2-18 Drowned at Sea	Cleveland
GASCOIGNE Lester E U S N R F; seam Mar 2-18 Sep 8-18	801 Park av	GEDEMER Frank Mar 29-18**; Custer	1920 Asylum av
GASTROW Otto C Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2045 Superior st	GEDEMER Edward D 340 Inf; pvt Sep 21-17 Dec 12-18	1935 Asylum av
GATES Geo B S A T C; pvt; U of Wis Oct 1-18 Dec 12-18	942 Superior st	GEDEMER P G Navy; mach mate 2 cl May 27-18 Jan 26-19	1920 Asylum av
GATES Harold Carl A 1 Inf; pvt; Randall Ft Sheridan Grant Oct 10-18 Feb 7-19	1708 Flett av		
GATFIELD Geo Carl 34 Co 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge Aug 30-18 Dec 6-18	1420 Ann st		

GEDEMER Walter T F 843 Inf; pvt-corp; LeMans May 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 7-19	1935 Asylum av	GFROERER Herbert H Amb Co 127; pvt Jul 3-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	2042 Geneva st
GEDEMER William Co 11 3 Tr Bn 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	1920 Asylum av	GIAGLIARDO Antonio Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Kenosha
GEHRING Ralph Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	Milwaukee	GIANNONI Frank L Navy; mach mate 2 cl-mach mate 1 cl May 6-17 Aug 7-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Jul 5-19	309 14th st
GEIF Reuben 160 D B; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 May 20-19	Waterford	GIANNONI John A Navy; mach mate 2 cl-chief mach mate Apr 16-17 Jul 15-19 1 trip	309 14th st
GEIGIAN Seto 38 2 Inf; Taylor Jul 25-18 Oct 6-19	714 Park av	GIARDIAN Natale H 337 Inf; pvt-corp May 26-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 19-19 Toul	512 Center st
GEIMAERT Camiel Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Corliss	GIAPORTE John 13 Ditch Aircraft Pro; pvt Aug 17-18 Dec 23-18	812 6th st
GENEIT Rafael 713 M T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dixon Jul 25-18 May 12-19	1928 Phillips av	GIARELLI James B 1 T M Bn; pvt Nov 26-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Mar 25-19	1114 Forest st
GENICH Otto J C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalle Jul 26-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19	1822 Roe av	GIACHIO Livio Navy	1225 Milwaukee av
GENTILE John Jun 28-18**; Riley	Kenosha	GIESE Erwin H F 120 F A; ck Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1534 Park av
GENTILE Ralph F 314 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 25-18 May 26-19	1949 Racine st	GIESE Howard E F 120 F A; pvt Apr 3-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1520 Park av
GEORGE Harry Amb Co 127; pvt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1612 Chatham st	GIESELER Rudolph J M C; 1st Lt; Evac H 36; Devens Wheeler Nantes (France) Jul 1-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Oct 31-18 Jul 22-19	2231 Frank st
GEORGE Herbert Byron S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College Oct 25-18 Dec 23-18	1501 Desnoe blvd	GJFFORD Everett K F 6 Eng; pvt Feb 4-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Apr 4-19 Pucenell sector	Union Grove
GEORGE Lyle C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1643 College av	GILDAY John B F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 30-17 Apr 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 19-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Gassed; sick in B H	1331 Center st
GEORGE Thomas 3 Inf; pvt; Taylor Jul 29-18 Nov 8-18	1011 State st	GILL Walter Q M C; pvt; Ft Niagara May 28-18 Apr 14-19	1835 Mead st
GERBER Albert W E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	R 3 Box 58 McClellan	GILL Walter Ord Dpt; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jun 22-19	1885 Mead st
GERE Allan Fayette Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Vestal Dec 8-17 Jan 14-19 On coast patrol	1709 Washington av	GILLARD Charles Nov 18-17**; Custer	West Allis
GERE Byron A S A T C Beloit College Oct 1-18 Nov 26-18	1305 Carlisle av	GILLEN Ira E Ord Dpt U S A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt May 3-17 Mar 13-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Mar 7-19	1112 N Erie st
GERLAT Oscar H Jul 1-18**; S Div High School Milwaukee	1700 Villa st	GILLER Frank May 27-18**; Grant	La Crosse
GERSONDE Chas F 9th Dev Bn No 3; pvt; Logan May 26-18 Dec 9-18	1921 St Clair st	GILLETTE Frank Hq 72 Co C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19	1421 N Chatham st
GERSONDE William F E 49 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 11-18 Mar 28-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Mar 14-19	1921 St Clair st	GILLETTI Dominick Dec 30-17**; Custer	Corliss
GEVERS Carl M 616 LaFayette av	616 LaFayette av	GILLIGAN Patrick J Eng; 113 Spr Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks Oct 14-18 Dec 19-18	957 La Salle st
GEVERS Frank Childs D 9 T M Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	616 LaFayette av	GILMAN Carl Arthur Navy; musc 1 cl Jun 1-18 Feb 27-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Jan 30-19	1534 Milwaukee av
GEYEJIAN Sato J Co 5 Dev Bn No 5; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 6-18	1301 Liberty st		
GEYER John A C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1830 Chatham st		
GEZERIAN Meran Apr 27-18**; Custer	219 Wisconsin st		

GILMAN James W D 85 Am T; pvt; Syracuse Ft Adams Grant Aug 5-18 Dec 28-18	1312 Main st	GLINIECKI Felix B 3 Rgt F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1922 Racine st
GILSON James W Hq 57 F A Brig; capt-maj (adj) June 15-17 May 3-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Apr 26-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Awarded Croix de guerre	Country Club	GLINSKE Anton Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	802 Forest st
GILSON Lester J Navy; app seam-Q M 3 cl May 12-17 Feb 1-19; Ovs Jul 7-17 Mar 4-18	725 Madison ct	GLOBIS James Hq Co; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Aug 5-18	1940 Racine st
GINSBACH John A Base Censor; pvt-corp; Lee Jul 25-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 18-19	Hazelton Pa	GLUECK Albert H Co 41 D B 161; pvt-ck; Grant May 27-18 Dec 18-18	Waterford
GIONINNI August Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1347 Albert st	GOCKER Joseph P Navy; 7 regt band; musc Disch Jan 24-19	1647 N Main st
GIORDANO Ernest Evac H 29; pvt Mar 30-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 9-18 C-M A-M M-A	2133 Racine st	GODERMER Edward Sep 22-17**; Custer	1935 Aaylum av
GIORTZ Hitmar H K 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1102 Grove av	GODSKE Carlyle E Amb Co 127; pvt-wgmr May 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1429 Owen av
GIOVANNI Rallo Aug 7-18**; Shelby	Jersey City N J	GOEBEL Alfred W Aero; mech-chauf Oct 7-18 Apr 9-19	1206 Highland av
GIPSON Henderson B 372 Inf; pvt Oct 27-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Feb 11-19 C-M	Lanett Ala	GOEBEL Frank Aug 2-18**; Taylor	Caledonia
GJRZDIS Tony K 327 Inf; pvt May 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 May 20-19	Georgetown	GOEBEL Reinhold J Co 2 160 D B; pvt; Custer Mar 28-18 Apr 11-18	1041 Center st
GITTINGS Wm LeRoy M G Bn; 2nd Lt-1st Lt May 15-17 Dec 4-18; Ovs Sep 7-17 Jul 27-18 Montdidier Cantigny sector	2112 Washington av	GOETZ Arthur F Co 3 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby Oct 23-18 Dec 27-18	931 Walnut st
GITZEN Matthew P 121 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	1213 Villa st	GOETZ Edward P B 26 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Oct 5-18; Ovs Jul 1918 Killed in action Oct 5-18 M-A Buried Military cemetery Fleury St Airo	1526 Geneva st
GIUOLI Lewis Navy Jul 25-18 Sep 11-19	1514 Frederick av	GOHORTGIAN George 1st Co 1 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Aug 19-18 Dec 10-18	219 Wisconsin st
GIURAGOS Hurshestian H 2 Bn; pvt; Gordon Mar 29-18 Dec 21-18	932 Douglas av	GOFF Jos Mar 30-18**; Custer	Burlington
GIZINSKI John M C M T; pvt Jul 15-18 Dec 15-18	1217 Hamilton st	GOGGINS Frank Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Waukegan
GIZIRIAN Marion 4 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 26-18 May 4-18	219 Wisconsin st	GOGLIARDO Roaro Aug 26-18**; Sherman	1615 Albert st
GJELLERUP Svend C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19	418 Main st	GOLDBECK Oscar Provost G Co; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Apr 25-19	1600 Hamilton av
GLASER Roy C 311 Eng; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Aug 23-18 Jul 3-19	Burlington	GOLDSWORTHY Claude R I 318 Inf; pvt Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19 M-A	1241 Villa st
GLAUDER Ernest A 677 Aero Sq; Morrison Nov 5-18 May 27-19	1700 Grand av	GOODING Thomas T	704 Park av
GLEASON Ray F Navy; Co 351 Rgt 14; S F 2 cl Jun 29-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 13-18 Jun 19-19	1109 Wisconsin st	GOOLBANK Levanian C 9 T M Bn; pvt; Disch Dec 18-18	1403 Liberty st
GLEASON Van David F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1518 Boyd av	GONTEN Edward G M C; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Oct 21-19	1706 Howe st
GLEESON Robert S A T C; pvt; U of Wis Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18	Burlington	GOODNETTER Elmore F Navy; Elect 3 cl r e Jun 4-18 Jan 29-19	919 15th st
GLENZER Earl Oct 25-18 Nov 20-18; Shelby		GORDON Harry Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1617 West st
		GORETSKI Waddock May 27-18**; Grant	Ralph Mich

GORTON Edward G Camp Shelby	1706 Howe st	GRAYSON Mook Mootin Navy; frn 3 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 16-18 Jan 24-19	1508 Bryn Mawr av
GOTHE Walter M C 125 Amb Co; pvt May 12-18 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 17-18 May 20-19 Al A-M M-A O-A	1629 Villa at	GRAVES Jay H Amb Co 127; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	923 Milwaukee av
GOTSCHKE Elmer F Dental Corp; 1st Lt; Funston Sep 26-18 Jan 6-19	1602 Quincy av	GREB Peter J Aero Sq 361; pvt-corp Dec 13-17 Dec 23-18; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 10-18	1705 Villa at
GOUGSIAN Mike E 53 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Jul 14-19	804 State at	GRECO Guiseppe Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18	1412 Blake av
GOULD Max A May 27-18**; Grant	Union Grove	GRECO James J F 310 Eng; pvt Sep 20-17 Jan 13-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 Nov 13-18	2301 Mead at
GOVERNATORI Signifredo M C Hq Co Sec B; pvt; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Jan 20-19	1347 Albert st	GREEN Hannes Navy; l q m a c-q m 2 cl a c Feb 11-18 Dec 30-18	1707 Carlisle av
GRABHER Ernest E 17 Eng; Nov 19-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Mar 26-19	R 12 Box 11	GREEN John P 9 T M Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 15-18	Somers
GRADY Kevin W Aero Const Sq 78; pvt; Vancouver Feb 25-18 Dec 30-18	Oconto Wis	GREEN Robert R 1st Co 164 D B; pvt-sgt; Funston Jul 2-17 Aug 1-19; Ovs Nov 12-17 Mar 29-19 Al C-M A-M M-A	1528 N Main st
GRADY William M F 121 F A; pvt-wgmr May 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1608 Charles at	GREENE Francis V Navy; Lt (J G); U S S Mercy 1903-1908 and 1911-1920 (still in service)	Racine
GRAGER Albert Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18 Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; U S S DeKalb U S S Howard May 8-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 Dec 17-18 Stationed at LeHavre France Hampton England and Queenstown Ireland	617 8th st	GREENE Guy M Amb Co 127; pvt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1638 N Chatham st
GRAHAM Andrew 2122 Asylum av		GREENE Harrison W Navy; l m m-m m 1 cl Dec 11-17 May 1-18; Ovs May 10-18 Feb 10-19	1718 Maple st
GRAHAM James H M G Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Jul 25-19	503 Park av	GREENMAN Sterling W 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine
GRAHAM John L Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 5-18 Jan 13-19	2122 Asylum av	GREER Rudolf Rcrt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jul 31-18	2103 Blake av
GRAMLICK Charles E C 311 Sply T; pvt-corp May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19	1506 Milwaukee av	GREER Thomas H F 803 Pioneer Inf; pvt-corp Aug 2-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jun 18-19 M-A	1139 La Salle st
GRANCACCIO Frank Jun 20-18**; Custer	Milwaukee	GREGERSON Viggo 318 Trans C; pvt Jun 29-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 6-19	1820 Asylum av
GRANGER Frank T F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1008 Blaine av	GREGG Fred J Inf; Logan Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	100 State st
GRANT Stanley G Unas; pvt; Shelby Oct 22-18 Oct 31-18	1605 Boyd av	GREGOR Ben Co 9 1 Prov Tr Reg 161 D B; pvt; Grant Mac- Arthur Sep 6-18 Dec 29-18	1417 Johnson pl
GRANT William Vet H Unit 9; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 2-18 Jun 24-18; Ovs Oct 21-18 Jun 11-19	1001 15th st	GREGOR Hubert Co 7 Rcrt Depot; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Jun 11-19	1417 Johnston pl
GRAPENTIN August J Co 4 C A C; pvt Jul 24-18 Dec 19-18	210 Shr at	GREGORY Malcomb J 36 161 D B; pvt May 6-18 Oct 14-18	1618 West at
GRAU Herman Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1821 La Salle st	GREIDER Monroe Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1761 Northwestern av
GRAU Walter H Ord Dpt; pvt; Grant Dec 13-17 Apr 24-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Apr 10-19	1821 La Salle st	GREINER Stanley L Jul 29-18 Jan 22-19 Navy; yco; Grt Lakes	1511 La Salle st
GRAVES George H 1701 Hamilton st		GREMIER Anton No data available on service, organization or concerning death.	Racine
GRAIZIGER Leroy E Navy; f 3 cl-r f; U S S Vermont	1131 Villa at		
GRAYSON Robert D 1 Co O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 13-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 17-19	936 Center st		

GRENINGER Harry F A 59 M G Bn; pvt-sgt Jul 22-18 Feb 3-19	232 Main st	GRZANNA Rudolph Jun 28-18**; Riley	Caledonia
GRESFAN Leon May 27-18**; Grant	Cortles	GUAGLIARDO Antonio 159 D B; pvt; disch Dec 7-18	1300 State st
GRESSING Harold M C 63 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 3-18 Oct 1-19	839 Park av	GUDMUNSEN John A G 128 Inf; pvt-corp Jun 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	900 Racine st
GREY Taylor U S O G	467 Riverside dr	GUGA Gustave I 182 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 13-17 Feb 15-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Feb 10-19 Al M-A	524 Center st
GRIESE Charles J Navy; ban m-ban m 1 cl Dec 10-17 Feb 12-19	1826 St Clair st	GUILBERT F Warburton Navy; yoe-yoe 3 cl Jul 25-18 Mar 28-19	Green Gables
GRIESE Clarence C 171 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jun 30-19	709 LaFayette av	GUILBERT Gordon M 127 Amb Co; 107 San T; pvt-sgt; Riley Apr 5-17 May 6-18; Ovs Oct 28-18 Mar 13-19 Sick B H at Camp MacArthur Jan 12-18	107 11th st
GRIESE George A 4 Canadian Reserve Bn; pvt-corp May 25-16 Aug 17-19; Ovs Sep 12-16 Aug 17-19 Y-L S A of O	1826 N St Clair st	GUILBERT Roscoe Hq Co 121 F A; sgt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	107 11th st
GRIESE Louis J Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1826 N St Clair st	GUISEPPE Muratore Co 9 1 Prov 161 Reg D B; pvt Aug 9-18 Dec 29-18	1337 Kewaunee st
GRIFFITH Ira R Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S New Jersey Jul 20-18 Aug 12-19 3 trips	708 10th st	GULBRANDSEN Arthur O F 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	934 Forest st
GRIFFITH Jay 1836 Calumet av Chicago		GULBRANDSEN John M F 121 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1625 Albert st
GRIFFITHS John 9 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18 B H Oct 26-18	Burlington	GULBRANDSEN Victor R Navy; seam 2 cl Jul 2-18 Aug 16-19	726 Bank st
GROBOWSKI Stanislaus Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1822 Racine st	GULBRANDSEN Wm A G 23 Eng; pvt Dec 12-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 8-19 M-A	1625 Albert st
GROELING Frank Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	824 Center st	GULBRONSON Henry B 75 C A C; pvt Mar 9-17 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 1918 Mar 1919	Racine
GROELING William G Hq Co 36 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	824 Center st	GULBRONSON Hubert May 27-18**	Racine
GROENKE August Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1257 Mound av	GULBRONSON Frank May 27-18**	Racine
GROENKE Harry W S A T O Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1632 Prospect st	GULICK Thomas E 27 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 26-18**	
GROENKE Russell F S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1513 Villa st	GUNDERSON Seeley Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Lake Beulah
GROFF Howard S A T C; pvt; U of Chicago Oct 18-18 Dec 11-18	Burlington	GUNDERSON Nels Navy; seam 2 cl-seam Apr 19-18 Aug 12-19	Franksville
GROSLING Frank Jul 7-18**; Columbus Bks	824 Center st	GURSKI Stephan F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1421 Ann st
GROSSE Grover F 18 Am T; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1106 11th st	GURSKY Herman No data on service dates or organization Died Jan 26-19; buried in Racine	Racine
GROSSMAN Henry 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 21-19	Burlington	GUSE Otto 25 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	1924 N Chatham st
GROSSMAN Jos 9 160 D B Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Mar 30-18 Mar 9-19	Burlington Gordon	GUTH Erving L M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby Oct 25-18 Feb 6-19	3724 Wright av
GROSSMAN Louis E O 944 Inf; pvt; Grant Mills France Jul 23-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19 M-A	Burlington	GUTZMAN Wm F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	1006 LaSalle st
GRYCKOWSKI Peter Camp Custer	1732 Racine st		
GRYGERA Anton D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Sep 22-17 Dec 26-18	Franksville		

H

HAAG Ray L B 47 Inf; Pvt-corp May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jul 27-19	946 La Salle at	HAGASEN Carl H 351 Inf; Pvt Apr 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 May 31-19	219 Wisconsin st
HAAG Roddie E Q M Sply Ditch; Pvt-sgt; Wadsworth May 3-18 Apr 7-19	946 La Salle at	HAGAPIAN Gasaroc 36 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Grant May 26-18 May 15-19	1017 Douglas av
HAAGE Hagenian A 2 Dev Bn; Pvt Disch Nov 29-18	1308 State at	HAGAPIAN K Q M C; Pvt May 26-18 May 14-19	1017 Douglas av
HAAS Raymond Wm Aero Sply Sq 674; Pvt Nov 6-18 Dec 19-18	1205 Summit av	HAGEMAN Oswald E	1000 Villa st
HAAS Samson H Unaa; Pvt; U of W Oct 16-18 Dec 13-18	1720 Albert st	HAGEMANN Jacob Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Caledonia
HAASE Ernest B 124 M G Bn; Pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19	1831 N St Clair at	HAGEMANN John Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Caledonia
HAASE Frank C J C 121 F A; Pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 28-18 May 18-19	1510 Superior st	HAGEN Hans Sep 21-18**; Lewis	Florence Mont
HAASE Oscar Navy; frm 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 10-18 Feb 10-19	702 High at	HAGEN Hans M C; Pvt 1 cl; Gen H Riley Sheridan Jun 27-18 Dec 31-19	1206 Cliff av
HAASE Richard H Co 5 Disch Ditch; Pvt; Grant Mar 6-18 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 15-18 Dec 4-18	2019 N St Clair st	HAGEN Lawrence E F 36 Rgt; Pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Jan 31-19	1217 Villa at
HAASE Rueben Harry S A T C; Pvt; U of W Oct 15-18 Nov 2-18	1632 Holmes av	HAGEN Walter E Hq Ditch 30 M G Bn; Pvt; Hancock Jul 7-18 Jan 30-19	335 Main st
HABADA Frank Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1610 9th at	HAGENNIAN Mike 1 Co Disch Bn; Pvt-corp; Grant May 28-18 Feb 11-19	928 Huron st
HABAN Frank L F 121 F A; Pvt	306 Gould st	HAGERIAN Hepsin Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	909 Prospect st
HABOFF Svend Peter Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Kenosha	HAGLUND August E 501 M O R Unit; Pvt-ord sgt Sep 22-17 Sep 15-19; Ovs May 23-18 Sep 2-19 C-M A-M O-A M-A A of O	1259 Mound av
HACHADIN Nagarat 10 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Grant Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19	1007 Douglas av	HAHN Edwin F Aero Sq 490; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Feb 13-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 Feb 2-19	2063 Green at
HACHERION Stepan Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer	959 Geneva at	HAHN Thomas P	406 Schemmer st
HACHUGIAN Joe 41 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	932 Douglas av	HAIGHT Walter L F 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt (Bn adj) Jul 15-17; still in service; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 9-19 Al O-A A-M M-A Wnd Oct 28-18; B H 3; Gen H 28	1629 Wisconsin at
HACK Erick Herbert Q M C; Pvt; Shelby Sheffield Oct 20-18 Apr 11-19	2021 N Superior at	HAIJENIAN Mike F A; Pvt; Taylor Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18	1212 Mound av
HACKLER Walter C A C; Pvt-corp Mar 13-18 Apr 16-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Mar 26-19	1609 Charles at	HALBACH Leonard P	Waterford
HACKS Ransom P 85 Inf; Pvt; Custer Apr 29-18 May 18-18	400 Wisconsin at	HALBACH Wm A E 27 F A; Pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Jan 8-19	Waterford
HADER Arthur E C 121 F A; Pvt-corp; Veuxhalles July 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 3-19	1607 Maple st	HALBERSTADT Earl Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2026 Michigan Blvd
HAEPFNER William A M C; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Med Unit 108 Mar 29-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jul 5-19	1001 Hayes av	HALBERSTADT Edward C F 34 F A; Pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1658 East at
HAENEL Erick C Aug 15-18**; Peoria	238 S LaFayette av	HALBERSTADT George J M C; C Med Ditch; Pvt; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Dec 20-18	1658 East st
HAERTL Louis J 26 Fer; Pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 9-18 Dec 13-18	732 Wisconsin st	HALBERSTADT Otto Sep 22-17**; Custer	1658 East at
HAPEMAN Arthur R Navy; carp mate 2 cl-carp mate 1 cl; Grt Lakes Newport May 1-18 Aug 6-19	2018 Kinzie av	HALE Walter F C 1 Bn 160 D B; Pvt; Custer Sep 26-17 Dec 14-18	707 Hayes av
		HALEY John J M G Troop 4 Cav; Pvt-1st sgt; Scofield Bks Ft Ringold Mar 9-14 Apr 23-19	La Crosse

HALFERTY Floyd D S A T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Aug 14-18 Dec 10-18	Racine	HANSEN Albert A Ord; pvt-corp; Dodge Dec 14-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 22-19	Union Grove
HALL Curtis O S A T C; pvt Aug 14-18 Dec 14-18	230 Harrison st	HANSEN Albin E M C; pvt; Custer Dec 11-17 Aug 26-19	522 Randolph st
HALL Frank J Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	2715 Washington av	HANSEN Angar S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Dec 21-17 Dec 18-18	2128 Kluzie av
HALL Gorman K Unas; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	1228 Grand ave	HANSEN Arthur 1 M G Bn; pvt; Grant Hancock Sep 6-18 Mar 1-19	Franksville
HALL Max A M O R S 116; pvt-sgt Mar 12-14 Apr 14-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Mar 15-19 Toul Al A-M M-A Wnd Aug 4-18	1605 N Wisconsin st	HANSEN Axel Unas; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 15-19**; Ovs Jul 16-18 Jun 26-19	1245 W Boulevard
HALL Willard C M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Aug 14-18 Dec 1-19	Racine	HANSEN Axel M Q M C; Butcher Co 306; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 15-17 Apr 13-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 Mar 19-19	908 Racine st
HALLER John J Q M C; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Feb 11-19	1698 N St Clair st	HANSEN Carl B 10 M G Bn; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19 M-A	1420 Howe st
HALLETT Sylvester J Mobile Ldry Co 320; pvt-sgt May 23-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19	1105 Grand av	HANSEN Carl A D 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 21-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 20-18 Dec 8-18 M-A	1244 Washington av
HALLMAIER Leo Field H 228 12 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Jun 27-18 Feb 1-19	1124 12th st	HANSEN Carl P M C; pvt; Greenleaf Hamilton Amatal Sep 3-18**	630 Hagerer st
HALVORSEN John L 387 Inf; pvt-agt; Cody Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18	1224 Summit av	HANSEN Chas L Navy; app seam-yoe 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jan 4-15 Jan 7-19	1132 Park st
HAMAR Conrad H May 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Odin Minn	HANSEN Charles E F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1318 Frederick st
HAMMOND Elmore A U S O G; C G 283	1519 Superior st	HANSEN C I Q M C; 1st Lt; Washington D C Jun 12-18**	2114 Harriet st
HAMMILLER John Frank 127 Amb Co; pvt-ck Jul 15-17 May 25-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M M-A O-A A of O	Burlington	HANSEN Conrad T K Auto Transport; pvt; Indianapolis Aug 31-18 Dec 14-18	Kenosha
HAND William I O 108 Eng; pvt-sgt Jul 4-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 28-19 M-A	1511 Phillips av	HANSEN Earl S Marines; pvt; Philadelphia Navy Yard Oct 26-18 Sep 2-19	916 12th st
HANLEY William J 127 Amb Co; 1st Lt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	HANSEN Edward I 3 Bn S A R D; pvt; Merritt	Franksville
HANNEMANN Emil 1805 N Erie st		HANSEN Edwin M 91 Aero Sq; pvt Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jun 16-19 Toul M-A A of O	522 Randolph st
HANNES Joseph C 119 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 17-17 Jan 29-18	1107 Racine st	HANSEN Einer Aug 1-18**; Syracuse	1001 Gideon ct
HANNEY John James Navy; 19 Co 12 Rgt; 1 m m (gen)-mach 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 17-18 Mar 29-19	1601 Grange av	HANSEN Einer C M G Co 129 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 May 21-19 A of O	2167 Clarence av
HANNIGAN Michael 1300 Marquette st		HANSEN Eimer T Navy; ships ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Santa Ana Jul 2-18 Jul 22-19	1622 Holmes av
HANRAHAN George M 389 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-17**; Ovs Jul 20-18 Jun 30-19	1422 Racine st	HANSEN Elmer Aug 8-18 Dec 29-18	Union Grove
HANSE Julius C Aero; pvt; Kelley Field	403 LaPayette av	HANSEN Emery B F 121 F A; Tank Corps; pvt-sgt May 3-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 12-19 Left F Battery at Liverpool; sick	1413 Kewaunee st
HANSEN Agner B Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign; U S S Kennedy May 31-18 Apr 24-19	1500 Hamilton av	HANSEN Emil Aero Sq 608; pvt-ck; Garden City Dec 10-17 Jan 20-19	2167 Clarence av
HANSEN Albert Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 26-18 Dec 14-18	1822 11th st	HANSEN Emil B 7 T M Battery F A C O T S; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Mar 26-19	2128 Kinzie av

HANSEN Ephriam P Hq Co Ditch; pvt-sgt; Merritt Jul 15-17 Jun 23-19	1539 Kearney av	HANSEN Jacob M M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81 Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19	1785 Spring st
HANSEN Ernest H 8 Co 30 Eng; pvt-corp; forestry division; Haute Marne Sep 20-17 Jan 20-19; Ovs Jan 4-18 Dec 17-18 Wnd Chateau Guyon; B H 15 and 20	1515 Phillips av	HANSEN Jenny M C; pvt; U S Debarcation H 2 N Y Nov 23-18 Apr 16-19	2711 Washington av
HANSEN Fred C Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 2-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs May 8-18 Mar 26-19 M-A A of O	1106 E Prospect st	HANSEN John G 299 M P Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Aug 9-19	Corliiss
HANSEN Fred I 1 Co Tr Bn; pvt; Jefferson Bks Jul 16-18 Dec 17-18	1708 Asylum av	HANSEN John H A 8 Inf; pvt-corp Oct 1914; still in service; Ovs Oct 17-18 Mar 19-19	1930 Prospect st
HANSEN Frederick H P Aero; pvt; Columbus Bks Oct 21-17 May 12-19; Ovs Jan 9-18 Nov 20-17 M-A	1511 W 6th st	HANSEN John H Advance Ord Depot 1; pvt-corp Dec 13-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 5-19	953 Marquette st
HANSEN Frits H F 121 F A; buglr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	3427 Washington av	HANSEN Julius C 28 Balloon Co; pvt-chauf 1 cl Mar 8-18 Jun 10-19	1244 State st
HANSEN George 110 Ord Depot Co; pvt-ord sgt; Custer Nov 19-17 Apr 24-19	2070 West High st	HANSEN Leland H A 10 F S Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Puneville Sect Mar 28-18 Jun 27-19	1123 Herrick av
HANSEN George August Apr 30-18**; Lewis	Los Angeles	HANSEN Lester B A Co M P; M C; pvt; Greenleaf Apr 25-18 Jan 27-19	2055 W High st
HANSEN Hans C A 322 F A; pvt Jul 9-18 Feb 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19	1420 Howe st	HANSEN Louis E 331 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Disch Feb 18-19	897 Blaine av
HANSEN Hans Christian C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jun 15-17 Aug 26-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 22-19	1102 Grove av	HANSEN Magnus C A P O 717; pvt-hosp sgt May 11-17 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jul 9-19	1525 W 6th st
HANSEN Hans J A 360 M G Bn; pvt; Sherman Jul 6-18 Dec 11-18	1029 Blaine av	HANSEN Michael Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Chicago
HANSEN Hans P F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1606 Flett av	HANSEN Neil P C 49 F A; pvt; Still Jul 25-18 Feb 10-19	953 Marquette st
HANSEN Harry E C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2612 Asylum av	HANSEN Nels C Co 1 Conv Div; pvt-ck Jul 25-18 Sep 30-19	2230 Washington av
HANSEN Harry H D 41 F A; pvt-corp Jul 25-18 Jan 29-19	1930 Prospect st	HANSEN Nels Nessan May 2-18**; Dix	Perth Amboy N J
HANSEN Harry L A 309 Inf; pvt Mar 28-19 Jun 11-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 May 24-19 M-A	2711 Washington av	HANSEN Nels P F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Wnd Aug 12-18	2306 Kinzie av
HANSEN Harry P R B 24th Sig C; pvt-gunnr May 28-17 Apr 10-19; Ovs May 27-18 Mar 23-19 M-A Wocure StM	2114 Harriet st	HANSEN Orla W Cas Co; pvt-corp; Dodge Dec 14-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 May 5-19	Milwaukee
HANSEN Henry L 61 Inf; pvt-corp Oct 12-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Apr 16-18 Jul 20-19 M-A StM Vosges StDie sector Cited in Gen. Orders 11-12-13-18	2014 16th st	HANSEN Paul Disch Ditch 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 20-18 Jan 18-19	949 Marquette st
HANSEN Henry E Jun 15-18 Jul 18-19; pvt; Beloit	1654 Boyd av	HANSEN Paul A A 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1112 Gould st
HANSEN Herbert Winston S A T C; pvt; U of C Oct 21-18 Dec 15-18	1018 Grand av	HANSEN Percy V A Aero; pvt; Lewis Inst Mills Madison Bks Jul 15-18 Dec 12-18	1501 Grange av
HANSEN Hilton R D 36 F A; pvt-corp Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1708 Asylum av	HANSEN Peter F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 31-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	942 Forest st
HANSEN Irving Navy; ans seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 5-17 Jul 4-18	815 Marquette st	HANSEN Sophus Navy; 1 m m-engineeman 2 cl; Grt Lakes Aug 5-18 Jul 22-19	2101 Clarence av
		HANSEN Walter Harold Nov 12-18 (only)	1511 Packard av
		HANSEN Walter M Navy; seam 2 cl; 3 months with fleet Jun 24-18 Jan 18-19	1244 Blake av

HANSON Alfred Q M C; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Apr 8-19	R 2 Box 27K	HANSON Robert Navy; seam 2 cl Jun 26-18 Apr 18-19	3424 Wright av
HANSON Alfred Hq Co; pvt; Custer Apr 29-18 May 12-18	709 West blvd	HANSON Rudolph Navy	1115 David st
HANSON Allen C 8 Aero Co; pvt Dec 15-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 1-19	1814 Clayton av	HANSON Victor Hq Ditch 32nd Div; pvt-sgt 1 cl May 16-17 May 21-19; Ovs Feb 17-18 May 3-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	2230 Washington av
HANSON Arthur Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Yantic Jul 1918 Jan 14-19	Norway	HANSON William C Cadet Ditch A S F S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Sill Jun 10-17 Jul 10-19	Frankville
HANSON Arthur 1 Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock Sep 5-18 Mar 1-19	Corliss	HANSON William C M C attached to 310 Eng; 1st Lt-maj Nov 2-17 May 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 11-19	2629 Washington av
HANSON August Ludwig 8 Co 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Jan 11-19	521 Randolph st	HANSSEN O C F Navy; C G 110; ck-ck 2 cl Jun 15-18 Sep 13-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Sep 1-19 Subm patrol Irish Sea and off France; battle with subm on U S S Plattsburg; on U S S Wadsworth at sinking sub Oct 21-18; U S S Narragansett; in troop transport service	1151 Mound av
HANSON Carl Depot Service Co 99; pvt-corp; LeMans May 27-18 Jul 19-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jul 12-19	306 Dodge st	HAPKE Reinhold E Det 5 A S A P; pvt Disch Jan 31-19	
HANSON Carl E O 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19	1649 Austin av	HAPKE William E B 10 M G Bn; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Jul 27-19 M-A	1728 Erie st
HANSON Carl Edmund F 121 F A; pvt-wgmr Douglas MacArthur Jul 26-17 Nov 29-17 Died Nov 29-17 Waco Tex; street car accident Buried Norway Lutheran cemetery	Waterford	HARCUS Donald B A 2 Prov Eng; pvt-sgt May 27-18 Dec 17-18	1368 Dean blvd
HANSON Charles E F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	1318 Frederick st	HARCUS John W Aero; pvt; Custer Morrow Field Aug 17-18 Mar 29-19	822 14th st
HANSON Clarence May 27-18**; Grant	Waterford	HARCUS Robert R 41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-19	R 3 Box 66
HANSON Edwin M Aero Sq 91; pvt Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jun 16-19	522 Randolph st	HARDIE Elwin M E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-19 Feb 7-19	Burlington
HANSON Einer Gas Defense Service; pvt; Long Island Jul 31-18 Mar 18-19	1001 Gideon ct	HARDING Earl U S C G; frim; New York Harbor Mar 1-18 Jan 7-19	418 Wisconsin st
HANSON Einer C May 27-18**; Grant	2167 Clarence av	HARDING Harold A K 131 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt Mar 28-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 23-19 Albert sector; Wnd; B H 16	1920 Slauson av
HANSON Elmer Aug 8-18**; Jefferson Bks	Union Grove	HARDY Jacob 7 Co 160 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 18-19	913 La Salle st
HANSON Ernest Sep 22-17**; Custer	935 La Salle st	HARIAN John May 27-18**; Grant	219 Wisconsin st
HANSON Harold F 121 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1524 Flett av	HARMANN Henry J D 13 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 29-17 May 15-19; Ovs Jul 21-17 Apr 28-19 C-M M-A StM; attached to French 2nd army	Corliss
HANSON Leo 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	HARMS Edward H Navy; frim 3 cl-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 7-18 Jun 16-19	2003 Erie st
HANSON Louis Nov 12-18	2127 Osborne blvd	HARMS George W Navy; 1 r e-r e 3 cl; Grt Lakes Jan 10-18 Jan 29-19	812 Yout st
HANSON Melvin Arthur Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Yantic Jun 16-15 Jan 16-19	Union Grove	HARNEL Erick C Evac Amb Co 63; pvt-mach Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 21-19	Chelsea
HANSON Michael C 309 T M B; pvt-corp	1116 Grove av	HARNESS Raymond C Jul 22-18**; Pike	Keokuk Ia
HANSON Peter M 36 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 2-19 M-A	610 8th st	HARNEY George R Aero Sq 165; pvt; Romorantin France Oct 26-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Jun 12-19	514 LaFayette av
HANSON Peter F 121 F A; pvt May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 31-18 May 12 A-M O-A M-A Al	942 Forest st		

HARNISCH John F Co 149 Spruce Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks Aug 5-18 Jan 25-19	1235 1/2 Cherry st	HAUGE O J 1749 Asylum av
HAROUTOONIAN Avedis L 3 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Disch Mar 10-19	1021 Gideon ct	HAUGLAND Harold U S C G; seam 1 cl Mar 9-18 Lost on Coast Guard Cutter Tampa on Sep 26-18 in foreign waters
HARPSTER John L B 58 Inf; pvt Nov 19-17 Apr 29-19; Ovs** M-A; Wnd Verdun sector	R F D & Box 1H	HAUM William M Dec 15-17 Feb 6-19
HARPSTER Philo E Hq Co 109 M G Bn; pvt-sgt Dec 9-17 May 14-19; Ovs May 718 Apr 30-19 A-M O-A M-A	1513 Owen av	HAUMERSON Alvin C C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
HARRIAN John Inf; pvt; (no record of unit) Enlistment date missing; died of wounds in France on Nov 20-18	604 State st	HAUMERSEN Charles J C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Saumur F A School Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-17 May 13-19
HARRINGTON O C Jr Navy (a); D 6 regt; Perry Grt Lakes	Burlington	HAUSER Charles H C 9th T M Bn; pvt; Dodge Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18
HARRIS Thomas R 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	HAUSER Joseph Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Apr 12-18 Jan 21-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Dec 27-18
HARRISON Samuel R 146 M G Bn; pvt Jul 15-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 27-19 Wnd Oct 3-18 Regt H	1008 11th st	HAUSNER Henry Jul 26-18**; Taylor
HART Eugene O M C; 107 Sply T; pvt Jul 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 25-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	711 8th st	HAWDON John Nov 12-18 (only)
HART L W 163 Inf; pvt-corp Disch Dec 12-18	710 Randolph st	HAWKINS Leslie 161 D B; pvt; Grant Apr 6-18 May 13-18 Died at Camp Grant May 13-18
HART Melvin E Navy; seam 3 cl; Grt Lakes New London Jun 15-18 Feb 13-19	Lake Beulah	HAWLEY James 2 Amb Co; pvt-sgt; Ft Riley MacArthur May 15-17 Feb 5-18; Ovs Jan-18 Drowned when Tuscania was torpedoed off coast of Scotland Buried Mull of Ga Isle of Islay Kilnought Scot- land
HART William A D 131 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 2-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 28-19	Lake Beulah	HAYWARD George B Sep 5-18**; Grant
HARTER Leo F F 121 F A; pvt-corp May 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1329 La Salle st	HAY Arthur Prov Tr Rgt; pvt; Grant Sep 7-18 Dec 13-18
HARTER Roy E F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Detroit	HAY Cyril B Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-17 Jun 21-19
HARTMAN Charles C H 7 M O R S; pvt May 14-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 27-18 Jul 20-19	1219 9th st	HAYEK Frank Aero Sq 157; pvt-corp; England France Nov 16-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 21-19
HARTMAN Peter J 2 Dev Bn 154 D B; pvt-pvt 2 cl; Mead Jul 16-18 Dec 6-18	1219 9th st	HAYMAN William H F 121 F A; pvt-mess sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A
HARVEY Harry**		HAYOP Ardonin 160 D B; pvt; Custer Mar 28-18**
HARWOOD Frank Nicholas 104 M C; pvt Mar 29-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jan 30-18 Mar 12-19 M-A Borne-de-Cornoreiller; Haramont Ridge; Capture of Ecurey Beville Etrange; Crepian;	1824 Mead st	HAYWARD Geo Bernhardt 28 Co D B; pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Dec 29-18
HAUDEK Herbert Navy; 1 m m-mach m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 1-18 Jun 18-19	1660 Charles st	HDISHIAN David 2 Co Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 4-19
HASA Shukel Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1809 Racine st	HDISHIAN Mein Apr 27-18**; Custer
HATERAS Samie G F 5 Dev Bn; pvt Apr 30-18 Nov 20-18	1401 Washington av	HEALEY Arthur E 151 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France Aug 8-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 20-19
HAURLEIN Walter Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington	HEALEY Verguel F Provost Guard; pvt; Shelby Oct 25-18 Feb 4-19
		HEATH Ralph Eugene Navy; hono app 1 cl; Eastleigh; North Bombing Gr at Antingues France Jun 6-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Dec 16-18

HEBBLETHWAITE Harold Edw 2610 Douglas av B10 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 10-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 Jul 2-19 Pavinell Det in M-A	HEIMES Leonard J 1732 Franklin st C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxbailes Jul 15-17 May 10-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
HEBARD George H 2405 Washington av	HEINISCH Conrad 1637 Asylum av Sq A Flying School Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Sill Dec 13-17 Apr 5-19
HEBARD Frank H 2405 Washington av 17 Prov Ord Co; Jackson	HEINISCH Godfrey H 1637 Asylum av S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18
HEBERT Geoffrey J 1611 Howe st F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	HEINISCH John T 1637 Asylum av A 57 Co C A C; pvt Nov 9-17 Jan 31-19; Ovs May 10-18 Jan 14-19 Re-enlisted Oct 6-19 StM M-A
HECHT Paul Racine 127 Amb Co; pvt; Douglas MacArthur Brest Aug 1-17 Feb 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Died Feb 28-18 at Brest France; body removed to Peoria Ill	HEINISCH John Joseph 1630 Villa st Aug 26-18**; Sherman
HECK Arthur A 303 6th at 488 Eng; pvt-master engineer; Slocum Kearney Island Dec 7-17 Jan 18-19	HEINRICHS Leonard 1424 Chatham st 13 Serv Co Sig C; pvt; Vail Aug 9-18 Feb 15-19
HECK Christian G Princeton Ill 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 26-18 May 30-18	HEINRICHS Robt A 2041 N Erie st Oct 21-18**; Shelby
HECK Regine D M 303 6th st Q M C; prt 1 cl (Miss Heck is a clerk with rank stated); promotion Apr 1-19 and Jul 1-19 Aug 26-18 (still in serv at time of publication)	HELD Albert J 1119 16th st B 54 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 29-19
HEDERA Peter J 1209 10th at Co 745 M T C; pvt-1 sgt Sep 11-14 Jun 11-19	HELD Edward B 1119 16th st M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 81 Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19
HEDGES Edward J 1613 Austin av July 26-18**; Taylor	HELD Herbert H 1621 Howe st S O P O Hq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Dec 12-17 Apr 5-19
HEFFMAN Benjamin F 1729 Center st Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	HELD Herbert M 1119 16th st Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 1-18 Jan 6-19
HEETER Homer 501 College av 301 Q M C; pvt; Lansing Johnston May 16-18 May 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 10-19	HELD Theodore W 1621 Howe st Marines; Co 16 Rgt 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England France Dec 12-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19 Entitled to L'Artilierie D'Assant
HEETER Robert 1309 Rapids dr B 26 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Funston Jul 15-18 Jan 2-19	HELDING Albert Frankaville May 27-18**; Grant
HEFFREN Edward L 1033 10th at Hq Co 48 C A C; pvt Apr 3-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Mar 13-19	HELDING Christ 1609 Morton av Serv Pk 337; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Mead Dec 7-17 Mar 8-19
HEGARD August 2307 Hansen av Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	HELDING Hans 2245 Northwestern av 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19
HEGEMAN Erwin A 1141 Center at A 323 M G Bn; pvt Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 29-19	HELDING Harold 1609 Morton av Co 8 24 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 30-19 A-M M-A Toul
HEGEMAN Frederick S 1000 Villa st S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	HELDING Oscar C 1619 Howe st M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley Houston Jun 27-18 Dec 5-19
HEGEMAN James J Rochester F 121 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	HELDING Viggo A 614 11th st 327 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 25-18**; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 5-19
HEGEMAN Oswald P 1000 Villa st H 340 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	HELGESON Harry C 1732 Mead st 127 Amb Co; pvt-corp Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O
HEIDENREICH Anthony P 1202 Hagerer at 127 Amb Co; pvt-corp Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	HELLAND Albert 1204 Forest st M 26 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Mar 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 11-19 M-A
HEILEMANN Raymond E 620 17th st M C; pvt; Greenleaf B H 15 Sep 8-18 Jun 16-19	HELLING Fred C 1336 Grove av Navy; seam-frn 1 cl; Convoy service Jul 15-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Sep 2-18 May 28-19
HEILGENTHAL Albert John Burlington Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 21-18 Dec 16-18	HELLING Henry J 1336 Grove av Navy; seam 2 cl; seam; Grt Lakes May 28-18 Feb 28-19
HEILMAN W H Recruiting Office Inf; pvt-sgt 1901; still in service	

HELM Frederick Peter 28 4 Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant Sep 5-18 Feb 1-19	924 14th st	HERBST Walter J M T C Unit 330; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 30-18	925 High st
HELM John E S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	924 14th st	HERCHEN John Jr C 26 M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19	R 2 Box 32
HELMAN Adam Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1211 St Patrick	HERCHEN Oscar R M T C 305 M R S; pvt-sgt; Jesup Sep 1-18 Apr 15-19	1186 David st
HEMBROOK Hughie 154 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19 Sick Oct 30; B H	Waterford Hancock	HERING Herman 8 Unas C A; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18	1612 Howe st
HEMBROOK James D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 19-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 9-19 M-A Moselle River	Waterford	HERMAN Arthur G Jul 18-18**; Columbus Bks	Milwaukee
HEMM Henry J C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1632 Packard av	HERMAN Ernest Cornelius Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	621 Carroll st
HEMMEN Arthur W I 140 Inf; pvt-sgt Jun 25-16 Feb 13-19; Ovs Apr 25-18 Jan 31-19 M-A	1100 State st	HERMAN Frank U S C G 2 Co; seam Mar 30-18 Mar 17-19	821 Carroll st
HEMMINGFIELD George J 9 Co 1 Repla Reg; pvt Mar 29-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jul 6-19	Union Grove	HERMAN Fred Hq Co 16 F A; pvt-sgt Apr 7-15 Aug 26-19; Ovs May 6-18 Jul 29-19 A-M Toul M-A A of O	739 Grand av
HEMMINGSSEN T C Navy; hoop app 1 cl-1st Lt; senior; Navy Hoop New York Transport Leviathan Feb 16-18 Jun 10-19	1332 State st	HERMANSEN Corry C A 7 Inf; pvt-corp May 25-18 Oct 23-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 M-A Wad Oct 17-19; B H 32 Died Oct 23-18 France near Coutievville; buried Plot F Grave 187 France	Menominee
HEMSEN Peter 1816 Asylum av		HERMES Elmer Ross S A T C; pvt; Purdue Aug 14-18 Dec 13-18	1027 Washington av
HENEMAN Harry N Navy; frn 1 cl; Convoy duty Dec 14-17 Apr 14-18	1531 Wisconsin st	HERRICK Henry L M R S Unit 306 M T C; pvt-sgt; Holabird Mar 29-18 Nov 3-19; Ovs 8-18 Oct 29-19	1635 12th st
HENKEN Jacob F Navy; lt-asst surgeon Dec 8-18**	1207 N Wisconsin st	HERRING Herman Co 8 C A C; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18	1612 Howe st
HENKES Peter J Navy; 1 m m (a); Grt Lakes Jun 24-18 Apr 4-19	R R 1 Box 165	HERST Walter John Oct 21-18**; Shelby	1821 Holmes av
HENKES John J A Ord Dpt; pvt Aug 14-18 Apr 9-19	1629 Howe st	HERWICK Wilbert S Marines; 9 Separate Repla; pvt Aug 19-18 Aug 11-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 29-19	1632 Franklin st
HENNEMAN William P M G Co 153; pvt Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19	1725 Center st	HERZOG Harry J C 121 F A; 2nd Lt- 1st Lt; Coetquidan Mon- tigny Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19	1628 Main st
HENNINGFIELD Arthur L Hq Co 79 F A; pvt-De Meuron Jan 4-18 Jun 30-19 Ovs 18-18 Jun 21-19	Union Grove	HERZOG Robert C M C attached to 340 Inf; pvt Sep 21-19 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	2132 Clarence av
HENNINGFIELD Henry J M P 1 G H Q Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Aug 23-19	1334 Racine st	HESSE Richard H Disch Dec. 24-18	2019 N St Clair st
HENNINGFIELD Henry K 342 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant May 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Aug 27-19	Waterford	HESTAD Knute I 311 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 22-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	1681 Woodrow av
HENNINGSEN Sophus Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1151 Mound av	HETH Robert C 121 F A; pvt	Racine
HENNINGSON Theodore D 15 Eng; pvt Nov 18-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Apr 23-19	8213 Osborne blvd	HETRICK Joseph M G Troop 14 Cav; pvt-corp; Sam Houston Jun 6-17**	608 Sixth st
HENRIKSON Soren Edward F 130 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 9-17 May 11-19; Ovs Mar 10-18 May 3-19 Al StM M-A; Gassed at M-A	R 4 Box 36	HEUBLIEN Walter G 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	719 Lewis st
HENRY Charles 1615 Holmes av		HEUSDENS James H F 121 F A; Vet C 82 Div; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 2-19 A! A-M O-A M-A	2205 Harriet st
HENRY Walter Hq Co 33 Inf; pvt-sgt Nov 30-17 Apr 13-19	1188 Grand av		
HERBST George F C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1821 Holmes av		

HIBBARD Clarence A	2401 Washington av	HINSE Carl F	1504 Erie st
Navy; seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes; U S B Caldwell		Navy; storekeeper 3 cl; 6 trips transport	
Jul 2-18 Dec-18		Dec 8-17 Sep 23-19	
HIBBS William Loland	Cleveland	HINSMAN Frank J	R 1 Box 68K
Jul 25-18**; Sherman		M T S Hq Ditch R A R; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mailly	
HIDSHIAN David	1644 Asylum av	Mar 8-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Mar 12-19	
Jul 26-18**; Taylor		HINZ John F	612 College av
HIEMLBAUCH Geo	Honey Creek	Hq 121 F A; pvt; MacArthur	
Nov 19-17**; Custer		Aug 8-17 Mar 19-18	
HIGGINS Frank	2206 Washington av	HINZ Werner G	612 College av
Inf 68 Rgt; pvt; Dodge		E 345 Inf; pvt; Custer	
Aug 26-18 Dec 20-18		Nov 19-17 Mar 11-18	
HIGGINS John	1601 Flett av	HIONAS Kostas	609 6th st
B 101 F A; pvt		E 68 Inf; pvt; Sheridan	
Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Apr 7-19		Jul 25-18 Dec 8-18	
HIGGINS Wm Clinton	837 Villa st	HIRSCHFELD Herbert F	1552 Kearney av
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18		Inf; pvt; Custer	
HIGGINS Wm J	3123 Washington av	HJORTH Christian Einer	1600 Hamilton av
127 Amb Co; pvt		50 5 Inf; pvt; Custer Gordon	
Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19		Mar 29-18	
Al A-M O-A M-A		Killed in accident; automobile struck by North	
HIGGINS Wm J Jr	3123 Washington av	Shore Line Aug 6-18; buried Graceland cem-	
S A T C; pvt; Valparaiso		etery Racine	
Aug 14-18 Dec 21-18		HOAG Frank	900 14th st
HILJENIA Mike	928 Huron st	Navy; Newport	
Unas; pvt; Shelby		HOAG James H	Delavan
Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18		F 121 F A; pvt-ch mech	
HILDEBRAND Raymond	2428 Kinzie av	Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mch 4-18 May 12-19	
A Co C A C 109; 163 D B; pvt		A-M O-A M-A	
Mar 18-18 Mar 18-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Mar 7-19		HOBLISOK Roman	1629 La Salle st
HILGERS Joseph	1644 Franklin st	A 191 Inf; pvt; Lewis	
M C; pvt; Field H 23 2 San T		Nov 22-17 Dec 5-18	
Jul 24-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Aug 3-19		HOBY Tony	1819 Howe st
M-A A of O		H 47 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
HILKER Alfred R	1430 W 6th st	Nov 18-17 Apr 14-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 2-19	
K 340 Inf; pvt; Custer; French T M School		A-M M-A Wnd Sep 27-16; B H	
Jun 20-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 8-19		HOCHADOORIAN Nazareth	1017 Douglas av
HILKER Phillip F	8414 Osborne blvd	Hq Co M G Cr; pvt; Hancock	
43 Co 11 Bn 166 D B; pvt		Jul 6-18 Dec 17-18	
Aug 14-18 Jan 15-19		HOCKINGS Wm	Burlington
HILKER Wallace H	1430 West Sixth st	41 Co 161 D B; pvt-musc 3 cl; Grant Mills	
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes		May 27-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 3-19	
Jun 5-18 Dec 6-18		HODES Perry H	332 1/2 Main st
HILL Ben L	Michigan City	Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl	
127 Amb Co; pvt		Nov 13-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Nov 23-18 May 4-19	
May 15-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Feb 11-18 Aug 1-19		HODGES Edward J	1640 Packard av
A-M M-A O-M A of O		Hq 6 F A; pvt; Taylor	
HILL Carl	1535 Holmes av	Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18	
Navy; seam		HODGSON George W	1416 Clark st
Disch Mar 11-19		Co 34 M T C 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant	
HILL Clarence W	1723 12th st	May 28-18 Aug 8-18	
Ord Office; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Washington D C		HOELZ J M	Burlington
Feb 8-18 Jan 31-19		Navy; U S Naval H Philadelphia	
HILL Edward L	506 College av	HOELZ Philip Charles	Richfield
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl		Oct 21-18**; Shelby	
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19		HOELZ Simon	Burlington
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O		S A T C; pvt; Carroll College	
HILLBURG Elmer	1301 Milwaukee av	Oct 30-18 Dec 15-18	
M C; pvt-ck; B H 22		HOELZ W A	Burlington
May 31-17 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Apr 2-19		Navy; U S S Porter	
HILLE Cornelius J	300 4th st	HOERNEL Melvin F	1625 Thurston av
Navy; frn-frn 1 cl; Supply ship coast and		S A T C; pvt	
Azores		Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	
Sep 9-18 Jul 3-19		HOERNKE Frank C	1212 Carlisle av
HILT Frank J	1108 Douglas av	Navy; app seam-hosp app 1 cl; European waters	
C 121 F A; pvt-agt; Veuxhalles; Coetquidan		Sep 24-17 Jun 2-19	
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19		HOFER John A	Rochester
HILT John J	1108 Douglas av	O Co M C 22; pvt-corp	
M C; pvt; Chicago		Jun 1-18 Jun 27-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 19-19	
Sep 23-18 Feb 11-19		M-A	
		HOFF Adolph E	510 8th st
		163 D B; disch Dec 18-18	

HOFFERT Roy G Sply Co Cas Ditch; prt-sgt Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18	1226 N Chatham st	HOLMES Benjamin H M C; 1st Lt-capt; Custer Aug 13-17 Aug 27-19	432 Baker Block
HOFFERT Herbert C Oct 1-18**; Marquette College	1226 Chatham st	HOLMES Charles 312 M T C; pvt-corp; Bordeaux Sep 24-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jan 18-18 Jul 11-19	1329 Milwaukee av
HOFFMAN Adolph M C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	915 Washington av	HOLMES Martin W R 4 B 54 Sta A B 337 Inf; pvt; Grant Custer Mills May 27-18 Oct 13-18 Died Oct 13-18 Langres France; buried at Langres	
HOFFMANN Alfred G Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes May 23-18 Mar 5-19	917 Forest st	HOLMES William R 4 Box 54 C 28 Eng; pvt Jan 7-17 Jul 14-19; Ovs June 30-18 Jul 5-19 M-A	
HOFFMAN Benjamin F M C; pvt-ck; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Jan 9-19	1531 Owen av	HOLT Byron 927 Marquette av Co 6 161 D B; pvt; Custer Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19; also inducted Nov 18-17	
HOFFMAN Edward Hq Co 840 Inf; pvt; Grant Sep 21-17 May 28-19	1627 Prospect st	HOLTZ Ezra 2315 Victoria dr C 107 F S Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 5-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 Feb 11-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	
HOFFMAN Emil Sply Co 39 Inf; pvt-wgmr Nov 19-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 8-18 Aug 9-19 A-M M-A Toul A of O	Caledonia	HOLTZ Walter A 1688 Grange av D 36 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	
HOFFMAN Frank J F 27 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	1627 Prospect st	HOLTZ William A Burlington Navy; app seam-ch gunr mate; U S S Porter Jan 16-18 Jan 9-19; Ovs Apr 24-17 Aug 5-19	
HOFFMAN Gustave F M T C Repair Unit 307; pvt-sgt Apr 26-19 Jul 30-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Jul 23-19	720 Madsen ct	HOLUB Joseph 1739 1/2 Racine st Hq Co 121 F A; musc 2 cl Sep 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 11-19 Al A-M M-A; Gassed Aug 13-18	
HOFFMAN Irvin F E 40 F A; pvt; Custer Jul 1-18 Jan 13-19	1531 Owen av	HOLY Tony 1819 Howe st H 47 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Apr 14-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 2-19 A-M M-A; Wnd; B H 48	
HOFFMAN Thomas John Mar 19-18**; Columbus Bks	Summit Ill	HOLY Joseph G 1819 Howe st 9 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Mar 6-18 Feb 7-19	
HOFFMAN Walter B 340 Inf; pvt Sep 22-17 Jun 14-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jun 1-19 M-A	1610 Center st	HOMAN Lee 1603 N Chatham st Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Aug 14-18 Mar 5-19	
HOFFMAN William A Air Serv; pvt-sgt; Technical Section Mar 8-18 Feb 21-19	1514 Racine st	HOMMELSEN Matthias 1437 Grand av I 132 Inf; pvt Aug 9-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 17-19 M-A A of O	
HOGAN John H 315 San T; 1st Lt-capt Aug 14-17 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jun 14-19 M-A A of O	1612 Park av	HOMMEMA Walter Burlington Aero 160 D B; pvt; Custer Greene Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 1-19	
HOGAN Thomas F Aero; pvt; Mechanic School Mar 8-18 Dec 20-19	1804 Flett av	HONE Felix Jr 1649 Milwaukee av 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-O A-M M-A A of O	
HOGAN; William F M T C; Ret; Philadelphia Nov 7-18 Nov 13-18 Three months previous instr in boxing and crat- ing; Baltimore and Philadelphia in M T C	1612 Park av	HOOD John V 1706 College av F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	
HOGER Otto Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2201 N Erie st	HOOD Stanley W 1706 College av F 121 F A; pvt Dec 12-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Apr 30-18 Apr 2-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	
HOLDEN Hilton M Navy; app seam-seam; 7 trips across Jun 6-17 Nov 16-18	3309 Washington av	HOPKE Reinhold 1567 N Wisconsin st Aero Ditch 5; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 31-19	
HOLGARD Nels C Jul 8-18**; Columbus Bks	1808 Twelfth st	HOPPE Adolph 1922 N Main st Q M C Sply Ditch 801; pvt Aug 1-18 Sep 29-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Sep 22-19	
HOLLOWELL Robert E C 307 F A; agt-2nd Lt Oct 1-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs May 23-18 May 12-19 M-A	Chicago	HOPPE Edgar E 1922 N Main st Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	
HOLM Clarence H 369 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt 1 cl Dec 10-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 26-19	1801 Northwestern av	HOPPENRATH Charles 1111 Marquette st Hq 46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Sheridan Nov 9-14 Mar 7-19	
HOLM Victor O 821 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Speedway Ind Apr 20-18 Jan 17-19	1228 Carlisle av		
HOLMAN Glenn Gribble B 9 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 24-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 17-19 M-A	Linden		
HOLMES Andrew Jackson B 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	2013 Racine st		

HORN Howard S Eng 107 T; pvt-wgmr Jun 80-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 Al A-M M-A	1415 Owen av	HUBBARD Warren 1600 Flett av
HORNE Clyde S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	335 Main st	HUBER John Ferdinand Detroit M C; pvt; Field H 40 May 8-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jul 9-19 M-A
HORNE John Aug 19-18**; Custer	739 Lake av	HUBER Carl E 623 Yout at Aero; pvt; Houston Long Island Mar 8-18 Dec 13-18
HORNER Edmund 1132 Center at Sply Co 330 F A; pvt Sep 21-17 Apr 35-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 11-18		HUBERT John H 1505 Owen av C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
HORTON John E 1922 16th at K 310 Inf; pvt Jul 24-18 Mar 12-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 22-19 M-A; Wnd Oct 18-18		HUCK Albert J 823 9th at F 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19
HORTON Lyman Union Grove 41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Douglas May 27-18 Jul 14-19 Died at Union Grove July 14-17		HUCK Harold F 1419 N Main at Q M C; pvt-sgt; Chirago Jul 29-18 Jan 18-19
HORVATH John Corlies E 128 Inf; pvt-corp Apr 9-17 May 19-19		HUCK John Kansasville M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Greenleaf Sep 22-17 Jun 16-19
HORVATH Louis Jr 2145 Racine st S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 17-18 Dec 14-18		HUCK Mathew J Kansasville Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jan 3-18 Feb 25-19
HOSP John 808 State at Unas F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19		HUDSON Fred 1545 Hamilton av Nov 12-18 (only)
HOUGH Roy E Route 2 M G Co 40; pvt-sgt Jul 6-18 Feb 12-19		HUEFFNER Edward 1321 Lincoln st 342 Field Rmt; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 6-19
HOUGHTON Eugene H Inf; maj-Lt col Nov 7-17 Feb 3-19; Ovs Sep-14 Feb 8-19 With 1st Canadian Div at Toul Cantigny A-M M-A Feastubest Measines Vimy Ridge		HUEFFNER Frederick W 1520 College av O T S; cadet-2nd Lt; U of I Dix Carruthers Field Codford and Ft Junction Eng Aug 11-17 Dec 21-18; Ovs Sep 8-18 Dec 4-18
HOUSTON Wm Lucius Flats Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Mar 8-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Feb 22-19 Wnd; B H 69 and 87		HUEFFNER George J 1321 Lincoln at B 306 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 May 7-19; Ovs Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19 M-A A-M
HOWARD Ernest Chappy 1119 Sixteenth st Oct 15-18**; U of W		HUEFFNER Wm A 313 Jones at Mar 29-18**; Ouster
HOWARD Vernon Jasper 1119 16th st Oct 15-18**; U of W		HUELLER Frank T 1107 English st 324 Service Bn Q M C; pvt-sgt-maj Apr 4-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19
HOWARD Walter J R 3 Box 64 B 27 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19		HUESDENS James H 135 Howland av 120 F A; pvt-farrier; Vet Cor Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs May 1918 May 1919 Al A-M O-A M-A
HOWARTH Roy F Corlies Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19		HUEVLER John 1506 Packard av Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18
HOWE Clarence Corlies Navy; seam 2 cl-com; Grt Lakes Aug 14-18 May 9-19		HUGASIN Carl 219 Wisconsin st Apr 27-18**; Custer
HOWE Clarence 980 Forest at K 147 Eng; pvt; Dodge Ft Benj Harrison Aug 30-18 Dec 13-18		HUGUENIN Helen Converse 1733 Wisconsin st M C; army nurse; Wadsworth B H Lakewood N J Bellevue Jul 1918 to Aug 1919
HOWE Clarence J Corlies Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 30-18 May 9-19		HUGUENIN Stanley Arthur 1733 Wisconsin st Aero; cadet-1st Lt; Sheridan Toronto Minne- ola Lincoln England May 10-17 Apr 3-18; Ovs Jan 9-18 Killed Apr 3-18; Aeroplane accident at Lincoln; buried at Lincoln
HOWE Stanley D 930 Forest at O 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles May 31-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-1		HUGHES Stanley P 1524 Hamilton av B 146 F A; pvt 1 cl May 15-17**; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 15-19 C-M A-M M-A
HOWES George W 1914 St Claire at		HUGHES Geo L 1242 Racine st Sply Co 313 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 28-19
HOWELL Charles R Hartford Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks		HUGHES Thomas J 1220 Racine st M G Co 4; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19
HOYER Martin Edward 1439 N Main st Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Geo Washington Seattle Transport service Apr 30-17 Jul 31-19; 13 trips		
HRITZKY Alex Benton Ill May 27-18**; Grant		

HUGHES William S F S C 44 Service Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 21-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 May 29-19 M-A	914 Wisconsin st	HUNTER Frank R 76 F A; Capt-Lt Col Entered West Point Jun 15-05 still in service; Ovs Feb 26-18 Dec 11-18 C-M A-M STM M-A Wnd Oct 4-18 losing left leg; B H 54-44-67-68 Cited for gallantry G O 22 3 Div	Washington
HUHN Otto H Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1416 Marquette st	HUNTER Wesley E D 811 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19	Franksville
HULBERT Russel Inf; pvt; Marquette U Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington	HURN Mark Co 15 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant May 26-18 Feb 1-19	2117 Slauson av
HULBERT Harold A 344 Sply Co; pvt-wgmr; Grant Mills May 27-18 Jun 13-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 5-19	Burlington	HURSHOSTIAN Giuragos H 160 D B; pvt; Custer Gordon Mar 29-18 Dec 22	982 Douglas av
HULETT Miles A Co 29 30 Eng; 2nd Lt Sep 24-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 4-19	Union Grove	HUSBY Segard M Co M G Bn; Inf School; pvt-sgt; Hancock Aug 28-15 Oct 14-19	912 Elm st
HULETT Otis C Navy; F; 1 s r f 3 cl; Grt Lakes Mar 1-18 Feb 25-19	Union Grove	HUSH William H 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 20-19 A-M O-A Al M-A A. of O	1841 College av
HULTBERG Sexton G F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Apr 2-19 Wad; B H 202	230 Frank av	HUSS Edward M Q M C; 2nd Lt Jan 2-18 May 6-19	2315 Victoria dr
HUMBLE Bartle F 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-18 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1922 Grange av	HWALISZ Joseph C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Apr 30-19	1018 15th st
HUMBLE Fred 99 Bn Inf; pvt-sgt Canadian Service 1915 Apr 9-17 Killed in action Apr 9-17 Vimy Ridge France; buried Vimy Ridge cemetery France	1629 Thurston av	HYDE Ralph A D 41 M G Co; ck; Custer Apr 26-18 Feb 12-19	985 10th st
HUMBLE Thomas A 49 Inf; pvt; 35 Reserve Train; Camp Kent In Canadian service Aug 10-19; Ovs May 20-16 Aug 8-19 Vimy Ridge Hill 70 Pachendale Ridge Amiens Arras Battle of Cambria Wd Sep-18 G H	1629 Thurston av	HYDUKE John F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 24-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1745 Grand av
HUMBERT Ruben Q M C; pvt-sgt; Custer Nov 19-17 Sep 5-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Aug 30-19	Lake Beulah	HYDUKE Stephen 1 Co Rert Depot; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18	1745 Grand av
HUNTER Alvin S Rert Co 15 Class B; Rert; Jefferson Bks Oct 1-18 Dec 10-18	Franksville	HYNEK Frank Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Kettlernesville
		HYRAM Samuel T A 542 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 2-18 Jun 25-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jun 18-19 Toul	1025 Douglas av
I			
IALONGA Francesco D 340 Inf; pvt; Grant Custer Sep 21-17 Jan 7-19	1337 Kewaunee st	ISAGER Chris Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Chicago
IGGULDEN Albert C D 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1828 Holmes av	ISELIN Willard J 42 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Nov 4-18	2056 N Geneva st
ILLINGWORTH C W E 107 Eng; pvt-corp May 31-17 May 10-19; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	2228 16th st	ITZENHUISER John W K 109 Inf; pvt; Thiacourt Sect May 27-18 May 20-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 3-19	R 1 Box 150
ILLINGWORTH Sidney J E 107 Eng; pvt; Douglas MacArthur Jun 26-17 Mar 12-18	2228 16th st	IVERSON Ewald N Hq Ditch D B; pvt; Grant Aug 19-18 Mar 26-19	820 State st
INGALLS Charles May 3-18 Jan 9-19	Burlington	IVERSON Harold E 2 M O R S; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 1-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 Aug 3-19 Toul A-M M-A A of O	1758 Franklin st
INGEMAN Olaf 1917 N Chatham st		IVERSON Iver H 147 Aero Sq; pvt Jun 17-18 Dec 30-18	281 Wright av
INJASOULIAN Garabed Salvage Co Q M C; M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 1-19	1901 DeKoven av	IVERSON John Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Jun 27-18 Feb 1-19	2811 Wright av
IRELAND Eugene Navy; seam 2 cl-gunnr mate 3 cl; U S S New York with British Grand Fleet May 3-15 May 4-19; Ovs Dec 7-17 Dec 26-18	Franksville	IVERSON Verner N Sply Co 67 F A; pvt-sgt May 17-18 Dec 21-18	820 State st

J

JACOB Anthony Burlington
F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

JACOB Arthur J Burlington
D 840 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 6-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19
M-A

JACOBS Don E Lake Park
I Co 27 Inf; pvt; Siberia
May 1-18 Nov 9-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Nov 1-19
North Russian A E F

JACOBS Henry P 1116 Lockwood av
Navy; baker 1 cl; U S S Louisville Mexican
Oklahoma Conway
Apr 21-17 Jun 2-19

JACOBS Peter W 1573 Packard av
M G Co 181 Inf; pvt-sgt; Troyon Sect
May 26-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 May 30-19

JACOBSEN Andrew 953 Marquette st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JACOBSEN David 915 Hagerer st
E 84 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

JACOBSEN Einer 1629 Morton av
Jan 30-18**; Leavenworth

JACOBSEN Einer H 1519 Asylum av
First Co Disch Ditch; pvt
Sep 6-18 Jan 23-19

JACOBSEN Henry W 1707 Spring st
C 121 F A; pvt-chief mech; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19

JACOBSEN Jacob C 1287 Mound av
M O; pvt; Greenleaf
Sep 4-18 Aug 9-19

JACOBSEN Lawrence H 1420 Howe st
A 332 F A; pvt
Jul 7-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19

JACOBSEN Oluf Henry 1520 Phillips av
Marines
May 5-17 Apr 7-18
Sick Apr 1-18 St Paul
Died Apr 7-18 pneu; buried Mound cemetery
Racine

JACOBSEN Oscar T 1520 Phillips av
Marines; 78 Co 6 Rgt; pvt-sgt
May 12-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 19-18 Mar 26-19
A-M M-A; Wnd-Gassed

JACOBSEN Robert A Y M C A
25 F A; pvt-corp
Dec 17-17 May 16-18; Ovs Jun 29-18 May 2-19
M-A

JACOBSEN Theodore 801 Park av
Ho Co 4 Bn F A R D; pvt-sgt maj; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18

JACORSON Andrew 217 Frank av
B 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hunt
May 26-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19

JACOBSON Arthur J 428 Raudolph st
F 7 Rgt; pvt-sgt; Taylor
Jul 14-18 Aug 5-19

JACOBSON Arthur J Delavan Lake
Jul 15-18**; Lewis Institute

JACOBSON Carl 1308 14th st
D 56 Inf; pvt; Pavenell sector
May 27-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19

JACOBSON Clarence Waterford
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

JACOBSON Ferdinand 519 Parkview
A 47 Inf; pvt-mech
Disch Aug 5-19

JACOBSON Clarence O 912 Peck av
Navy; app seam-storekeeper 3 cl
Apr 27-17 Aug 26-19; Ovs Nov 18-17 Jan 24-19

JACOBSON Jacob J Franksville
D 3rd Bn U S G; pvt; Custer
Sep 5-17 Dec 29-18

JACOBSON James M 1537 Quincy av
Advance Animal Trans Depot 1; pvt; Jievrez
France

JACOBSON John North Cape
Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Jul 18-19**

JACOBSON John 1624 Hamilton av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JACOBSON Julius 936 Huron st
Navy; mach mate 1 cl; 11 trips across
Apr 16-17 Jul 11-19

JACOBSON Lawrence Frankville
F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Knox
May 22-18 Apr 9-19

JACOBSON Nels E 1008 1/2 Grand av
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

JACOBSON Peter E Racine
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jan 19-18; Ovs Mar 4-18
Al A-M O-A M-A
Died Jan 19-18

JACOBSON Victor H Frankville
Sep 6-17**; Custer

JACHOWICZ Andrew Frankville
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

JACQUET Edward M 1313 Blake av
122 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelly Vail Roosevelt
Mar 8-18 Jan 27-19

JADRNY Frank J 1923 N Chatham st
B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols
Oct 22-18 Dec 19-18

JAECK George H 1119 16th st
G 7 Inf; pvt
May 3-18**

JAEGER Charles 1800 Green st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

JAFFERIS Thomas H 725 Bank st
Aero Sq 461; pvt
Dec 10-17 Jun 9-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 26-19
Mar 8-18 Jan 22-19

JAHNS Edward F Burlington
Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 20-18 Aug 16-19

JAMES Harry W 2021 Carmel av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes
Jun 18-18 Jul 19-19

JAMES Hiram 1605 Morton av
San Sq 7; pvt; Torpedoed on Tuscania
Jul 2-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A

JAMES Irving F 1107 Hamilton st
Co 5 2nd Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Dec 10-18

JAMES John Jr 2021 Carmel av
Ord Detach 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Apr 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 15-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

JAMESON Albert 1755 Hill st
A 25 F A; pvt
Jul 26-18 Mar 8-19

JAMESON Harry A 854 Inf; Pvt May 27-18 May 31-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 May 20-19 M-A	1755 Hill st	JEFFERSON Harry J Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes	1615 N Wisconsin st
JAMESON Victor Hq Co 53 Inf; Pvt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19 Al M-A	1755 Hill st	JELLIFFE Florence American Red Cross; St Alguan Bourges France Mar 6-18 Aug 1-19	1514 Wisconsin st
JANCE Harold Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Manitowoc	JEMBRZYCKI Stanley F 121 F A; musc 2 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1904 Mead st
JANDL Charles F 148 Inf; Pvt; Flanders May 27-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Feb 28-19	R 1 Box 72	JELINEK William H 16 Cav; Pvt-ck; Brownsville Texas Apr 5-16 Oct 23-19	1447 Milwaukee av
JANDL Charles O Hq Ditch; Pvt-Sgt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 11-19	1419 Michigan Blvd	JENKINS Henry Edw Nov 12-18	1714 Flett av
JANDL Otto C 121 F A; Pvt-Sgt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Graduated Seamur Officers' Artillery School; Commissioned 1st Lt Jan 2-20	1419 Michigan Blvd	JENKINS Leonard Cross D 36 F A; Pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19	1714 Flett av
JANECEK Fred O 311 Sply T; Pvt-Corp; Grant May 27-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19	1218 Hamilton st	JENKS William H Q M O Utilities Ditch; Pvt Aug 30-18 Apr 23-19	1208 Superior st
JANECKY Charles C 121 F A; Pvt; Vauxhalls Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2006 Blake av	JENNICHES Lawrence H Navy; carpenter; U S S Caesar Jul 27-18 Sep 27-19	522 16th st
JANECKY Emil M Aug 4-18 Jan 29-19	1640 Milwaukee av	JENNINGS Roy C D 9 T M Bn; Pvt Oct 22-19 Dec 18-18	Union Grove
JANECKY John Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes May 28-18 Aug 6-19	2036 Blake av	JENSEN Adolph Co 41 161 D B; Pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 22-18	1617 Merton av
JANECKY Joseph B 37 F A; Pvt-Sgt; McClellan Jul 15-17 Feb 10-19	1335 Lincoln av	JENSEN Albert C F 310 Am T; Pvt-Sgt Sep 12-17 Aug 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 17-19 France Germany England	Corlias
JANECKY Joe F 121 F A; Pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1640 N Michigan st	JENSEN Albert T 127 Amb Co; Pvt Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1524 Racine st
JANECKY Joseph E B Co C A C 75 Rgt; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19	1203 10th st	JENSEN Andrew Sply Co 329 F A; Pvt Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19 Toul	1620 Rapids dr
JANNELLO Giacomo M O; Pvt; Camp H 33 Mar 30-18 Sep 29-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Sep 19-19	2315 Mead st	JENSEN Anton F 121 F A; brshr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Kenosha
JANNUZZI Frank Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 11-18 Oct 20-19	1525 West st	JENSEN Arnold 1 M G Co 16 Inf; Pvt; France	1648 Hamilton av
JANSOUZIAN Sahag E 6 F A R D; Pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18	930 Huron st	JENSEN Arthur F 121 F A; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1620 Flett av
JARVIS Frank Edwin M T C; Capt; Hancock Holabird Dec 28-17 May 8-19	1425 Main st	JENSEN August Q M C 11 Branch; Pvt-Sgt May 12-18 Nov 5-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Oct 31-19	1517 12th st
JASKOWSKI Ignatius I 26 Inf; Pvt May 26-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Mar 11-19	1839 Mead st	JENSEN Bert C 311 Sply Tr; Pvt-Corp May 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jul 20-19	2132 Clarence av
JASKULSKY Herman O 1 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Grant Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	1218 N Wisconsin st	JENSEN B V E 47 Inf; Pvt May 13-18 Jan 20-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Dec 17-18 M-A	1100 Howard av
JASPERSON Harold Oct 15-18**; Beloit	Frankaville	JENSEN Carl B 2 F A R D; Pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1422 Racine st
JAYEJIAN Soto Jul 26-18**; Taylor	2009 DeKoven av	JENSEN Carl A Hqs 17 F A; Pvt-Corp; Beaumont Jan 16-16 Nov 10-18; Ovs Dec 17 Killed in action Nov 10-18; with 2nd Div Artillery through the war	1525 Blaine av
JAYNE Archie F Aero Unas; Pvt; Ft Ethan Allen Jul 15-18 Dec 31-18	1327 Washington av	JENSEN Carl C 136 Transp C; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 16-19	1210 Racine st
JAYNE Edmund R Hq Co Inf; Pvt; Grant Mar 6-19 Aug 1-19	1542 Hamilton av		

JENSEN Carl Christ Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	717 Washington av	JENSEN James L 309 Am T F A; pvt 1 cl; Taylor Mills De Souge Jul 26-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Sep-18 Feb 12-19 Sick Sep-18 Canadian H	
JENSEN Carl H Navy; shipa ck 4 cl-l m m; Grt Lakes May 27-18 Feb 26-18	1606 Flett av	JENSEN Jens Aug 2-18**; Taylor	R 2
JENSEN Charles A A 25 M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan May 30-18 Feb 11-19	1209 10th st	JENSEN Jens Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	934 1/2 Forest st
JENSEN Christ F 121 F A Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Marshfield	JENSEN Jens Peter F A Repla Troop Unas; pvt-2nd Lt Jul 14-18 Dec 20-18	953 Marquette st
JENSEN Clarence C 121 F A; pvt-wgr; Vauxhalles Jul 2-17 May 20-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 11-19	1847 Asylum av	JENSEN John 127 Amb Co; prt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar-18 May 20-19 Al A of O O-A M-A	119 Howland av
JENSEN Clarence J Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington	JENSEN John E 6th Heavy F A O R S; pvt-ord sgt Dec 13-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 9-19	2308 Victoria dr
JENSEN Edward Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks	1629 Morton av	JENSEN John E B 2nd Rgt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18	2710 20th st
JENSEN Einer W Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	12th st	JENSEN John George Jul 26-18**; Taylor	721 Center st
JENSEN Emil May 27-18**; Grant	Union Grove	JENSEN John Emanuel 6 35 Ord Bri; pvt-sgt; Dodge Hancock Spring- field M G School N J Art'y Sch Lemoges France Art'y Sch Dec 13-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Mar 9-19	1847 Asylum av
JENSEN George F 36 A F A; pvt Jul 25-18**	Union Grove	JENSEN Knute K M C attached 214 F Sig Bn; pvt; Ouster Jun 27-18 Feb 5-19	100 Roe av
JENSEN George J 159 D B; pvt; Taylor; Sgt's Vet School Jul 25-18 Jan 9-19	1433 Clark st	JENSEN Lawrence 47 20 Eng; pvt Feb 23-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jul 5-19 M-A	1106 Frederick st
JENSEN George S F 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18	713 Bank st	JENSEN Le Roy C S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 14-18 Dec 13-18	1309 Summit av
JENSEN Harold Navy; 1 m m-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 24-18 Feb 21-19	601 Luedtke av	JENSEN Louis Peter Nov 12-18	1420 Howe st
JENSEN Harold C M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	1244 Washington av	JENSEN Louis T Navy; Radio operator; Grt Lakes Jun 16-18 Feb 16-19	1601 Rapids dr
JENSEN Harry K 7 Inf; pvt 1 cl-sgt May 26-18 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19 M-A	R 1 Box 70	JENSEN Marius Eng; pvt-corp; Custer Humphreys Grant Mar 29-18 Jan 7-19	1414 Milwaukee av
JENSEN Harry W C M G 342; pvt-sgt Oct 2-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Apr 18-18 May 27-19 M-A	Carter S Dak	JENSEN Marius G F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1621 West blvd
JENSEN Henry A 3 Ord Sply Co; pvt Aug 14-18 May 29-19	Union Grove	JENSEN Martin N Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1240 Washington av
JENSEN Herman Christian D 41 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Jan 26-19	1417 12th st	JENSEN Martin Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18; Logan	2350 Hansen av
JENSEN Herman Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Franksville	JENSEN Maurice D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19	1820 Flett av
JENSEN Holgar J 315 M O R S; ck M-A	1017 Pearl st	JENSEN Morris Hq Co 109 Inf; pvt-wgr Sep 21-17 May 20-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 3-19	904 Blaine av
JENSEN Holger B Navy; frn 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Koningin Der Nederlanden Dec 19-17 Oct 8-19	Racine	JENSEN Nels No data available concerning service or organi- zation; died Apr 27-18	Racine
JENSEN Ib A 809 Inf; pvt Mar 29-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Apr 20-18 M-A Sick B H 48; Wnd Oct 19-18 G H 47 Sep 11 (StM drive) captured 3 prisoners in dugout and took them back of lines.	2306 17th st	JENSEN Nels G 4 Cav; pvt-horshoer May 18-17 Sep 12-19	1018 Railroad st
JENSEN J C Racine	Racine	JENSEN Nels Sep 5-18**; Grant	Franksville

JENSEN Peter B B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	8025 16th st	JENSON Guy E C 6 Sply T; pvt-corp Apr 30-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 22-19 M-A	1209 10th st
JENSEN Peter M F Co; pvt; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jan 18-19	900 12th st	JENSON Leo A app seam; Grt Lakes	1825 Asylum av
JENSEN Peter D 18 Cav; pvt-horseshoer Apr 15-17 Sep 18-19	Racine	JENSON Wilhelm N C 83 F A; pvt-sgt Jun 22-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19	921 Milwaukee av
JENSEN Robert C M T Corps 337; pvt-corp; Shelby Oct 25-18 Jul 1-19	1420 Howe st	JENSON William C Co M G Bn 42; pvt; Custer Jul 6-18 Jan 24-19	Union Grove
JENSEN Robert G H Oas Ditch 551 163 D B; pvt Feb 25-18 May 26-19; Ovs May 16-18 May 17-19 M-A	951 Milwaukee av	JEPEWAY Alex D Navy; m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jan 28-18 Dec 21-18	1206 N Chatham st
JENSEN Russel Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	715 Gould st	JEPEWAY Anthony T Oct 30-18**; Polk	
JENSEN Thomas A B 2 F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1103 Racine st	JEPSON Arthur G 160 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 26-18 May 10-18	259 Frank av
JENSEN Thorwald 275 Aero Sq; Jefferson Bks Taliaferro Field Sep-17 Dec 10-18 Died Dec 10-18; buried at Lazerville	Lazerville	JEPSEN Viggo Mot Amb Co 62; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Mar 15-19	Maiden Neb
JENSEN Thorwald M 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan-18 Jun 23-19 Al A-M M-A Komachney	2415 Carmel av	JERDEE Albert J Q M C; 336 Field Rmt Sq; pvt Jul 16-18 Aug 2-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jul 22-19	1140 Herrick av
JENSEN Thorval H E 58 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Aug 1-19 M-A	1121 Hartman ct	JERGER Frank Jr Ord Dept; pvt-ord sgt Jul 28-18 Feb 10-19	Union Grove
JENSEN Tobias C M G Co 38 Inf; mech May 26-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 18-19 M-A A of O	2132 Clarence av	JERGER Nicholas J 2 Disch Det; disch Dec 16-19	Union Grove
JENSEN Vested Peter 107 F S C Bn; pvt Dec 7-17; Ovs Mar 29-18 Sep 7-19 A-M C-M M-A A of O	1520 Kearney av	JERSTAD Edward F 308 Eng; pvt Mar 29-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 30-18 Jun 26-19 M-A	950 La Salle st
JENSEN Victor Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1517 12th st	JERSTAD George D Co 9 161 D B; pvt; Payne Field Oct 7-18 Feb 17-19	722 Belmont av
JENSEN Walter Sep 22-17**; Custer	Caledonia	JERSTAD Raliegth L O 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhallen Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	722 Belmont av
JENSEN Walter F Prov Gr 2 M T D M G T Cr; pvt-mech; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19	3804 Washington av	JESZKA Frank John Jr Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1119 16th st
JENSEN Walter Emil Field H Rgt 338 5 Army Corps; pvt Sep 21-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 28-19 M-A	Union Grove	JIRUCHA Lester L Marines; D Co M G Bn 5 Rgt; pvt Aug 6-18 Sep 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Aug 30-19	1402 Chatham st
JENSEN Walter Leroy C 121 F A; pvt; MacArthur Winchester Coet- quidan Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	933 Hayes av	JIRUSH Joseph J F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2067 Green st
JENSEN Warren Einer Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1417 12th st	JOHANSEN Carl C Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1620 Owen av
JENSEN Wm Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks	Caledonia	JOHN Chris Rmt Troop A R D 313; pvt Oct 24-19 May 9-19	609 6th st
JENSEN William Aero; disch Mar 6-19	1514 Ann st	JOHN Clem Apr 27-18**; Custer	Valparaiso
JENSEN Wm J 44 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jan 12-19	1805 W 6th st	JOHNGOX Bernard M C; pvt-sgt; Custer Greenleaf Mills Sep 22-17 Jan 30-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jan 25-19	Lake Beniah
JENSEN William L Navy; mach; mate; Grt Lakes Aug 8-18 Mar 6-19	1443 Summit av	JOHNS Roy E Navy; ck-ck 3 cl; Grt Lakes May 11-17 Aug 12-19	1898 Spring st
		JOHNSON Albert W Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Park Field Mar 8-18 Oct 15-18 Died Oct 15-18 Park Field; buried at Manistee Mich	404 6th st
		JOHNSON Albin T S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 20-18	1513 Villa st

JOHNSON Alfred F 37 Rgt C A C; pvt Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18	1648 Grange av	JOHNSON Frank O Q M C Unas; pvt; Johnston May 25-18 Jun 24-19	1427 Yout st
JOHNSON Arthur Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Union Grove	JOHNSON Fred 803 Inf; pvt; Custer Aug 1-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 18-19 M-A	Beloit
JOHNSON Arthur 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 15-18 Dec 27-18	1812 Holmes av	JOHNSON Gehard D Co M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Sheridan Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19	Waterford Hancock
JOHNSON Arthur C F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-13 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Franksville	JOHNSON George C 131 F A; pvt-corp; Venxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1441 Quincy av
JOHNSON Arthur J Disch Dec 28-18	1837 Roe av	JOHNSON Gustavo B Q M C at Large; pvt-q m sgt May 11-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Jul 27-17 Jul 13-19	727 West Lawn av
JOHNSON Arthur L 2 Co Dev Bn 1; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Jan 25-19	R R 3 Box 36	JOHNSON Harold Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1116 Fourteenth st
JOHNSON Arthur P E 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	939 Marquette st McClellan	JOHNSON Harold Carl Nov 12-18	3604 Haven av
JOHNSON Arthur N Navy; seam Aug 29-13 Dec 1916; 2d Enl Sep 29-17 Aug 14-19	938 Doud st	JOHNSON Harry E 2 Repla Bn; pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19	1724 12th st
JOHNSON Axel B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1629 Morton av	JOHNSON Harry O M C Hq; pvt-ck; Greenleaf Jul 29-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 1-18 Aug 16-19	1952 Northwestern av
JOHNSON Benjamin F Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Chas Whittemore	2329 Mead st	JOHNSON Harry P Navy; app seam-signalman 2 cl; Sig Co 739 Aug 9-18 Feb 26-19	938 Doud st
JOHNSON Benjamin J M P Co 299; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 19-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 9-19	Caledonia	JOHNSON Harry Thomas Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks	Cleveland
JOHNSON Bert William Nov 12-18	2107 Slauson av	JOHNSON Henry Inf; Custer	R 16 Kansasville
JOHNSON Carl H Dental Corps M O T C; 1st Lt Sep 13-18 Jul 21-19	1116 14th st	JOHNSON Henry A May 27-18**	2229 Mead st
JOHNSON Carl Oscar Aero; pvt; Custer Detroit Aviation Field Aug 17-18 Mar 31-19	1526 Franklin st	JOHNSON Herbert L Co 416 M T C; M S T 411; pvt-corp May 16-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19	1247 Geneva st
JOHNSON Carl V S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1329 Carlisle av	JOHNSON Hibbard Flak Oct 4-18**; Cornell U	1725 Wisconsin st
JOHNSON Charles J E 136 F A; pvt-ck Jul 15-17; Ovs Jun 1918 Died Feb 3-19 B H 91 Commery (Muese)	2435 Thor av	JOHNSON Hilmer L E 75th O A C; pvt-corp; Angers France Mar 11-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 24-19	941 Peck av France
JOHNSON Clarence A Navy; seam-cxn Jul 1-18**; Ovs Sep 13-18 Sep 2-19	Waterford	JOHNSON Howard Chas C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; MacArthur Costquidan 88th Div School St Joire France Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19	1818 N Wisconsin st
JOHNSON David S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1332 Gerhard av	JOHNSON Howard J. M C; pvt-act; N C O School Ft Oglethorpe Dec 12-17 May 6-19; Ovs May 25-18 Apr 23-19	1624 Boyd av
JOHNSON Edgar J F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	3024 Wright av	JOHNSON Howard Chris Nov 12-18	3317 Osborne blvd
JOHNSON Edward N C 36 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	1653 Thurston av McClellan	JOHNSON Irving 392 M T C; pvt-corp; Kansas City Johnston Aug 15-18 Jul 30-19	430 Cliff av Johnston
JOHNSON Edwin P Navy; disch May 5-19	934 Wisconsin st	JOHNSON Irving D 344 M G Bn; pvt-corp Dec 10-17 Jun 17-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Jun 6-19 M-A	1703 Winslow st
JOHNSON Einer S 9 Inf; pvt Jul 15-17 Feb 21-19; Ovs Feb 5-18 Sep 28-18 M-A Wnd Apr 18-18	908 12th st	JOHNSON James Levi Oct 21-18; Shelby	2303 Sixteenth st
JOHNSON Frank M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Aug 14-18 Mar 29-19	Burlington	JOHNSON James P 57 Photographic Sect; pvt-corp; Ft Sill Apr 16-18 May 8-19	315 Kewaunee st
		JOHNSON John No data available on service or organization; died in army base hospital France Dec 1-18	Racine

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

JOHNSON John Sply Co 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 27-18 Feb 7-19	1011 La Salle st	JOHNSON Oscar U S C G; surfman; Station 283 Racine Aug 19-15; Still in service	Racine
JOHNSON John A Hq Co 332 F A; pvt Jul 23-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Feb 26-19	1816 Holmea av	JOHNSON Peter Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1011 La Salle st
JOHNSON John C M C; wgnr; Ft Riley; Meade Jun 27-18 Jan 25-19	1113 Forest st	JOHNSON Peter A D 7 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 14-19 M-A	1426 Junction av
JOHNSON John A D 7 C A C; France	513 LaFayette st	JOHNSON Peter A Co 84 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge Aug 30-18 Dec 9-18	1120 13th st
JOHNSON John J D 310 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19 M-A	1325 Herrick av	JOHNSON Peter R Co 18 3 Rgt Air Serv Mech; pvt-sgt Jan 21-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Jun 26-19	1519 Packard av
JOHNSON John O D 52 C A C; pvt-corp Sep 2-18 May 15-19; Ovs Aug 18-17 Apr 28-19 M-A	Milwaukee	JOHNSON Phillip L Navy; seam 2 cl-ck 2 cl; U S S Baltimore Jun 7-18 Aug 2-19	3204 Kinzie av
JOHNSON Julius O Navy; seam 2 cl-frm; Grt Lakes Jul 27-18**	Waterford	JOHNSON Raymond C Sep 5-18**; Grant	1636 Hamilton av
JOHNSON Lawrence G Navy; ck; Grt Lakes Jul 19-18 Dec 14-18	1535 Oak st	JOHNSON Raymond J Inf; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Mar 25-19	1609 Grange av Custer
JOHNSON Lawrence Rich Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	727 W Lawn av	JOHNSON Roy A Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-sgt maj Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2029 Carmel av
JOHNSON Leland A Hq Co 102 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 31-19	1609 13th st	JOHNSON Roy J Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; 9 trips across Jul 23-18 Sep 4-19	1212 Yout st
JOHNSON Leonard 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18	Waterford	JOHNSON Roy J Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1613 Hamilton st
JOHNSON Lester G F 21 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 15-17 Oct 8-19; Ovs Jun 1-18 Jul 22-19 M-A A of O	1612 Grange av	JOHNSON Roy L Flying School Ditch; pvt-ck Mar 8-18 Feb 20-19	1637 Wisconsin st
JOHNSON Leny P Navy; seam 2 cl-ships ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 7-18 Aug 1-19	3204 Kinzie av	JOHNSON Roy Milton Aero Oct 30-18 Dec 10-18	1247 Geneva st
JOHNSON Louis Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	66 McKinley av	JOHNSON Rudolph A Conv C 1 Med Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 13-17 May 8-19; Ovs May 23-18 Apr 23-19	1624 Boyd av
JOHNSON Louis B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18	1914 Asylum av	JOHNSON Theodore I 53 Inf; pvt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19 Al M-A	2214 Green st
JOHNSON Louis E Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1752 Hill st	JOHNSON Thomas 309 T M; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 5-19	1914 Asylum av
JOHNSON Martin O Nov 12-18	1011 La Salle st	JOHNSON Vernon L Co 10 2 A S M Rgt; nvt Dec 13-17 Jul 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19	2329 Mead st
JOHNSON Merle Camp Hq Ditch; pvt-sgt; Shelby Oct 24-18 May 22-19	1509 Howe st	JOHNSON Victor Amile Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1812 Holmes av
JOHNSON Milo D E 107 Eng; pvt-sgt Jun 3-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1521 Packard av	JOHNSON Walter E 2 Renla Bn; nvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19	1613 Hamilton st
JOHNSON Nels B B 1st F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	230 Frank av	JOHNSON Willard W Oct 7-18 Dec 19-18; U of W	224 LaFayette av
JOHNSON Nels M C 121 F A; pvt-mech; Vauxhalls Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1821 Roe av	JOHNSON Wm May 27-18**; Grant	Franksville
JOHNSON Nelson B S A T C; pvt; Ripon College Oct 1-18 Dec 17-18	Caledonia	JOHNSON William C F 104 F A; pvt Mar 27-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Mar 13-19 M-A	2036 Grange av
JOHNSON Norman I 124 Eng; pvt; Humphreys Forest Jun 2-18 Dec 26-18	Osakis Minn	JOHNSTON Paul Navy; l m m (a); Grt Lakes Jun 26-18 Mar 6-19	Kansas City
JOHNSON Olaf 61 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Castillon France Dec 14-17 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 16-19	1739 N Chatham st		

JOHNSTON Wm W 127 Amb Co; 1st Lt-maj; Director of Amb Co 107 Sn Tm 82 Div Jul 15-17 Jul 30-18; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	615 Main at	JORDAN Fred C 33 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 18-18 Feb 5-19	1714 N St Clair at
JOHNSUSIAN Sahok E 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 12-18	960 Huron at	JORDAN Wm Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Burlington
JOMICH Steve Nov 19-17**; Custer	R 2 B 18	JORGENSEN John C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Aug 5-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1219 Hamilton at
JONAS Oscar Michel Aero; pvt-corp; Kelly Field Mills Mitchell England Nov 25-17 Jan 10-18; Ovs Jul 10-18 Dec 24-18 Nov 14-18; English H	Caledonia	JORGENSEN Alfred M S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18	1293 Herrick av
JONAS Walter Co 2 Conv Demob Div Group; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 25-18 Aug 26-19	1805 Linden av	JORGENSEN Arthur Nov 12-18	1239 Highland av
JONES Ellsworth O C 121 F A; wgnr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	847 Park av	JORGENSEN Carl D G 362 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Disch May 3-19	1624 Wright av
JONES Frank V F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1314 N Chatham at	JORGENSEN Charles W Marine Flying Bn; pvt; Grt Lakes Phila- delphia Jul 10-18 Feb 20-19	1178 Reilly ct
JONES Floyd D F 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Feb 6-18 Oct 15-18 A-M; Wnd Jul 30-18	1313 N Chatham at	JORGENSEN Fred B 108 Eng T; pvt-ck Dec 12-17 Jun 9-18; Ovs May 6-18 May 29-19 M-A	1509 Plett av
JONES Geo W 256 Prisoner of War Escort; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Nov 12-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Oct 31-19 B H 86 A of O E 343 Inf	R 3 B 95	JORGENSEN Folmer H Q M C 809 Aux Rmt; pvt Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19	439 Randall at
JONES Harry R D 38 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 30-19 M-A	1313 Chatham at	JORGENSEN Gerhard B 3 Ditch Demob Group; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Aug 19-18 Sep 4-19	123 Howland av
JONES Hiram G B 17 Cav; pvt; Douglas May 12-17 Dec 14-18	1317 Blake av	JORGENSEN Herbert F 50 C A C; pvt-ck Mar 15-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Feb 14-19	1178 Reilly ct
JONES Howard L 13 Ditch Co; pvt; Grant Jun 15-18 Dec 30-18	1729 College av	JORGENSEN Laurits A 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18**	939 Milwaukee av
JONES John R Hq Co Q M C; pvt Jan 4-18**	1228 Main at	JORGENSEN Morris N 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 24-18 Apr 1-19	1815 12th st
JONES Lawrence M Hq Ditch Motor Unit Med Dpt; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Oglethorpe May 9-18 Jan 15-19	1533 N Main at	JORTH Conrad P C A C; Jefferson Bks	712 LaFayette av
JONES Maldwyn L M C; pvt-sgt; Yale Army Laboratory Auxiliary Laboratory 1 New York Aug 24-18 May 19-19	830 Park av	JOSEPHSON Dean 24 Eng; pvt-ck Nov 18-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 30-19 M-A Toul A of O	1834 Clayton av
JONES Owen P A 119 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 3-19	914 Grand av	JOSSELYN Henry F C 324 M G Bn; student officer-1st Lt May 14-17 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 5-19 Toul	1303 Main at
JONES Raymond W Sply Co 120 F A; pvt-wgnr May 5-17 Jan 10-18	Dodgeville	JOY Edward Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1114 Forest at
JONES Ray Oct 25-18**; Shelby	Union Grove	JUDD Charles J Hq Ditch; pvt; Custer Hancock Jul 6-18 Jun 27-18	1335 14th st
JONES Roland J M T C; pvt; Ft Sam Houston Jan 4-18 Feb 26-19	1718 Wisconsin st	JUHRE David G Inf School of Arms; pvt; Oglethorpe Sill Aug 25-17 Jan 22-19	1640 Mead av
JONES Walter S F A C O T S; pvt-1st Lt; Taylor Aug 29-18 Dec 11-18	Waterford	JULIAN Joe B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	2000 Mead at
JONES William T E 82 F A; pvt; disch Mar 18-19	119 Kewaunee st	JULKE Frank J Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1113 Center st
		J'NG Frederick H S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1346 St Patrick at
		JUNG Henry F E 2 F A; pvt Apr 30-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Jan 4-19	1346 St Patrick st

JUNG Peter Motor Sply T No 431; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 28-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 5-19 M-A Toul A of O	Corliss	JURANEK Henry E 106 Inf; pvt Mar 30-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Mar 6-9 Dickebush Sector Vieistrast Ridge Belgium Knoll Guillmont Farm Queenemont Farm France. Wsd Aug 31-18 Vierstratt	Burlington
JUNGCK Rufus F Mobile Ord Dteh 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 11-19	R R 1 Box 36	JURANEK Wm F 11 3 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer Sep 22-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 May 21-19	Burlington
JUNKHAN Oscar J 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1612 La Salle st	JURMAN Steve Sep 22-17**; Custer	835 Riverview
JURANEK Arthur S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18	Burlington	JUSTESON Carlos M Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Apr 1-18 Apr 18-19	2407 Carmel av
JURANEK Alfred A 6 F A; pvt; S Div High Jul 1-18 Dec 8-18	Taylor		

K

KABARKE Vincent Apr 27-18; Custer	1836 Center st	KALAGIAN Neshan 153 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl Jul 8-18 Jan 8-19	942 Huron st
KABIERSKI Wadow D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 12-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 18-19 Al A-M O-A Wnd; B H 28	1018 16th st	KALLEY Sylvester G Navy; disch Dec 26-18	224 Main st
KADAMIAN Pete 2 Inf; Shelby Grant Sep 21-18 Dec 20-18	Carrollville	KALTENBACH Clarence H C 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 1919; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1100 Douglas av
KAER Lawrence May 25-18; Lewis	New Richland	KAMM William E Hq Co M G T C; pvt Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19	1323 Summit av
KAESTNER Clarence C 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1429 N Main st	KAMMERER C C A 14 Am T; pvt-sgt; Custer Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19	1034 Park av
KAHL Arthur W E 110 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meucou France Sep 21-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jan 28-18 May 11-19	Frankenville	KAMMERER Wm F Navy; p o 3 cl-p o 1 cl-commissary steward; R S Grt Lakes Jul 6-17 Feb 15-19	838 Lake av
KAHLERT Paul Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 12-18 Apr 28-18	1303 Washington av	KAMIN Henry C A 310 Eng; pvt Apr 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 17-19 Russian Expedition	1241 Marquette st
KAHLO Albert May 27-18; Grant	Milwaukee	KAMPER Ray S 121 H F A; Co 41 161 D B; Grant; 9 Det A S A P Detroit; pvt Dec 9-17 Mar 29-19 Enlisted once and inducted twice	Frankenville
KAISER John F 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Burlington	KANETZKE Ferdinand A Wagon Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Jul 15-18 Mar 24-19	R F D 4 Box 47
KAISER Bernard T F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt France Aug 2-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 27-19	Burlington	KANNENBERG Charles J C 311 Am T; pvt May 26-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 29-19	1721 Geneva st
KAISER Frank J 18 158 D B; pvt-maj; Sherman Aug 26-18 Jun 20-19	1656 Douglas av	KANNENBERG William H F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	828 Yout st
KAISER Joseph F C 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1656 Douglas av	KANYUK John J 2 Co 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1120 High st
KAISER William E C 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1656 Douglas av	KAPAUN Julius Q M C Utilities; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 25- May 14-19	
KAISERLIAN Sahag B 2 F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Dec 13-18	942 Huron st	KAPFLUSCH Edward F Navy; app seam-baker Apr 25-17 Sep 4-19 U S S Carola N Base Cardiff	R 1 Box 12G U S S Hilton
KAKTOWICZ Alick Sep 21-18; Grant	Chicago	KAPIAK Penfield Jul 26-18**; Taylor Toul	Hegewisch Ill
KALAGIAN Arten E 14 Am T; pvt; Custer Mar 29-18 Jan 28-19	942 Huron st		
KALAGIAN Mike E 14 Am T; pvt; Custer Mar 29-18 Jan 28-19	942 Huron st		

KAPLAN Charles J Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgmr Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19 Toul	R 1 Box 88	KAROHLANIAN Vaghan 2 Co Diech Ditch; pvt; Grant Jul 24-18 Dec 27-18	910 Huron st
KAPLAN Edwin Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgmr May 3-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 2-19	R 1 Box 101B	KAROWSKI Joe J Co 22; pvt; Greenleaf Sep 8-18 Sep 10-18	2109 N Superior st
KAPLAN Eugene V Mar 18-18**; Columbus Bks	1118 Hayes av	KARPATIAN Louis M D 121 M G; pvt Jul 6-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 May 16-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	615 6th st
KAPLAN John 309 Aux Rmt A R D Jul 25-18 Apr 3-19	R 1 Box 105B Q M C; pvt; McClellan	KARPUK Leon A R D 329 Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-18 May 24-19	901 Washington av
KAPLAN Oscar Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgmr May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 12-19	R 1 Box 88	KARST Fred M A 120 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Apr 1919 Al A-M M-A	610 6th st
KAPOLOS Peter E Med Ditch 52 F A; pvt; Travis Jun 27-18 Feb 14-19	1822 Clayton av	KARSTEN William L 47 Inf; pvt Sep 21-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jul 27-19 M-A	Burlington
KAPPEL Irving Christenson 2 Racine Board; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	921 Villa st	KARYSUKI Zyonont Nov 19-17**; Ouster	Burlington
KAPRELIAN Neshan F 58 Inf; pvt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19	420 Wisconsin st	KARWELY Anton Jun 28-18**; Riley	Kenosha
KARAGLANION Vahan 140 Med; pvt; Grant Jul 24-18 Dec 27-18	910 Huron st	KASLENSON Ervin G Med Dpt; pvt; Grant Merritt Greenleaf Sep 4-18 Aug 28-19	Frankaville
KARAHAELOS Kereacus May 27-18**; Grant	615 Sixth st	KAST Benjamin Harrison F H 275 19 San Tr; pvt-sgt; Dodge Jul 23-18 Jan 23-19	Spirit Lake Iowa
KARALUNAS Paul P B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1825 Mead st	KASTEN Homer Amb Co 127	Racine
KARASEK Frank R buglr; Butler Jul 26-18 May 26-19	Herkimer N Y	KASTLER Donald M 11 Inf; pvt-sgt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1446 College av
KARZEWSKI Zigmont Sply Co 329 F A; pvt-wgmr Apr 29-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 8-19 Toul	Burlington	KASPARIN Bert Mar 30-18**; Custer	2224 Racine st
KARDIANI Mike I 139 Inf; pvt-ck Apr 29-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Apr 25-19 M-A	1216 State st	KASPROVICH Rome S Q M C Ditch at Large; sgt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Sep 6-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Aug 30-19	1409 Hamilton st
KARES Frank Q M C; pvt Jul 26-18 Sep 23-19; Ovs Oct 25-18 Aug 20-19	1027 Lockwood av	KASPUTIS John C 339 Inf; pvt; Russia May 26-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 11-19 Seltse ust Podenga Shenkursk Shegovari	1100 Forest st
KARIDAS Stylenos 3 Co Inf Repla & Tr Troop; pvt; Grant Aug 9-18 Nov 18-18	615 6th st	KATAFIASZ John L Sep 23-18**; Grant	1641 N Main st
KARK Fred Berthold S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 15-18	721 Villa st	KATAFIASZ Leon L S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 16-18 Dec 14-18	1641 N Main st
KARK Emil Wm Ord Dept; pvt; Raritan Aug 14-18 Dec 23-18	721 Villa st	KATCHOIS Thomas Amb Co 127; pvt Aug 20-17 May 29-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	622 High st
KARKGAARD Martinus Jun 28-18; Riley		KATE Edward J Hq Co 542 Eng; pvt-sply sgt Mar 28-18 Jun 25-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jun 18-19 Toul	1117 11th st
KARKOW Edmond L F 50 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 17-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Feb 14-19	1717 Franklin st	KATZENBERG Arthur M G Co Inf; pvt Jul 6-18 May 8-19	Burlington
KARLL Paul A K 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Apr 26-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jul 8-18 Apr 2-19	952 Forest st	KAUFMAN William Navy; m m	818 Dunlay av
KARNOWSKI Anthony D 120 Inf; pvt-corp May 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 5-19 Al A-M M-A	820 Madison st	KAUTZ Otto K 7th Inf; pvt May 26-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Dec 24-18 M-A Wnd Oct 4-18	1611 Villa st
KARODEWNAK Q M C Serv Co 1; pvt May 26-18 Jan 18-19	1825 Villa st	KAUTZ Richard I Group 2 M G Tr Center; pvt; Hancock Sep 4-18 Jan 11-19	1928 Erie st

KAYLIGIAN Neshan Co G 161st D B; pvt Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	959 Geneva st	KERENSKI Adolph May 1-18; Columbus Bks	1809 Clark st
KAYON Edward	1625 Villa st	KERESTICK Michael Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1835 Mead st
KAYSEE Harold A Navy; h app-1 cl seam; Yerba Buena Island Jun 12-17 Mar 6-19; 7 trips 3 battles with submarine in Bay of Biscay	Burlington	KERNS Irwin Hq Ditch 310 Eng; pvt-corp Sep 20-17 Jul 3-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jun 26-19 M-A	1210 State st
KAZIMIER Bazyliveicz pvt May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 30-19 A of O	1440 Clark st	KERSHOLM Nels Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks	Union Grove
KECHICHIAN Mike Sply Co 321; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 29-19	1403 Liberty st	KERSTEIN Edward S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1816 Villa st
KEEHAN Elmer F 58 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19 A of O	1102 14th st	KERTH Daniel A Oct 21-18**; Shelby	1832 Villa st
KEELER Howard H Navy; yeo 1 cl; U S S Essex Lakes Jul 16-18 Aug 6-19	911 College av	KESSELL Samuel May 29-18**; Custer	1440 Racine st
KEHISHIAN Carprail Co 9 Dev Group; pvt Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19	960 Huron st	KETTERHAGEN H Z Sep 5-18**; Grant	Burlington
KEHUGIAN Neshan Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks	969 Geneva st	KETTERHAGEN A J Dental Co No 1 M C; pvt; Greenleaf Jan 7-18 Dec 17-18	Burlington
KEIFFER William 58 Balloon Co; pvt Mar 11-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Oct 21-18 Jun 27-19	1125 Washington av	KETTERHAGEN William H S P D; A S S S; pvt; Grant Sep 21-17 Jan 25-19	Burlington
KELLER Walter H D 313 Eng; pvt Mar 26-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 6-19 A1	1025 Hamilton st	KETTERHAGEN Werner K S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 15-18 Dec 19-18	Burlington
KELLOGG Ralph H 87 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Jan 11-19	1539 Boyd av	KETTILSON Burt Revenue Cutter Service; seam Mar 18-18 Feb 21-19	1745 Spring st
KELLY James W 107 Sig C; pvt-sgt Nov 16-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Mar 6-18 Dec 12-18 A-M M-A	720 10th st	KEUHNERT Bruno M D 1 Bn Inf Repla & Tr C; pvt Sep 4-18 Mar 5-19	R R 3 Box 16E
KELLY Wallace Wm Army Air Serv; pvt-2nd Lt; Ellington Field Oct 20-17 Jan 28-19	1034 Washington av	KEUP Henry F 34 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl McClellan Jul 26-18 Apr 3-19	1816 Lincoln st
KEMPEZENSKI Zygmund 60 Co Spr Sq Sor Pd Div; Vancouver Feb 4-18 Jan 25-19	500 Monument Sq	KEUP William A 34 F A; pvt Vet Corp; McClellan Jul 25-18 Mar 5-19	Henry S Dak
KEMZURA Felix Jul 6-18; Columbus Bks	1814 Center st	KEUPER Jos 3 Cas Co; Ord; pvt; U of W Jun 15-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 22-19	Burlington
KENDERIS George Jul 26-18; Taylor	Chicago	KEWICZ Vincent L Med Ditch B H; pvt; Raritan Jul 24-18 Jun 18-19	1821 Mead st
KENNA Raymond P C 47 M G Bn; pvt-sgt Jul 18-18 Feb 22-19	2342 Hanson av	KEYES Alfred F C 59 Inf; pvt Mar 5-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs May 3-18 Aug 1-19 A-M M-A Toul A of O Wnd	523 College av
KENNEDY Alexander Aug 8-18; Shelby	1416 Clark st	KEYLEGGIAN Neshan 28 80 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	959 Geneva st
KENOSIAN Neshan H 951 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jun 1-19 A1	1205 Mound av	KIERNAN James J	1649 Boyd av
KENOSIAN Simon May 27-18**; Grant	1216 State st	KIERNAN Thomas	1649 Boyd av
KENYON Guy T Inf Soly Co 86; pvt-wgnr; Devens Jul 19-18 Jun 20-19	835 Main st	KIKOSICKI Stephen K 127 Inf; pvt Aug 5-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Oct 1918 C-M Wnd Aug 4-18	1825 Racine st
KEOCHAKIAN Tatios Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1113 West st	KILLIPS Clinton E Navy; ships ck-ships ck 3 cl May 22-18 Dec 26-18	R R 1 Box 166
KEOUGH John E Soly Co 340 Inf; pvt-soly sgt Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	1407 Superior st	KILMAN Edwin Div Salvage Co; pvt-sgt Dec 14-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Aug 3-19	R R 1 Box 36
		KIMPEL Eugene 14 Rert D; pvt; Shelby Oct 25-18 Nov 17-18	R3

KINDBERG Harold Med Dpt; pvt-ck Dec 9-17	1518 Liberty st	KLAPPROTH Arthur W O T S; Camp Grant	216 Main st
KING Alan Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Waukegan	KLAPPROTH Walter H H A; pvt-3rd Lt; Ft Monroe Oct 1-18 Dec 24-18	216 Main st
KING Anton 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 16-18 Sick Oct 4; B H	Burlington	KLAUITTER Herman E 104 F A; pvt Mar 30-18 Apr 8-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19 M-A	1445 Junction av
KING WALTER 311 Eng; pvt-wgmr Feb 22-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	Peehtigo	KLEIN George J 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 12-18	1443 Grand av
KING William 337 Tank Corp; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Aug 16-19	1124 Grand av	KLEIN Joseph A Flying School Ditch; pvt Mar 8-18 Feb 4-19	1443 Grand av
KINNER Earl L C 121 F A; wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	988 Grove av	KLEIN Nicholas J M G Co 329 Inf; pvt Jul 16-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jan 30-19	1448 Grand av
KINNERUP Jens J B 37 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Louis Jul 6-18 Mar 8-19	2035 Carmel av	KLEIST Edward W Air Service Aeronautics Unas; pvt Jul 15-18 Dec 31-18	1012 Hamilton st
KINNEY Geo R B 59 Inf; pvt May 4-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 12-19 Al M-A	Milwaukee	KLEMA Edward J C 14 Am T; pvt-expert mech-sgt; Custer Jun 15-18 Jan 28-19	Franksville
KINOSIAN Simon C 343 Inf; pvt-ck; Grant May 26-18 Mar 1-19	1216 State st	KLEMA Fred A R 1 Box 41 Marines; 34 Rgt; pvt-1st sgt; U S S Von Steuben Reon Marne Jun 2-17 Mar 25-18; Ovs Feb 4-18 Killed in action Mar 25-18 France; buried Chantilon sur Chur; American cemetery	
KINREED Ray S F 58 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 19-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19 A of O	Burlington	KLEMUS Anton E 337 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Aug 23-19 M-A A of O	1821 Mead st
KIPP Lawrence C 13 F A; pvt; Indianapolis Aug 15-18 Jan 30-19	Jackson	KLEN John 42 Co 4 Rgt 159 D B; pvt; Taylor	Chicago Ill
KIRBY James Edw Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1211 9th st	KLENZ Ernie W K 340 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Jun 6-18	1626 N Chatham st
KIRCHMEYER Wilbert F Naval Aviation; 2 cl Q M; Grt Lakes Jul 9-18 Feb 8-19	1438 N Chatham st	KLEPEL Edward G D 328 F A; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Apr 12-19 Toul	2029 Douglas av
KISIEL Joe Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	1805 Mead st	KLUGIAN Arshag Inf 2 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19	1303 State st
KISIEL John May 27-18**; Grant	Cleveland	KLING Jacob F 27 H A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 28-18 Feb 15-19	Kansasville
KISS Alexander Navy; app seam 2 cl-seam 2 cl; Logan Jun 21-18 Mar 6-19	1825 Geneva st	KLINGENMEYER Frederick C Co 7 N A R D; pvt Oct 20-18 Dec 28-19	930 Washington av
KISSL Pete Nov 18-17**; Custer	1934 Racine st	KLINGER Harold E	1315 Herrick av
KISTER Harold T F 121 F A; pvt-corp May 24-17 Aug 30-18 Wnd Jul 20-18; B H Killed in action Aug 30-18; buried in France near Soissons	1737 Erie st	KLUGE Carl G Q M C at Large; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 15-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 25-19	1334 Lincoln st
KISTER Wm C Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1737 N Erie st	KLOFANDA Milton Nov 1-18; Vet Col	Caledonia
KITT William A B A T C; pvt; College Station Tex Jul 18-18 Dec 19-18	2911 16th st	KLOSTER Geo 14 C A C; pvt-gunr 1 cl; Jefferson Bks; Mc- Donald Hava Islands Mar 8-18 Oct 14-19; Ovs May 6-18 Oct 6-19	Union Grove
KIZIAN Neshan A F 310 Am T; ck; Custer Sep 24-17 May 30-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 23-19	1906 DeKoven av	KLUGE Walter Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1834 Lincoln st
KIZIRIAN Miron 7 2 Bn 106 D B; Custer Apr 26-18 May 3-18	219 Wisconsin st	KNIGHT Marcel Charles Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks	8 Milwaukee
KJELLADER Butel A	610 16th st	KNIPPEL Herman W 32 M P C; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 23-17 May 21-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1830 Packard av
KLAPINSKI Miko Aug 2-18**; Taylor	1500 Grand av		

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

KNOLL George Amb Serv Sect 595; pvt Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	1617 Superior st	KOHLHOFF Carl H M Dpt; pvt-1st cl 2nd Corps Gas School; Chatillon Sur Seine Mar 30-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Jul 16-19	Warren Ill
KNOLL Geo Aug 15-18; Beloit College	234 Main st	KOHLMAN Joseph Matthias Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1010 Park av
KNOLLE Adolph H Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Syracuse Sheridan Aug 1-18 Apr 23-19	824 English st Columbus	KOHNKE Walter S May 15-18**; Lansing	Kenosha
KNOLLE William C J 152 M G School Co; pvt Jul 15-18 Jan 8-19	824 English st	KOLANDER Benjamin W 114 Spruce Sq 3 Prov Reg; pvt Jul 1-18 Dec 30-18	Union Grove
KNORR Elmer H J U S Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl Aug 8-18 Jan 10-19	2013 Carter st	KOLASKE Frank W 23 F A; pvt; Jefferson Bks Aug 7-18 Dec 19-18	1120 14th st
KNUDSEN Archie A G 340; Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17; Ovs Jul 24-18 Mar 11-19 M-A Wnd; Gassed	1647 Villa st	KOLESKE Peter P Gas Co No 4; saddler Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	2025 N Chatham st
KNUDSEN Einer Adolph D 28 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19 M-A A of O	Ludington Mich	KOLESKE Joseph J Vet H 11; pvt; Jievres France May 28-18 Jun 4-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 May 30-19	2025 N Chatham st
KNUDSON Arnold C 252 LaFayette av	252 LaFayette av	KOLINSKI Jos C S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	1308 N Chatham st
KNUDSON Elmer Gas Co; pvt-1st; Lansing May 16-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jun 17-19 Sick Nov 1-18; B H 51	252 LaFayette av	KOLINSKY Max Royal Flying Corps (Canadian); pvt-mech 1 cl; Toronto Mar 6-17 Aug 30-18	1308 Chatham st
KNUDSON Harold P F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Navy; disch Jan 2-19	1033 1/2 16th st	KOLLAR William Jul 25-18**; Custer	Harbor Springs Mich
KNUDSON Peter F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Union Grove	KOLLAS John J Co 38 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Sep 1-18	1280 Park av
KNUTSON John C 1 Co 161 D B; pvt Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	512 8th st	KOLOSAFSKI Hugo Edw Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1618 Center st
KOCH Arthur J H D 120 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 1-17 May 21-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 17-19 Al M-A A-M O-A A of O	1119 16th st	KOMOLA Mike Navy; seam; Grt Lakes	2028 Racine st
KOCH Mathew A Navy; carp m 3 cl; carp m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Eastleigh Eng R S at New York Jun 18-18 Jun 5-19	1223 11th st	KOMOROUSKI Edward Nov 19-17**; Custer	1521 W 6th st
KOECHAKIAN Tatios Inf 42nd 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18	1113 West st	KONRAD Arthur J 121 Field Sig Bn; pvt; Philadelphia Jun 11-18 Apr 18-19	1424 West st
KOEHLER Louis A S A P; pvt; Vancouver Feb 21-18 Dec 30-18	1432 La Salle st	KONSINOWSKI Walter Q M C Utilities Ditch; pvt Aug 14-18 Jun 14-19	1334 Franklin st
KOEHN Reinhold 605 U S Amb Co; pvt-mech; Kansas City Mer- ritt Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	Lyons	KOPECKY Paul Co 24 6 Bn 3 Prov; pvt; Grant Aug 5-17 Jan 14-19	1809 11th st
KOETTING Peter A Med Ditch 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 5-19	1626 Villa st	KOPKLOS Mike M 4 Inf; pvt Aug 12-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Aug 22-19 A of O	1810 Forest st
KOETTING William M R A T C; pvt; Madison Oct 22-18 Dec 13-18	1800 Howe st	KOPOW Alex Aero 29 Balloon Co; pvt; Ft Monroe Mar 8-18 Dec 30-18	1525 La Salle st
KOFFSKI George J 108 T M; pvt; Lewis May 16-17 Apr 1-19	1781 Mead st	KOPROWSKI Frank A Sep 22-17**; Custer	1614 Center st
KOHARCO Vincent H C 310 Am T; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19	1636 Center st	KORALUMAS Paul Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1614 Center st
		KORDZONYENAK Micodin Q M C Salvage Div; pvt Apr 26-18 Mar 25-19	1730 Racine st
		KORENSKI Adolph No data on service or organization available; died of wounds; date unknown here	Racine
		KORINEK John M 27 Recr Co; pvt; Jefferson Bks Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18	1547 Franklin st
		KORNSTZKA Fred O Apr 27-18**; Custer	1649 Austin av

KOROGLANIAN Vaghan Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	2009 DeKoven av	KOZDERKA Joseph Jr 428 Mot Sply T 608 Mot Truck Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 29-18 Oct 31-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Oct 28-19	1910 La Salle st
KORNWOLF Joseph M U S Coast G; Ord seam-seam Mar 21-18 Mar 3-19	1816 Grand av	KOZICH John Rert Co; pvt Jul 16-18 Dec 12-18	1625 Villa st
KOROSHEK Michael Sply Co 2 Rgt F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18	1625 Villa st	KOZLOWSKI Frank W Hq Co 28 Rert Co; pvt Aug 14-18 Dec 18-18	1120 14th st
KORSHOLM Nels Martin 1 C A C; pvt-wgnr Mar 11-18 Mar 10-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Feb 22-19	Union Grove	KOZLOWKY Jim 3 1st Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18	1426 Tenth st
KORTENDICK John A Navy; seam 2 cl- seam; Instr in M G at Logan Virginia Beach Caldwell Jul 1-18**	Waterford	KRAFT Albert H F A; pvt Jul 16-18 Jul 24-18	1718 Grand av
KORTENDICK L F 41 161 D B; pvt-non commissioned officer; Grant May 27-18 Feb 14-19	Waterford	KRAFT Louis A S F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1116 Frederick st
KORTENDICK Robert D Navy; ck Jul 6-18 Feb 17-19	Waterford	KRAGSKOV Alfred J B H 81; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 27-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19	1315 Grove av
KORZENIEWSKI Alfons Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	2016 Racine st	KRAPOPKY Loyd Anthony Navy; seam 2 cl- seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes Bromer- ton U S S Philadelphia Jun 18-18 Jan 28-19	Burlington
KORZINEK Frank Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1918 N Main st	KRAL Fred F Hq 1 Bn 75 C A C; pvt Mar 3-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 13-19	1419 9th st
KOSAKOWSKI Julian Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1628 Murray av	KRAL Joseph 3 Co Disch Ditch; pvt Oct 8-18 Jan 21-19	1419 9th st
KOSCHIN Otto H U S Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Aug 9-18 Feb 26-19	1402 Summit av	KRALICEK Anthony F 35 F A; pvt-mech May 31-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Sep 4-19 Toul A-M M-A A of O	310 Gould st
KOSTANTY Kotkowski Amb Co 116; pvt Sep 8-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 May 11-19	1616 Center st	KRAMER Albert J Spruce Prod Div 85 Sq; pvt; Vancouver Bks Mar 2-18 Jan 25-19	1422 Owen av
KOSTERMAN Arthur W Co 42 Bn 11 139 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18	2302 Douglas av	KRAMER Arthur H C 7 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Mar 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Feb 14-19 M-A Wnd; Verdun	R R 4 Box 34
KOSTERMAN George C Navy; ck 3 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 24-18 Dec 12-18	1431 Center st	KRAMER John J Navy; seam 2 cl May 24-18 Feb 7-19 U S S Frieda S C 482 Charleston S C	1003 Washington av
KOSTERMAN Jerome H 321 Am T; pvt-sgt Jul 25-18 Dec 23-18	1520 N Wisconsin st	KRAMER Peter B 6 Am T; pvt-corp May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19 Al M-A	Burlington
KOTKOWSKI Kostanty Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf	1728 Center st	KRAPDLOWSKI Steve Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1915 Racine st
KOTOWSKY Feliks D 119 F A; pvt May 15-17 May 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 3-19 A-M O-A M-A	1820 Franklin st	KRANZ Herman W D 157 Eng; bugler May 31-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 4-19 O-A M-A A of O	1182 Irving pl
KOUSEK Albert J C 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1720 Yout at	KRAUSSOLDT Albert Rgt 345; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 10-17 Mar 29-19; Ovs Aug 20-18 Feb 27-19	1556 Asylum av
KOWALICK Stanislaus Wagon Co; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Mar 24-19	1832 Center st	KREBS Joseph M Q M C; pvt-corp Apr 26-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Jun 19-19	1606 Howe st
KOWALSKI Joseph A Ord Depot Co 129; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby Oct 20-18 Mar 21-19	1618 Center st	KREBS Leo Joseph 619 Aero; pvt; Custer Aviation Sply Depot Aug 17-18 Mar 24-19 Sick Jan 24-19; Post II	1606 Howe st
KOWALSKI Robert A B M G Bn; pvt; Sheridan Jul 6-18 Feb 18-19	1618 Center st	KREBS Lucas Theodore 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt Jul 27-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 7-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	810 Main st
KOWALSKY Arthur J Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Frederick Jun 17-18 Jan 12-19; Ovs Jul 20-18 Dec 10-18	1421 Howe st	KREISMONT Joseph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1332 Herrick av
KOWREL Walter Q M C 377 Camp Serv; pvt Apr 13-17 Feb 3-19	2028 Phillip av		

KREKOR Boranian C 28 Inf; prt May 27-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Aug 23-18 Apr 9-19	1809 Mound av	KRUG George G Enroute to Custer; Rcrtr Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	236 Main st
KRENCESZ Kasimir Co 11 3 Bn 161 D B; buglr; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19	1707 Franklin st	KRUG Karl John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee
KREPP John Joseph Jul 16-18 Dec 15-18; Valparaiso	1439 Racine st	KRUPP Edward G Sply Co 833; prt-prt 1 cl May 25-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 27-19	1803 Roe av
KREYCHE Harold J F 121 F A; prt-corp May 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Wrd Aug 20-18	1583 Grange av	KRUPP Harry F Med Corps Unas; prt; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Apr 1-19	1724 N Wisconsin st
KRIATSOLAS George Co 5 Bn 20; prt Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18	610 College av	KRUPP Wm C E 34 F A; prt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 18-19	1233 Superior st
KRIKONIAN Krikon Q M C 328 Butchery; prt-prt 1 cl; Johnston May 26-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 30-19 Al	959 Geneva st	KRUPPER Thomas 1615 Holmes av	
KRINKEY Harvey A D 102 Rgt; prt; Hunt Bordeaux France Aug 2-18 Apr 26-19	928 Carroll st	KRUPPSTADT Charles Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1129 N Wisconsin st
KRISTOPEIT August A O 121 F A; prt-mech Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19	1425 Villa st	KRUPPSTADT Edward M 26 Inf; prt May 26-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 12-19 M-A	1129 N Wisconsin st
KRISTOPEIT Paul C 121 F A; prt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 14-19	1425 Villa st	KRUPPSTADT Richard A A S Sect 507; prt-prt 1 cl Aug 14-18; Ovs Nov 23-18 Jun 4-19	1129 N Wisconsin st
KROES George Co 7 Nov Aux Repla Draft; prt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18	2100 La Salle st	KRUSE Herman M T Corp 711; prt-corp; Bordeaux France Sep 21-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jul 8-19	1200 16th st
KROGH Peter C U S Navy; lds ships ck-ships ck Jun 24-18 Sep 9-19 6 trips	1416 Washington av	KRUSIENSKI Antoni F 121 F A; prt-prt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2016 Racine st
KROGH Geo A 3 161 D B; prt; Grant Jun 26-18 Dec 9-18	1120 13th st	KRUSIENSKI Stanley E Pion Ord Bn; prt; Erie Jul 6-18 Aug 1-19	2016 Racine st
KROUGH James M Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1407 Superior st	KRZESINSKI Anthony L Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Aug 6-18 Jan 31-19	705 16th st
KROPIDLOWSKI Steve	1944 Racine st	KUBEK Joseph Sply Co 336 Q M C; prt-prt 1 cl; Brest France Jul 25-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Aug 17-19	1725 Racine st
KROPP John J Ord Unas; prt Jun 15-18 Jan 31-19	1429 Racine st	KUBIAK William M H 40 Inf; prt-prt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19	Menominee Mich
KROPP (Kropiliski) Louis Paul Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; U S B Pathfinder Apr 10-17 Apr 16-18; 4 trips across Died Apr 16-18 off coast of Spain	1429 Racine st	KUCERA James F A 133 F A; prt; Bowie at Ft Worth May 1-17 Mar 1-18	1706 Charles st
KROUPA Edward B H; prt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Jan 24-19	1809 St Clair st	KUCHENBECKER Lester F 14 Inf; prt-mech; Mexican Border Lewis May 3-17 Feb 8-19 Also in 44 Inf Co H; Vancouver Wash	1517 12th st
KRUEGER Arthur J O 121 F A; prt-agt Jul 15-17 Apr 5-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Sick; B H 15-27; M-A Chantmont Angers	1124 David st	KUCZENSKI John L 78 Inf; prt-prt 1 cl; Gunter Apr 26-18 Jan 22-19	1720 Grand av
KRUEGER Charles M C; prt-prt 1 cl; Tacoma Park-Walter Reed Hosp Jul 25-18 Dec 5-19	1721 Green st	KUDIRKA Cazimir Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Chicago
KRUEGER Fred Q M C; prt-prt 1 cl; Grant Aug 9-18 Jun 10-19	1220 Schiller st	KUDLACEK John J G 115 Inf; prt-corp Apr 30-17 Oct 19-18; Ovs 1st part of May-18 M-A Killed in action Oct 19-18 Buried American Battle Area cemetery Consen- veye Meuse France	2045 Charles st
KRUEGER Geo H Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound Jun 26-18 Jan 28-19	1626 Rapids dr	KUECKER Clarence Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	Burlington
KRUEGER Wm R F 121 F A; prt-corp Jul 15-17 Aug 6-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1124 David st	KUEHL Ludwig F Hq 121 F A; 1st Lt-capt Jun 20-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Chicago
		KUEHNEMAN William F Jr F 121 F A; prt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1219 La Salle st

KUGEL Herman P F 34 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	481 Riverside dr McClellan	KUROS Walter T Oas Dtrh 648 Demob Group; pvt Apr 26-18 Jan 6-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 May 31-19 Al	1432 Clark st
KUHM Alfred W May 27-18**; Grant	%Pythian Castle 6th st	KURTEN Russell Mathew Navy; seam-chemist; Grt Lakes Aug 3-18 Dec 7-18	1204 Hamilton st Hampton Roads
KUHNWALD Carl A Seb Co 156 O T D; M G S; pvt Jul 15-18 Apr 3-19	1614 Charles st	KUTISKO John 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer Sep 22-17 No further data on organization and none of service available; died in October 1918	1140 Geneva st
KUHNWALD Gustav A D 9 M G Bn; pvt May 27-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 17-19 M-A A of O	1614 Charles st	KUTUMIAN Hartun Co 1 161 D B; pvt Aug 9-18 Jan 8-19	950 Geneva st
KULBACKY Peter 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1812 Mead st	KUYPERS George E Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	2011 Green st
KUMISZCO Konstant Amb Co 127 107 San T; pvt Jul 15-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1722 16th st	KUZT Tom Jul 26-18; Taylor	1731 Howe st
KUNES Arthur Apr 27-18**; Custer	Rockford	KWAPIL Arthur W F 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2064 N Main st
KUNZ Edw 2 158 D B; pvt; Sherman Aug 26-18 Dec 11-18 Sick Nov 11-18; B H	Euclid Minn	KWAPIL William H Aero; pvt; Wilbur Wright Field Jul 31-18 Apr 5-19	2064 N Main st
KURDIAN Mike I 139 Inf; pvt-ck Apr 27-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Apr 25-19 M-A	1011 State st	KWIECINSKI Wacław E 310 Sply T; pvt Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 11-19 M-A	2117 Racine st
KURIGIAN Vahan Co 11 Inf Repla Troop; pvt Aug 10-18 Jan 8-19	1212 Mound av	KWOJEWSKI Joe M P; pvt-ck May 1-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 11-19 Al M-A A of O	1617 Center st
KURIENSWICZ John 3 Dev Co Group M G T O; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Feb 15-19	1525 Howe st	KWODER Matthew B 148 Inf; pvt Jun 25-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jan 15-19	1526 Superior st
KURKOWSKI Elmore Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1925 Buchanan st		
KURKJEAN Armen Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1027 Douglas av		

L

LAATZ August A Navy; 15 Rgt; lds m m; Grt Lakes Aug 12-18 Dec 23-18	1104 Prospect st	LAFAYE Archie B O 3 Dtrh 10 Eng; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 11-19; Ovs Sep 10-18 Feb 1-19 O-M	427 Main st
LA BRASOA George Navy; ck; Grt Lakes	1434 Blake av	LA FAYE Frank W Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee
LABAC Tony Jun 26-16**	Iron River Mich	LA FORTUNE Harry A M 8 Cav M 15 Cav; Hq M 15 Cav; pvt-sgt Aug 3-14 Jul 16-19; Ovs Mar 19-18 Jul 13-19	1226 Blake av
LA BUDE Frank 41 161 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; Grant May 27-18 Dec 14-18	Union Grove Taylor	LA FORTUNE Russell J Aero Sq 809; chant; Kelly Field Mineola Dec 19-17 May 8-19 Injured in motorbike collision; Mineola Hosp	1222 Blake av
LACARELLI Enrico 115 Field H; pvt Mar 29-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 May 29-19 Re-enlisted Jun 9-19 Al M-A	1514 Frederick st	LAHIPP William Henry Aug 1-18**; Syracuse	1423 Washington av
LA CHANCE Oliver P E 311 Sply T; pvt; Libourne France May 24-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jun 24-19	814 17th st	LAHR Conrad S Navy; seam 2 cl-seam; U S S Massachusetts Burroughs Louisville May 6-18 May 29-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jan 2-19	1110 College av
LACKOWSKI Frank Leo May 27-18**; Grant	1728 Franklin st	LAHR Peter W Aero Sq 47; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 5-19 Toul M-A A of O	928 Washington av
LA CROSSE Arthur H Amb Co 127	Racine	LALDLOW John U S Coast G; ord seam Mar 16-18 Mar 15-19	1348 Villa st
LADUSIRE Adolph J I 127 Inf; pvt May 24-17 May 18-19; Ovs Feb 23-18 May 10-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1416 Racine st		

LALLADAY Earl M Co 10 1 Air Serv; Pvt-corp Nov 19-17 May 10-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Apr 11-19	820 State st	LANGLEY Ardnal S A T C; Pvt; U of W Oct 15-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington
LAMBERT Albert J C 108 Eng; Pvt Jul 14-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19 M-A	1503 Packard av	LANGLEY Frank	1924 16th st
LAMBERT Alfred P Apr 29-18**; Ouster	Union Grove	LANGLEY John F M C; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Gen H 81 Carlisle Penn Sep 3-18 Oct 8-19	Burlington
LA MEER Harry B M 3rd Rgt; Pvt; Aviation Tr 8 Jul 15-18 Jan 8-19	1484 Ann at	LANGLOIS Thomas M C 86 F A; Pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1209 Villa st
LA MORE William A 249 M P Co; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 9-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jun 1-19	1618 West st	LANNELLO Giaccolno Mar 30-18**; Ouster	2209 Mead st
LAMPE Bertha T Navy; nurse; Grt Lakes Sep 1-16 Nov 1-19	1025 Grand av	LASCH Charles F Cook Co 7 A S C; Pvt-ck May 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 5-18	Racine
LAMPE Charles 19 Balloon Co A S A; Pvt Mar 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 21-18 Apr 17-19	1025 Grand av	LASCH Louis H Sply Co 315 Q M C; Pvt May 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jun 5-19	505 6th st
LAMPE Fred Wm Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1025 Grand av	LARSEN Alfred Firs Hose & Truck Co 319; Pvt-sgt Nov 26-17 Sep 15-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Sep 3-19	629 English st
LANDON Louis L 14th Co Disch Unit F A Unas; Pvt Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	212 Hubbard st	LARSEN Arthur E I troop 17 Cav; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 12-17 May 16-19	1510 May st
LANE Clarence W Navy; seam 2 cl May 29-18 Aug 25-19 2 trips	1177 Reilly ct	LARSEN Carl Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1212 Mound av
LANG Andy M 127 Amb Co; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Douglas MacArthur May-17 May 2-18; Ovs Feb-18 Died May 2-18; buried in France No 170 St Aignan cemetery	2814 Arlington av	LARSEN Carl F Guard Co 128 A S C; Pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 13-19	1204 Milwaukee av
LANG Samuel Med Ditch; Sgt Jan 18-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 19-19 M-A A of O	217 Frank av	LARSEN Chris Amb Co 127	Racine
LANGDON Edw Navy; 1 m m (s); Columbus Bks Grt Lakes Jul 6-18 Mar 20-19	1627 Packard av	LARSEN Christian A 41 M G Bn; Pvt; Ouster Jul 6-18 Jan 24-19	2139 Salem av
LANGE Carroll E Amb Co 127 107 San T; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	1233 Racine st	LARSEN Christian F B Prov Group 2 M T D M G T C; Pvt-corp Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 27-19	2118 Clarence av
LANGE Clarence C Aero; Pvt 1 cl-1st Lt Jul 16-17 Feb 4-19; Ovs Oct 9-17 Jan 25-19 Active service in France	1527 Phillips av	LARSEN Edward E Navy; app seam-m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Phila Le Croisic Hampton Rds Apr 25-17 Aug 11-19	1001 Tenth st
LANGE Earl H M P Co 297; Pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 6-19	1527 Phillips av	LARSEN Ernest J Flying Sch Ditch A S A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; Kelly Field Mar 8-18 Apr 4-19	1307 Summit av
LANGE John C Sply Dpt Q M C; Pvt; Grant May 27-18 May 16-19	1410 Grand av	LARSEN H B Navy; mach mate; Grt Lakes Jun 17-18 Apr 15-19	2310 Carmel av
LANGE Oliver C F 121 F A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl May 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1527 Phillips av	LARSEN Hans O E Navy; yeo 3 cl; R S at Philadelphia Jun 8-18 Jan 16-19	1903 Northwestern av
LANGE Peter M R S Unit 305; Pvt-corp Sep 1-18 Apr 18-19	R 3 Box 110	LARSEN Henry T Navy; app seam-lda yeo; R S at Phila Aug 6-18 Apr 3-19	2408 Hansen av
LANGE Wm E 36 161 D B; Rert; Grant May 27-18 May 30-18 Sick St Mary's H	1139 Villa at	LARSEN John Jas Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1420 Howe st
LANGENDORF Clayton 38 M G Bn; Pvt; Hancock Aug 15-18 Jan 12-18	1431 12th st	LARSEN John W D 5 F A R D; Pvt-corp Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18	1937 W Prospect st
LANGENFELD John 42 Inf; Pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 26-18 Died pneu at B H 4 Oct 15-18; buried at Racine	R 2 Box 127B	LARSEN Karl C Rert Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; Pvt Oct 1-18 Dec 5-18	1563 Packard av
		LARSEN Lars Christ Nov 12-18	1420 Howe st
		LARSEN Lawrence R Divisional Staff; Pvt-maj; Shelby Oct 21-18 Jan 17-19	1632 Flett av

LARSEN Louis Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl May 8-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Nov 26-17 Dec 18-18 U S S Wyoming	1284 Hayes av	LARSON Henry V 76 C A C 1 Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 18-19	Kenosha
LARSEN Louis A E 6 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Jun 29-18 Dec 12-18	1222 Blaine av	LARSON John J Med C H 91; pvt Jul 25-18 Oct 10-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Oct 15-19 La Boule France Re-enlisted Oct 20-19 in M T O	1303 14th st
LARSEN Martin May 27-18**; Grant	Corlies	LARSON John W Amb Co 137 110 San T; pvt Jul 24-18 May 7-19; Sep 23-18 Apr 27-19	610 Mead st
LARSEN Walter E C 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1686 Thurston av	LARSON John W D 2 Bn F A; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 14-18	1627 Woodrow av
LARSEN Walter T Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads St Helena Norfolk Grt Lakes May 23-18 Jan 24-19	818 La Salle st	LARSON John W Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	610 Mead st
LARSEN William H Sig Corps 17 Photo sect; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Tours Aerial Photog Apr 18-18 May 17-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Apr 20-19	1430 Junction av	LARSON Martin 2 Co Demob Group; pvt May 27-18 Aug 22-19	Corlies
LARSEN Adolph 123 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19	1648 Morton av	LARSON Martin Christ Nov 12-18	1501 Owen av
LARSEN Adolph C I 23 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Aug 3-19 M-A A of O	1633 Howe at	LARSON Mogens May 27-18**; Grant	Ludington
LARSON Albert Serv Co 5; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jan 9-19	1518 Phillips av	LARSON Nels H 77 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Apr 26-18 Jan 18-19	2428 Thor av
LARSON Alfred C 38 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 26-18 May 30-18	1326 Quincy av	LARSON Peter U S C G; surfman-c p o Apr 1-93; still in service Racine Sta 283	1903 Northwestern av
LARSON Alfred Thomas Q M C; pvt; Grant Johnston Jul 25-18 Jan 9-19	1520 Phillips av	LARSON Walter May 2-18**; Dix	Perth Amboy N J
LARSON Andrew C G 58 Inf; pvt-corp Mar 8-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Mar 6-18 Mar 11-19 A-M M-A	1204 Milwaukee av	LARSON Walter E C 121 F A; pvt	Racine
LARSON Anton O Co 10 C A C; pvt; Ft Moultrie Mar 11-18 Jun 18-19	1001 10th st	LARSON Walter T Navy; app seam May 23-18 Jan 24-19 U S S Kansas	813 La Salle st
LARSON Benjamin Navy; ck; Grt Lakes Aug 7-18 Mar 28-19	1729 Park av	LARSON William J Navy; frm 2 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Connecticut Illinois Von Stuben Jun 1-17 May 14-19	1549 Holmes av
LARSON Bernhart P 332 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 8-18 Nov 7-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Nov 3-19 A E F	1648 Morton av	LASCH Louis 505 6th st	
LARSON Carl A Navy; Grt Lakes May 2-17 Jun 1919	1224 Villa st	LASETSKE Herman A Navy; app seam-seam; Grt Lakes Mar 2-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Sep 4-18	1915 Marquette st
LARSON Carl F J Jul 26-18**; Taylor	2342 Hanson av	LASKOWSKI Frank L L 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 5-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 25-19 M-A A of O	1728 Franklin st
LARSON Christian Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	R 3	LAST Alexander H G C 121 F A; pvt-corp Aug 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1034 Romayne av
LARSON Christian F Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Warren Wis	LAST Fred G Navy; seam; Grt Lakes May 31-18 Aug 5-19	1409 Howe st
LARSON Clarence E Field Rmt Sq 326; pvt Jul 5-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jul 8-19	212 4th at	LAST Leo B Laundry Sect Q M C; pvt Oct 25-18 Feb 28-19	Caledonia
LARSON Conrad A Inf M G Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Jul 12-19	1648 Morton av	LATKA Joseph Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Chicago
LARSON Harold Edmund Mar 7-18**; Jefferson Bks	1512 Junction av	LATTINVILLE Frank Oct 25-18**; Shelby	R 2
LARSON George H A 323 M G Bn; pvt Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Nov 17-18 Jan 30-19	1107 16th st	LATTISCH Louis J Unas; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1320 Kewaunee st
		LAU Theodore F 14 Inf H 44 Inf H 76 Inf; pvt-sgt Mar 8-17; Still in service; Praesidio Cal	2094 West High st

LAUBE John 86 D B; pvt May 27-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jun 18-19 M-A Wnd Oct 9-18; B H 48	1723 Mead st	LE CLAIR Oscar O Utilities Ditch; pvt-sgt; Ouster Sep 18-17 Feb 7-19	1840 N Main st
LAUER Peter J Aug 17-18**; Ouster	2016 Blake av	LEOLAIR Reuben J U S C G; surfman Oct 23-14; still in serv Racine Sta 283	Racine
LAUGHRAN Francis N B M G Bn; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Sep 8-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 A-M M-A	Burlington	LEE Otto L 344 Inf; pvt-sgt May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 30-19 Flanders	Genoa Jct
LAURENT John Joseph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1116 Washington av	LEE Robert E O 108 Eng; pvt-corp Jul 3-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19 M-A	1513 Phillips av
LAURITSON Chris I 12 Cav; pvt-apt Nov 8-18; Still in serv; Ovs Mar 16-18 Sep 1-19 O-M A-M M-A A of O	Union Grove	LEFEVERE Arthur J Sply 3 Pioneer Inf; pvt-mech Jun 11-17 Nov 5-19; Ovs Mar 22-17 Oct 31-19 France and Germany	Union Grove
LAUX Arthur T 337 Inf; pvt May 25-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Mar 18-19 M-A Gassed Oct 12-18; B 116 B 8 Field H B 117	1239 Michigan blvd	LEHMAN Dewey R Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Gopher U S S Minnesota Jul 8-17 Dec 21-18	1138 N Erie st
LAUX Milton E Apr 27-18**; Ouster	Random Lake	LEHMAN Edgar R Co 6 Disch Ditch; pvt; Langley Field Jul 14-18 Dec 31-18	1039 Hilker pl
LAVATORE Michael Aug 15-18**; U of W	1610 Liberty st	LEHMAN Otto H J Navy; ck; Grt Lakes	1618 Garfield av
LAVIN Thos Co 147 T C; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jul 18-19	308 Hubbard st	LEHNERT Harry Q M C; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19	Somers
LAVINE Walter 837 M T C; pvt-corp; Shelby Oct 25-18 Mar 21-19 Sick; B H	Burlington	LEHTI Alex M 310 Inf; pvt Mar 19-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 29-19 M-A Wnd Oct 16-18	1108 6th st
LAVOTORE Michael M Trans C 310; pvt Aug 14-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Sep 18-19 A of O	1615 Liberty st	LEHMEJIAN Mihrom B 37 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 25-18 Sep 29-19	1117 West st
LAWRENCE Everett C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 5-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Feb 18-19 Al O-M A-M M-A	1328 Quincy av	LEISSNER Adolph H F 114 Inf; pvt Mar 28-18 Jan 14-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Dec 16-18 Al Wnd Sep 16-18	1713 Center st
LAWSON Myron Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	929 Huron st	LEITNER Joseph Hq 17 Inf; pvt-musc 3 cl Apr 10-18 Sep 5-19	1326 Albert st
LAYCOCK Russell D S A T C; pvt; Madison Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18	1134 Park av	LEMKE Arthur G B 28 Eng; pvt Dec 13-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Jul 6-19 M-A Toul	1112 Blake av
LAYTON Frank F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A M-A; Wnd	Racine	LEMKE Clarence Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	400 Park View
LAYTON Howard A 7 Reg F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Dec 24-18	78 7th st	LEMMEHEIT Walter Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Died Oct 15-18 of flu; Grt Lakes Naval Station	Burlington
LAYTON Orrin P D 57 Am T C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis Oct 24-18 Dec 18-18	1423 Franklin st	LEMPKE Harry H Shelby Aug 5-18 Aug 14-18	1601 Boyd av
LAZUSKI Martin Sep 21-17**; Ouster	1115 N Main st	LEMKE Walter A Co 6 O A C; pvt Mar 11-18 May 31-18	1112 Blake av
LEARNED Earl L Marines; 6 Regt; France	Mt Pleasant	LENNERTZ Anthony Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	616 Wisconsin st
LEBER John 7 L A; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18	Burlington	LENSERT Edward Wm 2 Convalescent; pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 26-18 Jun 1-19	1835 Villa st
LEBER Louis Med Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf Sep 4-18 Jul 30-19	Burlington	LENSERT Fred D 327 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor West Point De Sauge Jul 26-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 11-19	Detroit
LECHOW Louis Fred 1641 Villa st	1641 Villa st		
LE CLAIR Mark G 144 Eng; nvt-corp; Shelby Aug 3-18 Dec 24-18	2018 N Erie st		

LEONARD Edward T 2 Ditch Motor Mech Sch; pvt; Shelby Sep 1-18 Jan 8-19	942 La Salle st	LIAKOS George B 2 Inf; pvt-sgt Jul 17-17 Feb 8-19	615 6th st
LEONARD Ralph Sep 14-18**; Kansas City	Franksville	LIBBIE Arthur P B H 214; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 24-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 22-19	207 Kewaunee st
LEONIZEN Henry Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	608 Sixteenth st	LIEBENOW Wm B 101 Inf; pvt; Shelby Oct 21-18 Jan 1-19	1318 Douglas av
LE POIDEVIN Harry R Navy; ch elec (s) radio observer; Grt Lakes Miami Bordeaux May 9-17 May 12-19; Ovs Dec 5-17 May 6-19	1647 Douglas av	LICHTENWALNER Earl H 4 Dev Bn; pvt Jul 18-18 Jan 31-19	1212 N Main st
LEPOW Geo Fred Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 9-18 Feb 15-19	R 1 Box 113	LIEDICK Rienhold Unas; pvt Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	1202 Albert st
LEPOW John E D 78 F A; pvt-ck May 13-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Jun 20-19	R F D 1 Box 113	LIEGLER Fred D Amb Co 127; pvt-sgt Apr 26-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1410 Buchanan st
LESA Petro Unas; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 15-18 Jul 20-18	1837 Kewaunee st	LILLEY Charles F Hq Co 127 Inf; pvt Dec 6-17 May 18-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 May 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1546 Maiden lane
LESZKEWICZ Wincenty Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	1821 Mead st	LILLEY Samuel Nov 12-18	1546 Maiden lane
LETICH Adam Nov 12-18	1709 Grange av	LINDBERG John E 104 F A; pvt Mar 29-18 Apr 5-10; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 25-19 M-A	1106 State st
LEUKER John F M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wheeler Nov 6-18 Nov 13-18	1616 N Main st	LINDBERG Maurice R B 310 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 27-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 17-19 A E F North Russia	Minneapolis
LEUTNER Charles Unas; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1518 State st	LINDEAU Edward J Aux Rmt Ditch 324 Q M C; pvt-sgt May 9-17 Apr 30-19	1815 N Erie st
LEVINSON Frederick Sep 6-18**; Grant	608 16th st	LINDEMANN Ernest A E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Franksville
LEVONIAN Goltbank Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18; pvt; Jackson Nicholls Dodge	1408 Liberty st	LINDEMANN Gus H E 113 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 29-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 May 17-19 M-A Al	1418 Park av
LEWANDOWSKI John B 89 F A; pvt May 29-17 Feb 17-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19	1763 Mead st	LINDEN Conrad J Co 2; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1632 Franklin st
LEWANDOWSKI Vincent F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1753 Mead st	LINDH Algot W M O R S; pvt-ord sgt Nov 5-17 Sep 4-19; Ovs Mar 18-18 Aug 25-19 C-M A-M M-A A of O	1729 Grange av
LEWIS George B pvt; Grant May 27-18 Oct 6-18 Sick Oct 6-18 B H; died Oct 6-18; buried at Racine	Sta A Racine	LINDON Edward Sep 22-17**; Custer	1006 Villa st
LEWIS Harry D 63 Inf; 1st Lt May 24-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19 Al M-A	2701 Washington av	LINDSTROM Hans B 9 T M Bn; pvt; Dodge Oct 22-18 Dec 11-18	1108 Eighth st
LEWIS Harry W Aero Sq 607; pvt; Ft Wayne Aug 26-18 Jan 21-19	1625 Morton av	LINN Edward J G 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 M-A	1914 Asylum av
LEWIS Lyle V F 162 Inf; pvt Jun 28-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19	2701 Washington av	LINNEMAN Bernard F A; pvt-corp; Taylor Sheridan Jul 26-18 Dec 18-18	Waterford
LEWIS Wm Mitchell 107 F S Bn; maj-Lt col Jul 16-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1500 S Main st	LINNEMAN Theo 4 Bn F A; pvt; Taylor Merritt Aug 2-18 Oct 8-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Apr 27-19	Waterford
LEWIS W Turner Navy; elect 2 cl-r e 1 cl; Grt Lakes Mackinac Island Milwaukee Mar 30-17 Jan 18-19	1700 Wisconsin st	LINTON Sherman H Aero Sq 155; pvt Mar 6-18 Apr 3-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19	1011 West st
LEYSE George Inf; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison Oct 1-17 Oct 15-17		LIPON George F Navy; app seam; Grt Lakes Jan 5-18 Feb 15-19	R R 1 Box 113
LIA Frank 2 F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 21-19	1412 Blake av		

LIPP Frank G M T C Co 348; pvt; MacArthur Sep 4-18 Apr 11-19	1018 Hilker pl	LORENCE Charles S D 59 Pioneer Inf; pvt Aug 9-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Aug 6-19 M-A	1519 Superior st
LIPPENS Emil May 27-18; Grant	Sylvania	LORENCE Edward J Co 41 181 D B; pvt May 27-18 Jun 4-18	R R 2 Box 86
LIPPON Phillip U S Naval Reserve Force; bkr app-bkr 2 cl Jun 24-18 Dec 12-18	Racine	LORENCE Frank N Co 16 161 D B; pvt; Grant Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1519 Superior st
LIPTON Abe M Dpt; pvt; Custer Mar 30-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Mar 18-19	Burlington	LORENTZEN Theodore D Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1122 Racine st
LITWOWICZ Joseph Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	1737 Franklin st	LORENZEN Harry C F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1219 Hayea av
LLOYD Marvin J A 2 Prov Rgt Eng Misc Personnel; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison Jul 25-18 Dec 20-18	1106 12th st	LORENZEN Thorwald C A 310 Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 27-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Aug 17-19 Marseilles Belgium	1219 Hayea av
LLOYD Wm 38 Brig 3 H A; pvt-sgt Dec 15-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 28-19 St Pordon St LeBay Tours LaBourne	815 1/2 Villa st	LORUM Charles F Advance Ord Depot 1; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 13-17 Jul 21-19; Ovs Mar 12-18 Jul 11-19 Al	1616 Packard av
LLOYD William Heavy Mobile Artillery; prt-ord sgt Dec 15-17 May 20-19; Ovs Aug 10-18 May 6-19	815 1/2 Villa st	LORUM Louis H Ord Depot Co 111; pvt-corp; Grant Jul 31-18 Mar 27-19	1616 Packard av
LOCKNER Ernest Oct 25-18**; Shelby	Union Grove	LOSSINTO Dominic C A C 1 of Savannah Rgt; pvt Mar 15-18 Dec 26-18	207 6th st
LOCKOWITZ Victor 153 M G Bn; pvt; Custer Hancock May 29-18 Jan 8-19	1710 Villa st Columbus Grant	LOUAGE Romain Rert Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; Rert Oct 1-18 Dec 16-18	2130 Blake av
LOCKWOOD John J Jul 25-18**; Jackson	Dayton	LOUCES Peter M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	615 Sixth st Hancock
LOCKWOOD Willie E S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 7-18 Dec 21-18	728 Wisconsin st	LOVE Harrison W M 127 Inf; pvt Jun 20-18 May 10-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Mar 13-19 Al A-M M-A	1141 Douglas av
LODINE Carl W O Navy; seam 2 cl; Puget Sound Jun 29-18 Feb 21-19	922 Wisconsin st	LOVELL Wendell B B 87 Eng; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19	1125 Hayes av Upton Merritt
LOEPER Bernard J Hq Co 103 F A; pvt Aug 1-19 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Apr 11-19	1239 Geneva st	LOWE Myron Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1648 Kearney av
LOFF Harry Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1351 State st	LOWELL C Wadmond Med Ditch 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 8-19 M-A	907 Grand av
LOHSE William O Co 49 Trans Cor 17; pvt-sgt Apr 10-18 Mar 20-19; Ovs Mar 12-19	1604 Washington av	LUCARELLI Enrico 115 104 San T Field H; pvt Mar 20-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 May 28-19 M-A Al	1514 Frederick st
LOKEN Lawrence M 673 Aero Sq; pvt; Morrison Nov 4-18 Dec 18-18	335 Main st	LUCHSINGER Geo May 27-18**; Grant	Burlington
LOKOWITZ Victor B 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	1710 Villa st	LUCKFIELD Charles Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Chicago
LOMASKY Frank F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Kansasville	LUDWIG Ernest E 340 Inf; pvt-ck Sep 21-17 Apr 25-18; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	1721 Center st
LONGO Nicholas Hq Co 121 F A; pvt Oct 20-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1632 Frederick st	LUDWIG Geo F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Oct 7-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 11-19	Kansasville
LONGO Vincent E Navy; seam 2 cl-fm 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 5-18 Jun 21-19	1632 Frederick st	LUDWIG Otto A Co 38 10 Bn 159 D B; Rert Jul 25-18 Jul 28-18	1652 Villa st
LOPPNOW Erwin C M 4 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Aug 22-19 M-A	2031 N Erie st	LUEDTKE August Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgr May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19	R F D 1 Box 127A
LOPPNOW Harry H F 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Clellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Caledonia Grant Mc-		

LUEDTKE Frank R R 1 Box 127A
 O 329 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
 Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19
 Toul

LUEDTKE Otto F 1432 N Michigan blvd
 G 26 Inf; pvt
 May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 4-19
 M-A
 Wnd Oct 4-18

LUEDTKE Richard F 2048 N Wisconsin st
 Navy; musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes
 May 8-18 Apr 8-19

LUI Arthur 1445 Superior st
 Amb Co 127 107 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl
 Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

LUKAWSKI John 1718 Grand av
 Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

LUKE Peter 615 6th st
 May 27-18**; Grant

LUKER John W 228 Howland av
 C 121 F A; pvt; pvt 1 cl
 Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

LUND Carl Howard 1805 College av
 Science & Research Div; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Washing-
 ton Bks
 Jun 26-18 Jan 18-19

LUND Harry L 1542 Hamilton av
 Co 8 161 D B; pvt
 Oct 24-18 Dec 27-18

LUND Jalmer R 1649 Boyd av
 Nov Aut Repla Draft Co 7; pvt; Shelby
 Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18

LUND Jesse 1250 Arthur av
 A 28 Eng; pvt
 May 7-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Oct 29-17 Mar 24-19
 M-A

LUNDE Leslie Arnold 815 Seventeenth at
 Oct 19-18; Racine College

LUTKEWICZ Josef 509 Park av
 Jul 26-18**; Taylor

LUTSCH Otto R 2 Caledonia
 No data available on service or organization;
 officially reported as having died

LUX Geo Aug R 1
 Apr 29-18**; Custer

LYNCH Russell George 308 Cliff av
 U S N R F; yco 3 cl; Grt Lakes
 Aug 3-18 Jan 15-19

MAAS Walter J Lake av
 C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles
 Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MAASBERG Charles H 1638 Superior at
 2 Co O R S D; pvt-ord sgt
 May 29-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jul 191-9

MACAG Falewics 1222 16th at
 Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; McClellan
 Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18

MACEJEWSKI Edw R 1 Box 54
 A Co T M C A; pvt-corp; Nichols Jackson Bks
 Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18

MACEK Benjamin R 1 Box 37
 Sply Co 844 Inf; pvt-wgr
 May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19

MACIOROWSKI Alex 1211 17th at
 M C; Ditch 59 Repla Unit; pvt; Nancy France
 Jul 24-18 Apr 8-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Nov 25-19

MACIEJEWSKI Frank Caledonia
 B 104 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
 Sep 20-17 Jan 23-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Dec 31-18
 M-A
 Wnd; B H 115-36-7A and 51; Hampton Roads

MACK Wm Caledonia
 Jul 28-18**; Taylor

MACULLEN Hamper 934 Douglas av
 C Dev Bn 1; pvt; Taylor
 Jul 28-18 Dec 1-18

MACYASKE August 1031 Hilker pl
 Apr 27-18**; Custer

MADAGHIAN Kukor 1025 State st
 Co 15 161 D B; pvt; Grant Hancock
 Jul 15-18 Jan 7-19

MADDEN George L 1556 Asylum av
 B 112 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl
 Mar 28-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 May 20-19
 M-A Al

MADDEN John W 1105 Grand av
 G 5 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor
 Jul 28-18 Dec 12-18

MADDEN Ray C 1518 Ann st
 pvt; Kelly field

MADDEN S J Burlington
 Marines; Hq 6 Regt; France

MADDEN Thomas L 509 Hubbard st
 Navy; frm 3d cl; Grt Lakes
 Aug 5-18 Feb 27-19

MADIO Charles 1311 Marquette at
 D 42 C A C; pvt
 Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

MADOS Dominick 1626 Superior at
 Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

MADSEN Arnold O 2134 Carmel av
 64 Aero Sq; pvt-chauf 1 cl; Salisbury Dublin
 Oct 13-17 Dec 29-18; Ovs Jan 10-18 Dec 11-18

MADSEN Clarence R 2 Box 3
 Q M C; pvt-sgt
 Dec 10-17 Jun 12-19

MADSEN Hans 1651 Asylum av
 Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MADSEN Herbert 2185 Carmel av
 Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18**; en route to Logan

MADSEN Jacob P 1589 Holmes av
 C 121 F A; pvt-ch mech; Veuxhalles
 Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MADSEN Jens Adolph 710 Randolph st
 U S C G; surfman; Sta 383
 Mar 12-18 Mar 11-19

MADSEN Jos Corlies
 Aug 2-18**; Taylor

MADSEN Peter E 231 Main st
 1 Battery F A Rgt; pvt; Taylor
 Jul 25-18; May 30-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 21-19

MADSEN Waldemar A 231 Main at
 A 84 F A; diach Dec 3-18

MADSEN Viggo Racine
 F 121 F A; pvt
 Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 10-19
 Al A-M O-A M-A

MADSON Alfred E 1547 Holmes av
 Hq Q M Unit 306 M T C; pvt-sgt; Custer
 Apr 26-18 Apr 20-19

MADSON Nels O Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Vestal Apr 8-18 Apr 15-19	2337 Hanson av	MALMQUIST John M Navy; seam 2 cl-c p o; R 8 at Puget Sound Jun 26-18 Mar 22-19	239 Harrison at
MAGLIO Andrew Co 14; pvt; Shelby Oct 25-18 Nov 15-18	R 1 Box 25	MALMSTADT Otto A Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	906 Sixteenth st
MAGLIO Thomas F 10 C A C; Coast Defense of Manila; pvt; Philippines Mar 15-18 Nov 6-19	R 1 Box 25	MALONE Robert L Q M C; pvt; Chicago Jun 29-18 Jan 11-19	732 Park av
MAGNAN Floyd R C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19	1513 N Chatham st	MALONE Roland V Q M C at large; pvt; Chicago Jun 29-18 Jan 11-19	732 Park av
MAGRUDER Bernard F 2407 Washington av Q M C; sgt; disch May 10-19		MALONEY John W F 12 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Apr 25-19	1644 Hamilton av
MAGNAN Frank E 1513 N Chatham st Navy; app seam-fm 2 cl; U S S South Carolina Apr 5-15 Feb 7-19		MALOSKI Julius K 340 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	2049 Phillips av
MAHANY James G E 17 Inf; pvt-1st cl Apr 7-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Jul 13-18 Jan 10-19 M-A Toul Wind Sep 3-18; B H 78 Toul	403 Monument sq	MALZAHN Martin Wm Nov 18-17**; Custer	Good Thunder Minn
MAHER Roy W Sig C 2 Depot Bn; pvt Jan 26-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Apr 19-19	614 Hubbard st	MANADIAN Hagop 5 Aero Co; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-19 Jan 10-19	1200 State st
MAHLER Frank G D 340 Inf; pvt-1st cl Nov 18-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	1506 Quincy av	MANAGIAN Hachig Apr 27-18**; Custer	954 Huron at
MAHNKE Harvey A Hq Co Army Service Corps; pvt-corp Aug 9-18 Aug 16-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Aug 10-19	2040 Racine st	MANALLI John M D 35 Eng; pvt Sep 22-17 May 9-19	1323 Lincoln st
MAIBOHM Walter C Jul 15-18**; Valparaiso	1423 Owen av	MANANDIAN Rapan Inf; pvt; Greenleaf Taylor Jul 24-18 Dec 8-18	960 Huron st
MAIHOFER Joseph A 78 Co M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 7-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Jun 28-19	1420 Buchanan st	MANCHESTER Harold F M 58 Inf; pvt Feb 18-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 10-18 Dec 30-18 A-M Wind Jul 21-18; B H 6 and 114; right arm amputated at Evac H Meaux France	1535 Wisconsin st
MAIK Ernest 27 Co M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 30-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Jul 6-19	2236 Mead st	MANCHESTER Howard G Chem Warfare Serv; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	1585 Wisconsin st
MAINLAND Harry S Navy; app seam-man; troop transp service Apr 16-17 Aug 9-19	1460 12th st	MANCHESTER Russel H 16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 26-19	1595 Wisconsin st
MAINLAND Ralph E 83 Co 160 D B; pvt-corp; Custer Jul 3-18 Nov 18-18	1919 Harriet st	MANCHIAN Hashar 9 F A Am Tr; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18	916 Erie st McClellan
MAINLAND Thos Roy 39 Co 159 D B F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Jul 30-18	1530 Boyd av	MANCK Fred John 163 D B; pvt; disch Dec 24-18	R 1 Box 10B
MAISON Arnold C Disch Dec 29-18	2135 Carmel av	MANDERFELD Henry A M G Tr Gr; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 6-18 Jan 11-19	1620 Grand av Hancock
MAJEWSKY Joseph Q M C Ditch 3 B & S D D; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 5-19	1211 17th st	MANDERFELD Mathias H 55 Inf; pvt; Grant May 26-18 Jul 12-19	1620 Grand av
MAKAILIAN Hachar C 9 T M Bn; pvt; Jackson Bks Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	804 State st	MANDERFELD Valentine N 8 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt Jun 14-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 22-18 Jan 22-19	1630 Grand av
MAKSIMONIZ Bank Jul 26-18**; Taylor	726 Madsen ct	MANDREY Fred H C 121 F A; pvt-1st cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	268 LaFayette av
MALINOWSKI Ludwik K 40 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 22-17 Jun 18-19	1754 Racine st	MANDRO John Cas Co 4; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 May 8-19	1140 Geneva st
MALMQUIST Arnold M Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Machias Tacoma Jul 2-18 Aug 25-19; Ovs Dec-18 Apr-19	239 Harrison at	MANGER Clarence A B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	1622 1/2 Phillips av
MALMQUIST Ernest A Navy; 1 m m (a); gunns m 2 cl (a); Grt Lakes Jul 16-18 Apr 3-19	239 Harrison st	MANGIAVILLANO Angelo Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 5-19	Kenosha McClellan

MANGIALARDO Michele E 340 Inf; pvt Apr 30-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	Italy	MARKISEN Lawrence W Q M C Hq Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19	1618 Morton av
MANGIAPELO Ambrogio 450 M T C; pvt Jul 6-18 Jul 18-19	1837 Kewaunee st	MARKUNAS Frank O 339 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Jul 18-19 Archangel District with North Russia A E F; Siberia	619 Standard st
MANGOLD Emery N F 107 Eng; pvt Jul 16-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1745 Franklin st	MARKUSSON Alfred Army Service Corps; pvt-sgt Aug 2-18 Jul 23-19; Ovs Oct 24-18 Jul 16-19	2100 Harriet st
MANGOLD Lawrence 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	Burlington	MARKWICZ Carl Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	509 Park View
MANGOLD Ralph G 261 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 10-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Jul 14-18 Dec 5-18 On S S Winifredian which repelled sub attack sinking two enemy craft; service in England and Wales	1745 Franklin st	MARLATT Esel C 139 Inf; pvt Apr 1-18 Apr 12-19; Ovs May 1-18 Mar 23-19 Al M-A Wnd Oct 3-18 R 116	Ladlow 111
MANIGIALORDI Mike Apr 29-18**; Custer	R 1	MARNELLI Biagio May 27-18**; Grant	1017 Forest st
MANKO Frank Hq Ditch 55 Eng; pvt; Jievres France Apr 8-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19	1802 15th st	MAROTTE Joe Apr 27-18**; Custer	1610 Liberty st
MANOTTA Joseph K 340 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19	1414 Alabaater st	MARQUARDT Arthur H F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 12-17 Aug 8-19	604 15th st
MANSER Richard O May 27-18**; Grant	1108 Forest st	MARQUARDT Ferdinand M C; pvt; B H Custer Nov 1-18**	604 15th st
MANSFIELD William H G 58 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs May 7-18 Mar 18-19 A-M M-A	1332 Michigan blvd	MARQUARDT Geo F Navy; elect; Grt Lakes; Ovs May 12-17 Sep 24-19	604 15th st
MANSKE Herman 21 M G Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 22-18 Nov 25-18	1019 English st	MARRIMAN Homer A Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Rhode Island Apr 12-18 Jul 25-19	Hotel Thomas
MAPES Harry L Aero Sq 221; pvt Sep 30-18 Jan 20-19	Y M O A	MARSON Alfonso P Hq Co 28 Inf; pvt Jul 14-17 Sep 25-19**; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 30-19 M-A A of O	1624 Hamilton av
MARAGONSKI Nick Jun 24-18**; Gordon	1710 Howe st	MARSON Anthony Navy; app seam-ban m 1 cl; U S S Connecticut Nov 18-15 Aug 20-19	1624 Hamilton av
MARBLE Ralph L Navy; frm; Grt Lakes U S S Alabama Jun 2-18 Oct 13-18 Died Oct 13-18 on U S S Hosp Ship Mercy; buried at Racine	Milwaukee	MARSON Peter 127 Amb Co; wgnr Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1624 Hamilton av
MARCK Joseph A M C attached to 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 29-19 A-M O-A Al A-M A of O	1518 Milwaukee av	MARTEN Frank F 128 Inf; pvt Nov 21-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1215 Superior st
MARCOUX Harvey Lee S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 15-18	508 DeKoven av	MARTENS Phil Arnel Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	717 Washington av
MARCONKIE William Nov 18-17**; Custer	1928 Phillips av	MARTIN Carl Wm Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1014 Hilker pl
MARCOY L E 1037 Hilker pl		MARTIN Eugene J Navy; app seam**; frm 2 cl; 13 round trips troop transp service Jul 16-18 Oct 11-19	654 Liberty st
MARINI Frank Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1916 Mead st	MARTIN Frank F Hq Co 128 Inf; pvt Nov 21-17 May 17-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 5-19 Al O-A M-A A of O	1215 Superior st
MARITATO Raffaele Sply Co 34 F A; pvt-wgnr; Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 4-19	1761 Hill st	MARTIN G L M C; 1st Lt	513 6th st
MARKARIAN Apkar F 18 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Sep 25-19 M-A	932 Douglas av	MARTIN Louis Carl Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1012 11th st
MARKARIAN Sarkis D 161 D B; pvt; Custer Sep 22-17 Jan 7-19	1027 Douglas av	MARTIN Mark Harold Q M C; 2nd Lt; Sheridan Custer Johnston France May 11-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 May 27-19	Union Grove
MARKISEN Allie G F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 15-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1618 Morton av	MARTIN Nela K 34 Co 71 Ret C A C; pvt-wgnr Mar 11-18 Mar 11-18; Ovs Jul 30-18 Feb 22-19	Union Grove

MARTIN Temple	725 Madison ct	MATSON Harry	1539 Holmes av
Navy; app seam-cxn; U S S Houston		Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes	
May 12-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Jan 12-19		Jun 21-18 Jan 25-19	
MARTIN Walter Hansil	1418 Owen av	MATSON James A	945 Center st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor		Sply Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor	
MARTIN Walter J	1610 WASHINGTON av	Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	
306 Sply Tr M T O; pvt-corp; LeHavre France		MATSON Louis	1535 Packard av
Sep 20-17 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jan 1-18 May 26-19		S A T O; pvt; Valparaiso	
MARTINO Samuel	1201 N Wisconsin st	Aug 14-18 Dec 31-18	
Navy; frm 3 cl-ship fitter 2 cl; North Pacific patrol		MATSON Peter	State st
Dec 14-17 Aug 23-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 May 22-19		F 121 F A; blkamth	
MARTINS John	1432 Wisconsin st	MATSON Peter E	1244 Washington av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan		Jul 26-18**; Taylor	
MASHEWSKY Carl	1740 Franklin st	MATSON Viggo	1539 Holmes av
Hq Co 88 F A; pvt-corp		F 121 F A; pvt-sgt	
Jun 4-17 Feb 20-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19		Jul 15-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Aug 3-18	
MASON Harold	1540 Boyd av	Al; Returned Sep 23-18 to act as instr in H F A at Jackson	
MASTIAUX Joseph J	535 Luedtke av	MATSON William	R 2 Box 3
Q M C 343 Fire and Guard Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Columbus warehouses		Oct 25-18**; Shelby	
Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19		MATTERER Raymond J	535 Luedtke av
MASTOUS Chas	403 6th st	4 Co 1 Tr Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant	
F A; pvt 1 cl		Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19	
Apr 26-17 Jan 21-19; Ovs Mar-18 Jan 1-19		MATTERY Harvey	1180 Douglas av
A-M O-A		Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes	
MATEICEK Peter	1926 Racine st	Jul 2-18 Dec 9-18	
MATERIAN Joe	1113 Larson st	MATTIE Charles	Milwaukee
Mar 30-18**; Custer		Jul 26-18**; Taylor	
MATHEWS Robert J	Burlington	MATVENIK Peter	1926 Racine st
S A T O; pvt; Marquette U		C 53 Inf; pvt	
Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18		Mar 16-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Mar 22-19	
MATERNOWSKI Leon	14 Racine st	Al	
C 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor		MAU Lester D	Cortiss
Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18		Aero Service; pvt-corp; Kelley Field	
MATHEWS Harry	1528 N Main st	Dec 13-17 May 22-19	
Chem Warfare Serv; pvt-corp		MAU William F	Cortiss
Aug 4-18 Apr 1-19		144 Eng; pvt-corp; Shelby	
MATHISON John	2026 16th st	Sep 1-18 Dec 24-18	
MATOSIAN George	1113 West st	MAUER Jacob A	1015 Herrick av
L 116 Inf; pvt		C 121 F A; pvt	
Mar 30-18 Jul 31-19; Ovs Mar 1919 Jul 25-19		Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 14-18 May 4-19	
M-A Al		MAUER Leonard F	1807 Chestnut st
Wad; B H 8		Navy; seam 2 cl-cxn; U S S Puritan	
MATOSIAN Kikor	1113 West st	Jun 26-18 Oct 3-19	
8 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant		MAUGER Clarence	1618 Austin av
May 27-18 Dec 13-18		Jul 26-18**; Taylor	
MATOSIAN Nerses	959 Geneva st	MAUGER John	1613 Austin av
C 4 Inf; pvt		Jul 26-18**; Taylor	
Sep 21-17 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jul 25-18 Aug 23-19		MAUR Frank	1129 N Wisconsin st
M-A A of O		9 Am T; pvt; Taylor	
MATOSKI Victor	1841 Center st	MAURER Richard C	1108 Forest av
Aug 1-18 Feb 7-19; Syracuse		Inf; pvt	
MATRANGA Tony	1118 Forest st	Service dates not available	
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19; Taylor		Died of wounds in France Oct 15-18	
MATRANGER John	1526 Prospect st	Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	
127 Amb Co; pvt		MAURITZ John	
Jun 27-18 Feb 7-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 1-19		Inf; pvt; MacArthur Merritt Dix Grant	
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O		Aug 8-18 Mar 14-19; Ovs Nov 9-18 Feb 26-19	
MATSEN Clarence A	Asylum av	B H Sep 19-18	
Hq Ditch; pvt-sgt; Stewart		MAWCIOFK Michael	1882 Center st
May 7-18 May 6-19		May 27-18**; Grant	
MATSON Aaron C	3302 Osborne blvd	MAXSON Wallace Hicks	1815 College av
42 Demob Gr; pvt-corp; Bowls		Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	
Oct 1-18 Jul 15-19		MAXTED Fred T	1335 Washington av
MATSON Charles A	1834 Roe av	C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Vauxhall	
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes		Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	
Jul 15-18 Mar 23-19		MAY William T	Salem
		D 58 Inf; pvt	
		Nov 19-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs May 6-18 Aug 1-19	
		A-M Toul M-A	

MAYER Adolph C D 35 F A; pvt Jul 21-18 Nov 22-18	1425 Lincoln av	MC CULLOUGH Robert Sply Co 344 Inf; pvt-wgmr May 27-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 12-19	805 St Patrick st
MAYER George W Navy; l r e 3 cl-r e; Harvard Radio School Dec 14-17 Feb 18-19	1618 Howe st	MC DONALD Byron Charles P Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1542 Hamilton av
MAYER Jos E 27 F A; pvt-wgmr; Taylor Jul 28-18 Feb 7-19	Corlias McClellan	MC DONALD Geo 40 Eng Camouflage Corps; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Feb 14-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jan 9-19	Burlington
MAYER Rueben May 27-18**; Grant	Seymour	MC DONALD Lilly Estelle Navy; nurse; Naval Base Jan 4-18**	Burlington Hampton Roads
MAZURINE Angelos Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	780 College av	MC DONALD Mark Navy; m m; disch Feb 25-19	2704 Charles st
MAZURKIEWICZ Joe Hq Co 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1532 Franklin st	MC DONALD Ray W Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes Apr 13-17 Apr 26-19	Burlington U S S San Diego
MAZZEI Frank 27 M G Co 3 Rgt; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	2117 Racine st	MC DONALD Roy M 5 Inf; pvt Aug 10-17 May 22-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 May 16-19	615 6th st
MC CARROLL Elmer T 303 Repla Unit M T C; pvt Dec 12-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Jun 19-19	1528 W Sixth st	MC DONALD Thomas W 310 Eng; pvt Apr 26-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19	2704 Charles st
MC CARTHY Chas 9 M G Bn; pvt; U of W Aug 14-18 Jan 21-19	Burlington Hancock	MC DONALD William L 92 Balloon Co; pvt; Sill Mar 8-18 Feb 11-19	2104 Charles st Kelley Field
MC CARTHY George 27 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Burlington McClellan	MAC DOUGAL Russell K 1 Hq Reserves; pvt; U of W Oct 7-18 Dec 14-19	Y M C A
MC CARTHY Roy F 5 Disch Ditch; pvt; Grant Jun 27-18 Jan 12-19	323 Main st	MC DOWELL Lamont A Aero Sq; pvt 1 cl-2nd Lt-capt; Cambridge Feb 7-18 May 22-19 Sick Mar 10-19; B H Raway N J	617 8th st New York
MC CAUGHEY Ralph 4047 Serv Park Unit; pvt-1 cl Dec 10-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jul 14-19	1750 Wisconsin st	MC EACHERN Lester D Co 6 Bn 2 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 21-18**	1416 Racine st
MC CLINTOCK Alan C Aug 29-18**; Grant		MC ELROY Donald 127 Amb Co; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19	1310 Quincy av
MC CLOUGH John General Motor Mechanical Sch; pvt-1 cl Oct 15-18 Dec 18-18	1119 16th st	MC ELROY Rollin O S A T C; pvt; Lawrence U Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18	1310 Quincy av
MC CLUNG Berne Wm E 339 Inf; student officer-1st Lt May 18-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Jun 28-19	1303 Main st	MC GINTY Andrew Philip Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1605 Packard av
MC CONNELL Elsworth P Navy; l r e 3 cl-r e Dec 4-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Apr 13-19 May 22-19	1646 Flett av	MC GRAW Vincent G S A T C; pvt-2nd Lt; U of W Oct 12-18 Jan 28-19	Madison
MC CONNELL Chas L M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Stanley Jun 27-18**	1646 Flett av	MC GREGOR Bruce A Sply Co 39 Inf; wgmr Sep 21-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 8-18 Aug 6-19	R 2 Box 27
MC CONNELL Robert E Navy; 2 cl seam; Grt Lakes Jul 9-18 Feb 13-19	1646 Flett av	MC ILRATH Russell A 309 M R Unit; pvt-corp Jul 29-18 Jul 1-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jun 29-19	1412 N Erie st
MC COURT Albert A Aero Sq 184 A S A; pvt-1 cl Dec 10-17 Mar 27-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 7-19	1530 Franklin st	MC GUIRE Jos Wm K 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 3-19	1016 Franklin st
MC COURT Charles L 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 11-19	Burlington	MC KEE Ernest R Jul 25-18**; Dodge	Burlington
MC COURT George R 321 F A; pvt-corp Mar 30-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 May 20-19	Burlington	MC KEE Sylvester Eugene 14 Co 181 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Dec 20	Burlington
MC CREDY Lloyd C Hq Co 8 Inf; pvt Nov 20-17 Mar 3-19; Ovs Apr 8-18 Jan 30-19	1611 Dean blvd	MC KINSEY Howard J L 8 Bn R T C; pvt; MacArthur Aug 9-18 Jan 21-19	1020 Grand av Grant
MC CULLOUGH Harry H B 189 Inf; pvt Nov 19-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 27-19	327 Park View		

MC LAATZ August A Navy; diach Dec 22-18 C 53 Inf; diach Apr 11-19	1119 Geneva st	MEHRING James F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18**	Waterford
MC LAREN Daniel A Hq Co 337 Tank G; pvt-sgt Jul 14-18 May 20-19; Ovs Oct 8-18 Apr 20-19	1723 Victory dr	MEIBOS Thomas Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	1801 Mead st
MC LAUGHLIN James D Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Kearsage Madawade; 7 trips May 7-17 Feb 19-19	1725 Franklin st	MEIER Arthur M M G Tr Sch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jun 7-19	1519 Superior st Columbus
MC LENNAN Lester F Mechanical Eng Corps; pvt; Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh Jul 6-18 Oct 16-18 Died of Flu at Pittsburgh Oct 16-18	1421 Chatham st	C 313 F Sig Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 May 30-19 M-A	
MC LEOD Roderick C Nov 6-18**; Taylor	730 Wisconsin st	MEISCHKE Jerome George Q M C; Grant Johnston May 27-18 Aug 27-18; Ovs (dates missing) Died Aug 27-18; B H 41; Is-Sur-Tills France	1554 Packard av
MC NAMARA Steve J 8 Aero Sq; pvt; Columbus May 15-17 May 14-19; Ovs Feb 28-18 May 1-19 Standford Eng St Maxent France; With British at Standford; transf to France Jul Toul sector with salvage dept; Qualified at Rom- arantin as pilot Oct 20-18	Kansasville	MEISCHKE Sylvester J **; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 30-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 27-19 M-A Montfaucon Grande Montagne Troyon Sec	1554 Packard av
MC NAMARA Wm F M O with 54 F A; pvt; Travis Jun 28-18 Feb 14-19	Kansasville	MEISCHKE William P F 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1554 Packard av
MC NAUGHTON Joa H C 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1242 Milwaukee av	MEISSNER Henry O Hq Co 9 T M Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	Caledonia
MC NITT Grover C Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Siberia North Russia Nov 12-17 Oct 24-19; Ovs Sep 2-18 Oct 18-19	710 Main st	MEKAILIAM Hachar C 9 T M Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18	804 State st
MC PHERSON H A 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 At A-M O-A M-A A of O	2907 Washington av	MEKAILIAN Marderos D 151 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19	804 State st
MC PHERSON Ross Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Franksville	MEKOLAICZYK John M 7 Inf; pvt May 26-18; Ovs Feb 22-18 Aug 25-19 M-A A of O	1704 Racine st
MC ROBERTS James J S A T C; pvt; U of O Oct 6-18**	Champaign	MELCHIER Walter P A 150 M G Bn; pvt-corp Apr 6-17 May 18-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Apr 28-19 C-M A-M M-A A of O	1034 Park av
MECKIOS John Q M C; Utilities Branch; pvt; Shelby Nov 5-18 Feb 11-19	1513 Quincy av	MELIOTIS George F 138 Eng; pvt; Ft Benj Harrison May 5-18 Dec 18-18	809 6th st
MEDBURY Leo 200 Aero Sq 2; pvt-chauf; Mather Field Mar 8-18 Feb 14-19	922 Forest at Mather Field	MELVIN Jack R F 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 At A-M O-A M-A	1215 La Salle st
MEEKMA Jerry Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 17-18 Feb 18-19	Union Grove	MENAS George Sep 6-18**; Kearney	California
MEFF Myrlin 135 M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 28-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 17-19	1516 Boyd av	MENDEN Arthur Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1910 Rapids dr
MEGELINSKY Tony M C; Evac H 2	1001 Herrick av	MENDEN Peter J C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Venzhalles Jun 8-18 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19	1957 Douglas av
MEGHROUNI Armen D 9 Am T; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Y M O A	MENSIOR Edward O 14th Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Kelley Field Rockwell Mather Field Mar 8-18 Mar 31-19 Re-enlisted in Air Service Mar 21-19	1783 Spring st
MEHLHOUSE Louis F K 7 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19 M-A	1914 N Erie st	MENSIOR Rudie Army Service Corps; pvt Aug 2-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 21-19	1783 Spring st
MEHRING Barney Apr 29-18**; Custer	Waterford	MENTCH Wm C Aero; corp-sgt Feb 20-18 Jan 23-19	1009 Center st
MEHRING Bernard Eng; pvt-sgt; Custer Grant Sep 22-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17	Waterford	MENTRY Anton L Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1118 High st
MEHRING Frank Oct 1-18**; Jefferson Bks	Waterford	MEREDITH Geo Aug 26-18**; Sherman	Union Grove
		MERELLE Engene Mar 30-18**; Custer	2101 Mead st

MERLO Joseph M G Tr Sch; pvt; Hancock May 25-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 19-19	N Y	MEYERS Arthur F Co 8 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 6-18 Feb 16-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jan 5-19	Lyons
MERRILL Atwood L 16 Service Co Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wood Jul 30-18 Feb 26-19	2400 Kinzie av	MEYERS Edward 12 Am T; pvt; McClellan Jul 21-18 Feb 20-19	335 Main st
MERRILL Chas O **; pvt**	Baffle Apts 6th st	MEYERS Joseph Co 3 Dev Group; pvt Jul 8-18 Jan 28-19	Marinette
MERRILL Edward A 10 Gen H; pvt-corp Jul 19-18 Jun 24-19	2400 Kinzie av	MEYERS Mathew M Navy; l m m (a); disch Jan 10-19	1538 Park av
MERRILL Horace F 18 Service Co Sig C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Wood Jul 30-18 Feb 26-19	2400 Kinzie av	MEYERS Paul O C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxhallen Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	917 St Patrick st
MERRIMAN Homer A Navy; disch Jul 25-19	Y M C A	MEYST C H 1st Lt M C; Dodge	Burlington
MERTENS Frank C D 72 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 15-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 Mar 29-19	1208 Mound av	MICHAELIS Oscar Walter Oct 21-18**; Shelby	Woodworth
MERTENS Wm J B 11 M Dpt; pvt; Dodge Jun 4-18 Mar 24-19	Des Moines	MICHAELSEN Alfred Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1645 Morton av
METCALF Clifford B Co 306 M T C; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 May 25-19	Franksville	MICHALA Marino C Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-17 Dec 16-18	613 State st
MEYER Clarence D 6 Eng; pvt-corp Mar 30-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Aug 20-19 A-M M-A A of O	1181 Park av	MICHEL Carl Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	Calodonia
MEYER Clarence F F Disch Dteh; pvt-sgt; Grant Jul 15-18 Jan 18-19	1528 Hamilton av Meade	MICHEL John 127 Aub Co; pvt-sgt Jul 11-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1658 N Chatham st
MEYER Edwin 24 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt Nov 9-17 Aug 12-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Aug 1-19 M-A	1781 12th st	MICHELE Marine Jul 26-18**; Taylor	614 State st
MEYER Frank J Navy; app seam-q m 1 cl; U S S Oklahoma Feb 3-15 Dec 19-18	N Y City	MICHELONI Gioachino E 3 Inf; pvt; Houston Jun 13-18 Feb 23-19	2923 16th st
MEYER Fredrick C A 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Oct 16-18 Died Oct 16-18; buried at Raymond Center	Caledonia	MICHELSEN Axel Ord Co 319 F A; pvt Dec 9-17 May 22-19; Ovs Oct 7-18 Apr 29-19	1617 Hamilton st
MEYER George A 26 M G Bn; ck; Kansas City Funston Jul 27-17 Mar 17-19	2107 N Superior st	MICHELSEN Peter C 62 Hq Dteh C A C; pvt Mar 12-18 Mar 8-19	Union Grove
MEYER Joseph J E 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Corliss	MICHELSON Peter A Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1365 Deane blvd
MEYER Keith T M T C Unas; 1st Lt Aug 21-17 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 12-18 Mar 8-19 M-A	Baker Block	MICKELSON Charles Mar 2-18**; Vancouver	622 Belmont av
MEYER Lars K Ch Warfare Serv; pvt-corp; Custer Sep 21-17 Feb 19-19	910 Villa st	MICKELSON Frank H Nov 12-18 Nov 13-18	612 Prospect st
MEYER Mathias Paul Mar 29-18**; Custer	2411 18th st	MICKELSON Roland A 14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Dec 11-18	416 Twelfth st
MEYER Oswald C F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Oct 31-18 Died Oct 31-18; buried at Waterford	Lake Beulah	MICKELSEN Wm F 107 Eng; pvt-wgmr May 4-17 May 27-18; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 16-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1508 Flett av
MEYER Theodore E 27 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Corliss	MIDDLETON Ben E M C attached to 42 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Custer Sep 21-17 Jan 24-19	R 4 Box 494
MEYER Wm John Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1749 Grand av	MIDDLETON James F Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	406 Main st
MEYER Wm Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	Kansasville	MIELKE Julius O F A 47 M G Bn; pvt Jul 6-18 Feb 17-19	2052 N Wisconsin st
		MIGALDI Salvatore C Dev Bn; pvt; Grant Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19	1514 Chestnut st
		MIGHAKIAN Mihran 6 Co 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	942 Douglas av

MIGLIANTE Achille May 27-18**; Grant	Milwaukee	MILLER George May 27-18 Jan 14-19; Grant Inducted twice	1415 N Erie st Greenleaf
MIKELASCZYK John May 27-18**; Grant	1704 Racine st	MILLER George A M T O; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Mar 1-18 Injured in motorcycle accident; died Jan 11-19 in France	1212 La Salle st
MIKELSON Harold O 168 Trans O; pvt-ck Mar 28-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Aug 6-19	1124 Racine st	MILLER George D 9 Co 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant Jun 26-18 Feb 7-19	1638 Thurston av
MIKULECKY Frank M 225 Field H Co 14 San Tr; pvt; Custer Jun 6-18 Jan 22-19	R 1 Box 689	MILLER George T 68 Inf Band; music; Sheridan Jul 18-18 Feb 11-19	629 11th st
MIKULECKY Mark J D 48 M G Bn; pvt-mech; Kearney Jul 6-18 Feb 24-19	1144 Center st Hancock	MILLER Grover F K 77 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer May 15-18 Jan 20-19	1116 College av
MIKULECKY Oscar 41 Co 161 D B; Rert; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	Lamberton	MILLER Harold G Navy; seam; disch Jan 26-19	1314 Superior st
MILES Arthur R F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1413 West st	MILLER Harold G Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S O'Brien Aug 10-18 Jan 28-19	1314 Superior st
MILES Philip E Navy; app seam-ban 2 cl; Yale U Oct 7-18 Dec 21-18		MILLER Harry 142 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl; England France Nov 9-17 Apr 17-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 Mar 24-19	911 9th st Ireland
MILKIE Leo A B 164 Inf; pvt-corp; St Agnan Sep 20-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Apr 19-18 Jul 15-19	1714 Prospect st France	MILLER Herbert Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington
MILKIE Mathew I 31 Inf; pvt-sgt; Mexican Border Vladivostock Siberia Jan 10-15; Still in service	3104 La Salle st Philippines	MILLER Herbert L Inf; pvt; Custer	Kansanville
MILLAR Ralph C D 36 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	913 Wilson st	MILLER Hunter M Navy; l m m; Charleston Mar 15-18 Dec 27-18	1218 N Main st Hampton Road
MILLARD Melville B 3811 Wright av		MILLER James Jr Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Franksville
MILLEN Leo Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1621 Packard av	MILLER John May 27-18 Dec 13-18; Grant	Burlington
MILLER Anthony R Sply Co 107 F S Bn; pvt 1 cl-chauf Dec 10-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	912 17th st	MILLER John C Inf; pvt-sgt; Newport News Mar 13-18 Jun 4-19	1441 Wisconsin st
MILLER Arthur M A 31 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Meade Jul 6-18 Feb 5-19	3118 16th st	MILLER L D Hq Co 2 Rgt A S M; pvt-sgt Dec 15-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 16-19	502 Main st
MILLER Bernard H Navy; N O T S Municipal Pier; seam 2 cl; en- titled to ensign commission after armistice; declined May 14-18 Jan 9-19	1116 College av	MILLER Nels Sep 31-18**; Lewis	Seattle
MILLER Charles E Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	1423 Washington av	MILLER Peter 75 Co C A O; pvt Mar 8-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Oct 16-18 Feb 22-19	1838 Clayton av
MILLER Clarke Cordis S A T O; pvt; Mass Inst of Tech Oct 10-18 Dec 10-18	1110 Main st	MILLER Ralph Hq Co 6 F A; pvt Jul 1-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Oct 31-17 Sep 5-19 Toul A-M M-A	2037 Harriet st
MILLER Edward H Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1828 Thurston av	MILLER Roland E B 218 F S Bn; corp; disch Feb 15-19	1824 N Superior st
MILLER Edward J M C; pvt; 113 Field H Mar 29-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Mar 7-19 Al M-A	1212 La Salle st	MILLER Rudolph F 4 Cas Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1028 Geneva st
MILLER Edward C M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hq B H 89 May 27-18 May 28-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 May 23-19	1028 Geneva st	MILLER William B 7 Dev Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 2-18 Oct 21-18	1139 La Salle st
MILLER Edward H Jul 26-18 Jan 14-19; Taylor F 36 F A; disch Jan 4-19	1727 Spring st	MILLSTEAD Mrs Crystal M M C; staff nurse; 33 San Unit Oct 21-18 Apr 30-19	1811 Park av
MILLER Edward W B 48 Inf; pvt; disch Aug 23-19	348 16th st	MILLSTEAD Edward C C 121 F A; sgt-1st Lt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1811 Park av
MILLER Elmer F Nov 7-18**; Med Sply Depot Chicago	1630 N Erie st	MILNER James F Navy; frn 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Georgia Utah May 27-18 Aug 15-19	1000 Hayes av

MILOLAFCZYK John May 27-18**; Grant	1704 Racine st	MOCKARTIS Anthony P Navy; frn 2 cl-water tender; Grt Lakes U S S Missouri Dec 15-17 Jun 25-19	1109 Albert st
MILUSZ Joseph Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Kenosha	MOCKUS Stanislaus B 26 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Apr 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 25-19	717 High st
MINASJAN Minas F 7 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 27-18	800 La Salle st	MODESTI Proflilio 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 12-19	1847 Albert st
MINER Joseph A Inf; N A R D; pvt Oct 24-18 Dec 28-18	1100 Wisconsin st	MOE Arthur 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 10-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 10-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1022 Hilker pl
MINIAT Joseph Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee	MOE Conrad M F 94 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	208 Main st McClellan Grant
MINNICK John D 472 Co 418 Motor Sply Corps; pvt-corp May 28-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 30-19 M-A	2615 Washington av	MOE Irving G Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1022 Hilker pl
MINNITTI Antonio B 55 Eng; pvt May 7-18 Dec 16-18	1818 Green st	MOGENSEN Allyn L S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	2118 Kinzie av
MINNITI Carmelo D 7 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Nov 24-18	1818 Green st	MOGENSEN George W S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1200 Villa st
MINTON Edward M 23 Co Central M G O T S; pvt; Hancock Aug 2-18 Nov 30-18	1640 Kearney av	MOGENSEN Peter E Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-sgt-maj Jun 8-18 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1601 Phillips av
MINTON Lester B 127 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 8-17**; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 18-19	1638 Park av	MOGENSEN Spencer A 47 M G Bn; pvt-sgt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Feb 17-19	1511 W Sixth st Kearney
MISCESKI Joseph E Aug 14-18**; Sweeney Auto Sch	1648 Austin av	MOHLKE George C B 307 Inf; 2nd Lt May 18-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Apr 6-18 Feb 12-19 Al; with British Forces	816 Grand av
MISCHKE Ernest J F 121 F A; wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	918 Huron st	MOHR Glen Hq pvt-sgt; Syracuse Aug 6-18 Dec 24-18	Burlington Washington Kendrick
MISCHO Ben A A 9 Bn U S G; pvt; Colgate May 26-18 Feb 4-19	2024 Racine st	MOHR Matt M M C; pvt; Evac H 20 Jul 22-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 13-19 M-A	Stanley
MISKINIS Geo F Cas Ditch; pvt; Jackson Jun 25-18 Dec 20-18	1032 Lockwood av	MOHRBACKER Frank P F 121 F A; pvt Oct 26-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1231 Center st
MISKINIS Walter May 27-18**	1523 Superior st	MOHRBACKER Joseph E 34 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 18-19	1317 Lincoln st
MISORSKI Joseph E Ord Dept; pvt; Raritan Arsenal Aug 14-18 Mar 15-19	1648 Austin av	MOLBECK Laurits D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	906 State st
MITCHELL Charles E 18 Evac Amb Co; pvt-mech Aug 13-18 Jun 19-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 10-19	Dodgeville	MOLHOLT Anton 53 Inf M G co; pvt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Jun 13-19 M-A A of O	953 Marquette st
MITCHELL Edwin Aug 2-18**; Taylor	Caledonia	MOLHOLT Emil Q M C at large; pvt May 15-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 30-19	953 Marquette st
MITCHELL Richard W M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H 11 Nantea France Jun 26-17 May 3-19; Ovs Jun 28-19 Apr 25-19	1747 College av	MOLINARE Louis B 104 F A; pvt Mar 28-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 13-19 M-A	2101 Mead st
MITCHELL Robt S 740 Main st Service organizations and dates not available Died at Camp Mead Md Oct 17-18		MONAUGHTON Hachar C Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18	916 Erie st
MIXDORF Albert F Navy; frn-frn 2 cl; Grt Lakes; U S S Cape Romain Wisconsin Jul 22-18 Mar 3-19	Frankaville	MONK Louis P Co 6 O R S D; pvt-ord sgt Dec 12-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jul 19-19	1421 Hamilton av
MOCHIEWICZ Stanislaus May 27-18**; Grant	1810 Center st		
MOCK Archie L E 107 Am T; pvt May 26-17 May 7-19; Ovs Feb 6-18 Feb 18-19 M-A Wnd Oct 5-18	1700 Boyd av		
MOCK Fred E 1 Eng Serv Co; pvt Sep 18-17 May 26-19; Ovs Dec 10-17 May 7-19	1700 Boyd av		

MONOS Stephen Inf; pvt Sep 6-18 Sep 6-18	2118 Racine st	MORRISSEY Chas 4 Auto Tr; pvt; Kansas City Aug 14-18 Oct 7-18 Died Oct 7-18; buried at Chicago	Burlington
MONROE Edwin L E 811 Eng; wgnr; Bordeaux May 27-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jun 27-19	Racine	MORRU William 108 M O R S; Logan	Racine
MONTY Alfred C Navy; frum 2 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Indianapolis Jul 22-18 Mar 12-19	Frankaville	MORTENSEN Carl Jul 26-18 Feb 12-19; Taylor	R 3 Box 101
MOORE Fred Nov 22-17**; Grant		MORTENSON Einer S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18	1516 Hamilton av
MOORE Joseph Q M C at large; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Mar 26-19	1753 Franklin st	MORTENSON Eric E 7 M O R S; pvt-sgt Nov 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 30-19	1516 Hamilton av
MOORE Floyd Joseph U S O G; seam; U S S Apache May 19-18 May 21-19	1731 Villa st	MORTENSON Nels Peter Navy; ck; Grt Lakes	1521 Boyd av
MOORE Roy O 32 Serv Co; pvt; College Station Jul 15-18 Dec 19-18	567 State st	MORTENSON Peter B 310 Eng; pvt-sgt 1 cl Sep 21-17 Jun 23-19	313 6th st
MORATTO Joseph K 340 Inf; pvt	1610 Liberty st	MORTON Harry Walter Ord; pvt; Raritan Arsenal Sep 14-18 Feb 28-19	Honey Creek
MORELLI Eugene F 106 E A; pvt; Kemals Hills west front Belgium Mar 29-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs May 27-18 Feb 14-19	2101 Mead st	MORTON Henrietta M C; nurse; Butterworth Hosp Feb 1-19; Still in service	Grand Rapids
MOREY Donald J S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 8-18 Dec 12-18	1389 Main st	MORYKS Stanley A 116 Field Sig Bn; pvt-mess sgt; Collette Jan 25-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Jul 8-18 Feb 13-19	734 Lake av
MORFY Marjorie J Army Nurse; Jackson Grant Sheridan Mar 1919; Still in service	1338 Main st Des Moines	MOSBACH Edw F Navy; app seam-town m 1 cl; U S S Geo Washington Both trips with Pres Wilson also King and Queen of Belgium and Crown Prince Leopold; 22 trips with transport serv- ice Apr 25-17 Oct 6-19	1430 Washington av
MORGAN A H F 121 F A; pvt May 3-17 May 12-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 17-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Union Grove	MOSEGAARD Mads O Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	3407 19th st
MORGAN Ralph Lester S A T C; Northwestern U Oct 10-18 Dec 17-18	827 Park av	MOSHER Austin B 22 Field Sig Bn; pvt 1 cl-sgt 1 cl; Instr in tel and telg in France May 31-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 Jul 5-19	Corlies
MORGENSON Charlie Co 18 Transp Corps; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 18-18 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Aug 13-19	Union Grove	MOSHER Irving D Navy; seam-ch elect (radio); U S Destroyers Preston and Kennison Dec 29-15 Still in serv; Ovs Jul 29-17 Jul 20-18	Corlies
MORGENSON Thos I Jr 371 M T O; pvt-sgt Sep 21-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Jul 11-19	Frankaville	MOUDRY Anton L E 88 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1711 N Geneva st
MORIARTY Wm J C 310 Eng; pvt; Russia Apr 26-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 18-19	1532 Owen av	MOUNT James M A 14 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 5-17 Apr 3-19	Y M O A
MORITZ Ervin A Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads Jul 10-18**	1721 N St Clair st	MOUSTAFA Ismael Sep 5-18**; Sherman	Pittsburgh
MORITZ Eugene J O F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Racine	MRKRICKA Charles Sep 22-17**; Custer	R I
MORITZ Wm M Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2141 N Superior st	MROSS Edward R C 121 F A; pvt	Racine
MORRIS John A 365 Sply Co Apr 30-18 Mar 18-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Feb 24-19 StM M-A Marbache	1232 Villa st	MSOIWUJEWSKI Joseph E 2 Bgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18	1916 Howe st
MORRIS Stephen Sep 5-18**; Grant	2118 Racine st	MULARZ Stanley Sep 22-17**; Custer	1728 Franklin st
MORRIS T Gleason Sig O 15 Serv Co; 151 D B; pvt-2nd Lt; Ft Leavenworth Bethlehem Lee Devens Apr 6-18 Dec 16-18	908 Park av	MULDER Herman W F 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	1529 Milwaukee av
MORRISSEY Arthur J 311 San Tr 381 M G Bn; 1st Lt; Camp H 36-64 Aug 15-17 May 13-19; Ovs Aug 20-18 Apr 22-19	1016 Park av	MULLEN Lawrence M 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr Jul 3-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1437 Villa st

MUNGER Melvin 335 Park View Pontiac Ill
B Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby Grant
Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18

MUNN Hugh A 1424 Quincy av
O 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

MUNRO Justus Ashley 1815 College av
Navy; app seam-seam; R S at Philadelphia
N A S Paellas N A S Fromentine Veedee
N A S Hampton Roads U S S Downes R S
at Boston U S S Schunbrick
Jul 12-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jan 7-18 Dec 18-18

MUNTINGA Herbert 1204 La Salle St
Hq Co 6 Am T; pvt-sgt maj
Mry 4-18 Jun 28-18; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19
M-A

MURA Andrew 812 St Patrick st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

MURA Francis R 1819 Carlisle av
C 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 16-17
Second "hitch" Nov 11-19 Nov 18-18

MURA Joseph H 1819 Carlisle ave
A 22 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Oct 27-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Jan 28-18 Jun 8-19
Toul A-M M-A A of O

MURATORE Giuseppe 1410 Frederick st
1 Co 19 Bn Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks MacArthur
Aug 9-18 Dec 29-18

MUROWSKI John 801 Center st
A 51 Inf; pvt-corp
Sep 21-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Aug 1-19

MURPHY John J Racine
C 121 F A

MURPHY Harold J 1938 Grange av
C 124 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 25-17 Mar 25-18

MURPHY Jerome E 1128 Erie st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MURPHY Joseph M
F 2 Eng; pvt
Jun 14-17 Mar 19-19; Ovs Aug 26-17 Mar 10-19
Orellon Woods Soissons M-A
Wnd Jul 18; B H 7-17-27-50

MURPHY Raymond F 1128 N Erie st
127 Amb Co; wgnr
Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MURPHY Wm Racine
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

MURRAY Albert F 1420 N Wisconsin st
F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MUSIEL Otto 1082 Franklin st
F 121 F A; pvt-ck
Jul 15-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 19-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

MUSIL William 2106 Lawn st
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

MUSILEK Frank Jr 431 Lake av
16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant
Oct 30-18 Dec 26-18

MUTCHIE Jacob A Franksville
Hq 27 F A; pvt; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

MUTCHLER Elmer 1327 Howe st
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes; U S S South
Dakota convoy service
May 14-18 Dec 26-18

MUTCHLER Leo Burlington
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

MUTCHLER Roy Gustave 1327 Howe st
Navy; app seam-carp m 2 cl; 1 trip ovs con-
voy service
Apr 17-17 May 29-19

MYER Frank Waterford
May 2-18**; Columbus Bks

MYZEWSKI Nustahouse 1721 Franklin st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

N

NABER Aloysius B Lake Beulah
Hy Co 47 Inf; pvt
Nov 19-17; Ovs May 9-18
M-A

NACCOROTO Angelo 2148 Mead st
D 840 Inf; pvt; Custer
Sep 21-17 Jan 4-19

NACHADIAN Magaret 910 Huron st
Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks

NACKER V M Racine
Marines; service dates not available
Awarded Navy Cross Dec 12-19

NALBANTIAN Gulbaug 1301 Liberty st
D 10 Bn U S G; pvt
Mar 29-18 Jan 24-19

NALEID Arthur C 419 Riverside dr
C 121 F A; corp-1st Lt; Commissioned at Saumur
O T C; F A Instr in France and in U S
Jun 6-16 Mar 11-19; Ovs Mar 8-18 Sep 7-18

NALEID Clifford 1109 Carlisle av
U S G G; ord seam
Mar 16-18 Mar 12-19

NALEID Mrs Loretta H Cape 419 Riverside dr
Army Nurse; B H Funston
Jul 28-18 Mar 29-19

NAPORER Karel 1805 Franklin st
Hq 218 Engrs; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Travis
Dec 17-17; Feb 7-19

NASSWIST Frank 1421 Tenth st
Jun 27-18**; Grant

NASTRUZ Angelo Proctor Minn
G 323 Inf; pvt
Jul 25-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jun 14-19
M-A

NAVRATIL Jos 1636 Chatham st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NAW Ray Herbert 1511 Packard av
Navy; app seam-seam; Grt Lakes
Feb 11-14 Feb 12-18

NAZARE George 504 Park av
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

NEARY John Jr Kokomo Ind
Apr 27-18**; Custer

NEEDHAM Robert E 1015 Arthur av
C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks
Mar 15-18 Jan 23-19

NEELS Louis 2125 Mead st
46 Co 12 Bn D B; pvt; Taylor
Jul 24-18 Jul 31-18

NEFF Lydia M M C; nurse; U S Gen H 14 Sep 2-18 Jan 2-19	1544 Kearney av Ft Oglethorpe	NELSON Chester W S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 7-18 Dec 15-18	429 LaFayette av
NEFF Myrilia Mar 29-18**; Custer	1108 Teath st	NELSON Christ Amb Serv Sec 595; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 18-18 Jun 4-19	1814 Spring st
NEGHINS Enrico **Nov 12-18	3088 Racine st	NELSON Christ A Jul 26-18 Jul 28-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 15-19	Union Grove
NEHODA Arthur Ord; pvt Dec 8-17 Jan 18-18 Died Jan 18-18 as result of blow on head	1712 N Main st	NELSON Christ E Hq Garage 8 Army; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Sep 10-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Sep 28-19	1103 Lockwood av
NEHLS Thomas Henry F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18	Waterford	NELSON Christ K 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	918 Peck av
NEIDHARDT George A 64 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 14-17 Jun 26-19; Ovs May 8-18 Jun 18-19 M-A	1646 Superior st	NELSON Clarence L Gen Staff Ry A Reserve; capt-maj Jun 5-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Sep 5-17 Apr 20-19	1418 Prospect st
NEILSON Gertrude D Navy; yeo-yeo 1 cl; Grt Lakes Sep 5-18 Aug 1-19	721 Center st	NELSON Clarence P Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Massachusetts Leviathan Jul 22-18 Sep 24-19	1616 Grange av
NEITES Yelmer Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Corliss	NELSON Claud P 2 Co C A C; pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Sep 4-19	408 LaFayette av
NEITZEL Adolph W S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1534 Park av	NELSON Dastrup R Navy; coal passer- ban 1 cl; U S S Paul Jones Gregory Dec 8-18 still in serv; Ovs Apr 6-17 Jun 13-19	928 Marquette st
NEITZEL Fred H D 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18	1534 Park av	NELSON David D 332 F A; pvt-corp Sep 7-17 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Feb 15-19	1109 Hamilton st
NELSEN Alfred E D B; pvt; Shelby Oct 21-18 Oct 31-18	1426 Clark st	NELSON Denny E 11 Co 8 Bn 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 12-19	R 1 Box 114 Hancock
NELSEN Andrew 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Dec 18-18	1901 Glen st	NELSON Earl C M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Evac H 7 Dec 4-17 May 10-19; Ovs May 16-18 Apr 28-19 A-M	1114 Hamilton st
NELSEN Irving W 249 Aero Sq; pvt Dec 4-17 Feb 14-19	1711 West 6th st	NELSON Earl C 120 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 18-19; Ovs Mar 8-18 May 8-18 A-M M-A	1706 Howe st
NELSON Asge E 6 F A; pvt-wgmr Apr 18-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Aug 7-17 Sep 4-19 Toul A-M M-A A of O	601 LaFayette av	NELSON Edward F 121 F A; pvt	1223 Albert st
NELSON Alvin F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Franksville	NELSON Edward E 2 Bn Repla Tr Center; pvt Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19	1415 Marquette st
NELSON Andrew 161 D B; disch Dec 13-18	904 16th st	NELSON Edwin E F 121 F A; Co L 87 Eng; pvt; Upton National Guard Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17; National Army Jul 25-18 Jan 7-19	1207 Villa st
NELSON Alfred E Navy; q m 2 cl (a); disch Dec 27-18	1334 Albert st	NELSON Edwin J C 44 O A C Co 20; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 30-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Apr 4-18 Feb 4-19 Al M-A	Racine
NELSON Arthur E 3 Bn F A; pvt Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 26-19	1844 Liberty st	NELSON Einer F 121 F A; saddler Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1223 Albert st
NELSON Arthur N Hq Co 104 F A; pvt Mar 29-18 Mar 22-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 12-19 M-A Died Mar 22-19 at Camp Mills	613 West blvd	NELSON Elmer H Navy; l elec-elect 1 cl; Grt Lakes ovs May 14-17 Aug 20-19	1518 Maple st
NELSON Aksel J E 27 C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis Apr 2-18 Dec 27-18	231 Main st	NELSON Emil C Field Sig Bn 803; pvt-corp Feb 14-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 26-18 Jun 29-19 M-A	331 Park View
NELSON Ben Edward Nov 12-18	1654 Drane blvd	NELSON Emil 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 30-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1720 12th st
NELSON Charles H 484 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Ouster Sep 20-17 Dec 10-18	Franksville Vancouver Bks		
NELSON Charles J B 327 F A; pvt; De Souze France Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19	1828 Holmes av		
NELSON Chester A 127 Amb Co; pvt; MacArthur Mar 21-17 Dec 24-17	728 E Prospect st		

NELSON Emil O A 108 Am T; prt-wgmr Mar 28-18 Jun 4-19; Ovs May 25-18 May 15-19 M-A A of O	Burlington	NELSON Knute M F 121 F A; pvt-chief mech May 11-17 May 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Franksville
NELSON Emma E Red Cross Nurse; Marine H Jul 1-18 May 18-19	1544 Deane blvd	NELSON Lawrence A F 27 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	R 3 Box 120
NELSON Ewald G 8 Bn N A R D; pvt-sply sgt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18	Racine	NELSON Lawrence B Navy; 1 r e-storekeeper 3 cl; U S S South Bend Dec 11-17 Jun 24-19	1520 Winslow at
NELSON Frank C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1614 Rapids dr	NELSON Lawrence F G 139 Inf; pvt May 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-17 M-A	1428 Hayes av
NELSON Fred Oct 21-18**; Shelby	1244 Marquette st	NELSON LeRoy S A T O; pvt; U of W Oct 14-18 Dec 14-18	1503 May st
NELSON Frederick W Ord O; pvt Aug 12-18 Jan 18-19; Columbus Bks	429 LaFayette av	NELSON Leslie D A 2 Dev Bn; pvt-sgt Sep 21-18 Feb 27-19	1114 Hamilton av
NELSON George A F 121 F A; pvt-sply sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1614 Quincy av	NELSON Leslie H C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19	1915 Washington av
NELSON George W Aero; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Wilbur Wright Field Dec 10-17 Feb 21-19	Racine	NELSON Louis H A 306 M G Bn; pvt Jul 6-18 May 1-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 May 6-19	110 5th st
NELSON George W S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 1-18 Dec 15-18	1221 Carlisle av	NELSON Louis N C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	218 Frank av
NELSON Godfrey M C 121 F A; prt; Veuxhalles Jun 28-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1037 Davis pl	NELSON Louis P 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 30-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	2041 Carmel av
NELSON Harold T E 107 Eng; pvt-corp May 29-17 Dec 5-18; Ovs Feb 7-18 Dec 16-18 Al A-M O-A M-A	8205 Osborne blvd	NELSON Louis S 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	2107 West 8th st
NELSON Harry N A 307 Sig Bn; pvt-sgt Jul 17-17 May 26-19; Ovs May 9-18 May 19-19 Toul StM M-A Marbach sector	1414 Grovs av	NELSON Lyman B Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1711 W 8th st
NELSON Henry M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H Unit 52 Aug 9-17 May 9-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Apr 27-19	R 3 Box 360	NELSON Martin E 26 F A; prt-wgmr Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1632 Hamilton av
NELSON Herbert Edw 29 Aero Sq; ch q m (a)-student pilot; Boston Inst of Tech Flying School Miami Aug 7-18 Nov 22-18	Racine	NELSON Martin A 34 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 11-18 Feb 7-19	R 3 Box 120 Devens
NELSON Irving H Navy; app seam-eng 2 cl; U S S Delaware Wisconsin Apr 20-17 Sep 8-19	Tacoma Wash	NELSON Martin A Const Co 6 Air Serv; pvt-corp; England Jan 10-18 Dec 28-18; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 12-18	1013 Blaine av
NELSON James Navy; ch elec; France	2924 Arlington st	NELSON Martin A D Inf Repla; pvt Sep 4-18 Apr 7-19	941 Huron st
NELSON James Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Burlington	NELSON Matthew Navy; Grt Lakes Jul 2-18 Jan 20-19	Burlington
NELSON John Nov 12-18	1807 Holmes av	NELSON Maurice 41 361 Inf; pvt-sgt; Grant May 27-18 May 17-19	Waterford
NELSON John J Q M C Bak Co 368; pvt-ck 2 cl Sep 21-17 Dec 27-18	429 LaFayette av	NELSON Nels 15 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 28-19	1113 Carlisle av
NELSON John P G 139 Inf; pvt May 26-18 May 7-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19 M-A	948 Marquette st	NELSON Nels Sep 18-18**; Ft Dupont	902 Superior st
NELSON Joseph B G 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Feb 24-19 M-A; Wad Oct 2-18	1121 Hayes av	NELSON Nels C Inf Unas; pvt Jul 16-18 Dec 18-18	R 3 Box 120
NELSON Julius O M C; pvt-sgt; Ft Moultrie Mar 11-18 Jun 17-19	1127 Washington av	NELSON Nels C May 27-18**; Grant	1614 Spring st
		NELSON Nels C F 311 Eng; pvt-wgmr May 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 22-19	Yorkville

NELSON Olla O 8 Co 1 Cas Ord Bn; pvt Jul 6-18 Feb 4-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jan 22-19	1045 Lockwood av	NEVILLE Harold F 121 F A; pvt-ck Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-19 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2511 17th st
NELSON Paul Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Sep 26-11 Apr 15-19; Ovs Apr 21-17 Jan 6-19	1980 Prospect st	NEVIN William A Repair Unit 311 M T C; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Holabird Grant Meigs Custer Dec 13-17 Mar 13-19	914 Villa st
NELSON Paul L Sep 5-18**; Grant	1632 Hamilton av	NEWATNY Frank B 28 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19 M-A	335 Main st
NELSON Roy B S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 14-18 Dec 18-18	1503 May st	NEWBERRY Edwin D 340 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt; Custer Langree Franco Nov 19-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 3-19	Burlington
NELSON Roy Charles Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	1510 Junction av	NEWBURY Lester A Hq Co Rcrt and Cas Bn; pvt Oct 25-18 Apr 17-19	107 Liberty st
NELSON Soren Q M C; Shelby	1417 Superior st	NEWBURY R E Navy; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 2-18 Feb 24-19	Burlington
NELSON Swend B Aug 1-18**; Syracuse	1819 Mead st	NEWCOMB Orville B B 49 Inf; pvt Aug 8-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 18-18	1312 12th st
NELSON Victor Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	North Cape	NEWELL Harry F D 340 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	1127 N Erie st
NELSON Victor Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1117 Michigan blvd	NEWELL Howard H Hq Co; pvt-sgt; Custer Apr 2-18 Jan 15-19	Burlington
NELSON Victor A Air Craft Bn 71; pvt Oct 21-18 Dec 18-18	Franksville	NEWMAN Carl O D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Apr 20-19 M-A	221 Harrison st
NELSON Victor P C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 2-17 May 7-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jul 5-19	3316 Crystal st	NEWMAN Clarence H C 282 M G Bn; pvt Jun 10-18 Nov 12-18; Ovs Sep 12-18 Died Nov 12-18 at Northampton England	Franksville
NELSON Viggo 342 F A; pvt-sgt May 3-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 1-19	Y M C A	NEWMAN Gust Pvt; Hancock; disch Feb 4-19	236 Harrison st
NELSON Wallace I Advance Ordnance Depot 308; pvt-corp Dec 11-17 Oct 1-19; Ovs Apr 1-19 Sep 26-19 A of O	297 Washington av	NEWMAN Theodore G 40 Prov Gr M T D M G T C; pvt; Hancock Aug 14-18 Feb 4-19	236 Harrison st
NELSON Wallace LeRoy S A T C; pvt; Lawrence College Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18	8425 Washington av	NEWMANN Adolph R M C; pvt; U S Gen H 29 Snelling Jun 28-18 Jul 31-19	1431 Geneva st
NELSON Walter Nov 12-18	1547 Holmes av	NEWTON Malcolm Eng R R Co 13; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 30-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 19-17 May 1-19 O-M M-A	1223 11th st
NELSON Walter D 41 Inf; pvt-corp Jul 7-17 Jun 25-19	1604 Packard av	NICHOLS Anton Jul 15-18**; Lewis Institute	1835 Quincy av
NELSON Wilbur G Navy; q m 2 cl; N A S Chatham Anacostia Jul 20-18 Aug 8-19	2246 Erie st	NICKEL August W L 51 Pioneer Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 1-18 Jul 16-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 6-19 M-A	915 9th st
NELSON Willard E F 312 Eng; pvt-eng Nov 19-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19	Cortina	NICKELSON Jens O O 54 Inf; pvt May 1-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 10-19 M-A Sick Nov 11-18; Evac H 24	1004 17th st
NELSON William M G Co 75 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Feb 8-19	1535 Oak st	NICKERSON Harold L 1st Lt-cant; Ft McPherson France May 12-17 Aug 11-19; Ovs May 19-18 Jul 21-19	810 Main st
NELSON William B 80 F A; pvt; Oglethorpe	1509 Quincy st	NICOTERA Raffalle A 2 Ret F A; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18	1231 Blake av
NELSON William G Navy; app seam	2246 Harriet st	NIERLER Edwin M 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O Wnd; B H 1	1318 N Chatham st
NERENBERG Paul Navy; ships ck; U S S Ft Wayne Prometheus Jul 18-18 Jul 31-19	1936 Mound av		
NERENBERG Herman Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1936 Mound av		
NESETRIL Charles F 121 F A; pvt-ck Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	712 High st		
NEUMANN John S A T C; pvt; Peoria Aug 14-18 Dec 12-18	1006 Albert st		

NIEHOPF Paul O Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes May 27-18 Jan 23-19	1817 Asylum av	NIESEN Ludwig U S C G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Dodge Aug 30-18 Mar 5-19	1562 Packard av
NIELD George O Marines; Co 9; pvt; Quantico Aug 18-18 May 10-19	R 1 Box 23 Paris Island	NIGBOR Theodora J Balloon Co 28; pvt-chauf 1 cl Dec 6-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jun 25-19	1414 Ann st
NIELD James H Hq Motor Command No 41; pvt-sgt 1 cl Dec 13-17 May 13-19	R 1 Box 22	NIKL Joseph F 21 Egt Czechoslovak army; pvt Nov 24-17 Dec 1-18; Ovs Dec 7-18 Died at Cognac France	2044 Douglas av
NIELD Wallace E P 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	R R 1 Box 22	NILSEN Niles A K 54 Inf; pvt Aug 16-17 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Mar 19-19	730 Bank st
NIELD Ward C C 121 F A; pvt; Douglas Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17	R 1 Box 22	NISSEN Herman D D 35 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 Jun 8-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19	1250 Hayes av
NIELS William J Navy; seam; Grt Lakes	1105 Grove st	NISSEN Walter J Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 30-18 Feb 10-19	1250 Hayes av
NIELSEN Anton Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1319 Washington av	NITZKE Otto P 51 Amb Co; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Aug 18-19	1145 N Erie st
NIELSEN Arnold T E 28 Inf; pvt May 28-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Feb 18-19 M-A; Sick Oct 4-18 B H 85-82	1411 Grange av	NOBLE Francis 4 Mech Tr Detach; pvt; Kansas City Aug 14-18 Oct 7-18 Died Oct 7-18; buried at English Settlement Wis	Burlington
NIELSEN John F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18; Dec 13-18	1406 Washington av	NOBLE Wm H Mar 14-18**; Custer	Sturgeon Bay
NIELSON Bernard B C 7 Regt F A R D; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 24-19	R 4 Box 35C Racine	NODIOKA Joseph Navy; disch Dec 13-18	2019 Carlisle av
NIELSEN Carl H Hq Co 327 F A; pvt; De Souge France Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 4-19	1771 Hill st	NOE George A M C; pvt-sgt; Adv Med Sply Depot; Evac H 27 May 12-18 Sep 18-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Sep 10-19 A of O	1327 Franklin st
NIELSEN Erik L C Co M G Bn; pvt; Sevier Jul 6-18 Feb 8-19	1814 N Wisconsin st	NOELS Lewis Jul 26-18**; Taylor	2125 Mead st
NIELSEN Fredrick C Unit not given; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 3-18 Feb 6-19	504 College av	NOLAN Joseph A Navy; elect; Grt Lakes Dec 12-17 Jun 21-19	Kansasville
NIELSEN Julius Unit not given; pvt-sgt Mar 11-18 Jun 17-19	1127 Washington av	NOLDTE August Navy; app seam-frm 3 cl; U S S Alabama Le- banon Jun 18-18 May 29-19	Burlington
NIELSEN Louis S S A T O; pvt; Marquette U Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18	1636 Frederick st	NOLDTE Martin Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 2-18 Dec 29-18	Burlington
NIELSEN Louis J 1636 Frederick st	1636 Frederick st	NOLL Alfred M Navy; 2nd Band; musc 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 4-18 Apr 13-19	Waterford
NIELSEN Viggo J Service dates not available Died in October 1918; buried in Monnd cem- etry S A T O; pvt; Marquette U Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18	709 Arthur av	NOLL Clifford Whitley C A O; pvt 1 cl Apr 26-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 May 11-19 M-A C-M Toul	Waterford
NIELSON Hans Q M O Cks and Bkrs Sch; pvt; Hancock Mer- ritt Jul 6-18 Aug 26-19	505 6th st	NOLL Frank K 842 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 27-19 M-A	Waterford
NIELSON Hans A Service dates not available Killed in action in France Nov 8-18	Racine	NOONAN Roy P B 40 Inf; pvt Jul 25-18 Nov 29-18	8419 13th st
NIELSON John B 2 Regt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 13-18	1405 Washington av	NORDENTOFT Ingvard M C; pvt; Forrest Sep 3-18 Dec 18-18	1700 Villa st
NIELSON Nels A E 4 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant France Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19	1028 State st	NORDSTROM Evert J U S C G; ord seam; New York Mar 15-18 Mar 14-19	1832 Grange av
NIELSON Soren L 106 Inf; pvt Mar 29-18 Mar 29-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jan 7-19 St Quentin Cambria Flanders	1308 Lathrop av	NORDSTROM Roy Harold Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1240 Blaine av
NIESEN John M Nov 10-18 Nov 12; Houston	1428 Howe st	NORMANTOWICZ Anthony Oct 8-18**; Sherman	995 Sixth st

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

NORUSS Jack Sep 22-17**; Custer	Racine	NUTTALL Percy A Navy; q m 2 cl (a); disch Jan 20-19	312 4th st
NOS George Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington	NYBERG Fred 15 Cas Ditch; pvt; Grant Jun 15-18 Feb 4-19	716 1/2 Sixth st
NOSHBIN Abraham Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee	NYBERG John V A 85 Eng; pvt; La Rochelle France Sep 21-17 May 9-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 Apr 29-19	1531 Wisconsin st
NOVAK Vincent C A 340 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 May 5-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 21-19 M-A; Wnd Camp H 33 Brest	R 1 Box 85	NYGARD Carl Hq Ditch 2 Eng; pvt-corp Apr 26-17 Jul 16-19; Ovs Sep 10-17 Jul 16-19 Toul O-A A-M M-A	1644 Quincy av
NOVY Charles 163 D B; pvt Aug 31-18 Jan 3-19	Berwyn Ill	NYGAARD Hans P T 10 Co 161 D B; pvt-agt; Grant Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19	1500 Hamilton av
NOWAK Eddie R Jun 15-18**; Vancouver	Milwaukee	NYGREN Alexander Co 871 M T C; pvt-corp; Libourne France Sep 22-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jul 11-19	1836 Kewaunee at Co 871 M T C
NOWOICIK Michael Aug 26-18 Jul 15-19	1832 Center st	NYSTROM Olle A I 38 Inf; pvt-mech Dec 13-17; Ovs Mar 29-18 Rug 20-19 A-M O-M M-A A of O	Corliss
NURNBERGER Martin C D 340 Rgt Inf; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Oct 28-17 Re-enlisted Aug 30-18 Dec 6-18; Dodge	1521 Packard av		
O			
OBERG George 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1227 Racine at	O'LAUGHLIN Frank E 9 T M Bn; pvt; Nichols Oct 21-18 Dec 18-18	1220 Milwaukee av
OBERST Michael Joseph C 58 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer May 20-18 Sep 29-18; Ovs Aug 7-18 SAM A-M M-A Killed in action in Argonne Forest Sep 29-18	612 14th st	O'LAUGHLIN George T 99 Aero Sq; 1st Lt; Ft Benj Harrison Wilbur Wright Field Apr-17 Jun 20-18; Ovs Jan-17 Injured in airplane accident; died Jun 20-18 at B H 18; buried at Basecilles-Sur-Meuse France	834 Main at 99 Aero Sq
OBLISKY Peter C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1713 Center at	O'LAUGHLIN Helen K of C; canteen worker; Mills	834 Main at
OBREY Walter Hq Co 4 Bn F A Repla; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Oct 16-18 Died at B H 10 Camp Taylor Oct 16-18; buried at Mound Cemetery	1741 Villa at	OLIVER Donald B F S Corps; pvt-2nd Lt May 4-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Jul 5-19 M-A	702 Lake av
O'BRIEN Edward F M O with 60 Eng; pvt-corp; B H 1 May 1-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 27-18 May 30-18	837 Washington av	OLIVER Joseph H 119 F A and Hq 57 Brig; pvt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 May 4-19 Toul Al A-M M-A O-A	702 Lake av
OBRY William Mot and Vehicles Div Aug 21-18 Aug 15-19	1312 Herrick av	OLIVER Lawrence Serv Co 29 F S C; pvt-master sig elec; Alfred Vail Apr 30-17 Feb 24-19	702 Lake av
O'CONNOR Charles E Mech Eng; pvt; Balloon Sch Aug 14-18 Jan 22-19	1216 Schiller at	OLLE Henry Disch Dec 20-18	Corliss
OERTEL Otto A B 36 F A; pvt; Grant Jul 25-18 Feb 10-19	1240 Herrick av	OLLE Jerome Harvey Oct 21-18**; Shelby	1003 14th at
OHANIAN Manooq A 21 Bn U S G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Travis Sep 21-17 Dec 27-18	1151 Mound av	OLMSTEAD Charles Navy; seam 3 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 18-18 Sep 20-19	Burlington
OHANIAN Mike A Ord Ditch; pvt; Hancock Sandy Hook Grant May 25-18 Apr 4-19	219 Wisconsin at	OLSEN Axel C Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-agt Jun 29-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 2-19 Chaumont France	2347 Thor av
OHLY Martin C 12 F A; pvt Aug 19-18 Oct 24-19; Ovs Jan 11-18 Aug 6-19 Toul A-M M-A A of O Re-enlisted Oct 24-19; Q M C; Sheridan	1611 Center at	OLSEN Bernhardt Elias U S O G; seam 1 cl Mar 1-18 Dec 13-18	223 Howland av
OHRMUNDT Reinhardt H 128 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Aug 13-17 Feb 12-18	Racine	OLSEN Carl D 407 Tel Bn F S C; pvt-brshr; France Feb 25-18 May 9-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Apr 28-19	1106 State at D 407 Tel Bn F S C
OLANDER Eric G D 6 Rgt F A R D; pvt Jun 30-18 Dec 16-18	1126 Mound av	OLSEN Chris Wagon Co 3 Eng; pvt-corp Nov 23-17 Jun 20-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 11-19 M-A	1818 Spring at

OLSEN Emil 356 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 26-17 Dec 28-18; Ova May 19-18 Dec 10-18	1604 Packard av	OLSON Earl L C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 12-19	237 Howland av
OLSEN George P Hq Ditch Fer office; pvt Oct 20-18 Mar 14-19	1920 Mead st	OLSON Edgar C Navy; l r e; Lakes Nov 15-17 Feb 25-18	221 11th st
OLSEN Hans Peter Olaf Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1303 14th st	OLSON Emelius 9 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1244 State st
OLSEN Harold E Hq Co 36 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1005 Grove av	OLSON Hans P C 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Nov 13-18	1550 13th st
OLSEN Harold R Hq Co 58 F A; pvt; Jackson Aug 14-18 Feb 25-19	1816 Holmes st	OLSON John F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	705 Chicago st
OLSEN H E Bak Co 396 Q M C; pvt-corp; Dodge Jul 23-18 Dec 26-18	1600 Grange av	OLSON LeRoy A U S C G; frm; N R F; U S S Mohawk (when sunk) Itasca Mar 28-17 Mar 27-18; Re-enlisted May 18-18 Jan 27-19	287 Howland av
OLSEN John B 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18	Franksville	OLSON Paul R F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1311 Main st
OLSEN John F Navy; l r e; Grt Lakes Jul 8-18 Apr 8-19	1301 Herrick av	OLSON Ray Martin Jefferson Bks	917 Grand av
OLSEN Louis Co 10 1 Air Serv Mech Rgt; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 Jul 2-19; Ova Feb 10-18 Jun 18-19 M-A A-M Somme	2017 Racine at	OLSON Robert W May 27-18**	1844 Franklin st
OLSEN Martin J 429 M Sply T; pvt-sgt; Cuater Mills Sep 21-17 Jul 11-19	1425 Hamilton av	OLSON Russell S 14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	1807 Clayton av
OLSEN Ole B D 340 Inf; pvt-mech Sep 22-17 Apr 25-19; Ova Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	Burlington	OLSON Sigward Christ 339 Inf; pvt; Archangel Dist Russian A E F May 7-18 Jun 4-19; Ova Sep 5-18 May 25-19	1641 Grange av
OLSEN Oscar 43 Co M G T D; pvt-corp; Hancock Dec 13-17 Dec 9-18	1630 Kearney av	OLSON Sydney H C 121 F A; pvt-mech; Vauxhalles Jun 5-17 Dec 19-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 12-19	Franksville
OLSEN Paul 1106 State st		OLSON Victor D 53 Inf; pvt-corp May 2-18 Jun 24-19; Ova Jul 8-18 Jun 12-19 A1 M-A	Franksville
OLSEN Robert Wm 333 M G Bn; pvt-corp May 27-18 May 31-19; Ova Aug 15-18 May 10-19 M-A (Troyn) A of O	1844 Franklin st	OLSON Walter May 27-18 May 24-19; Grant	North Cape
OLSEN Samuel A Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 15-18 Feb 8-19	Waukegan Ill	OLSON William P 3rd Const Brick Laying Co; pvt-corp; England Jan 8-18 Dec 24-18; Ova Mar 16-18 Dec 3-18	1619 Howe st
OLSEN William J Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Benham May 2-17 May 7-19; Ova Oct 1-17 Oct 26-18	1920 Mead st	O'MALLEY Hugh Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Milwaukee
OLSON Arthur F C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ova Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2128 Kinzie av	O'NEILL Frank C 14 Eng; pvt Mar 30-18 May 7-19; Ova Aug 26-18 Apr 26-19 A-M M-A	Burlington
OLSON Benjamin A 102 Rpr Div; pvt; Vancouver Bks Sep 21-17 Jan 22-19	Caledonia	ONESON Henry D M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Jul 16-18 Jan 14-19	1436 Quincy av
OLSON Burt V M C; with 3 Am T; pvt Nov 25-17 Sep 3-19; Ova Mar 16-18 Aug 26-19 O-M A-M M-A StM	237 Howland av	ONESON W Howard May 1-18**; Columbus	1250 Hayes av
OLSON Carl Feb 28-18**; Leavenworth	860 Hayes av	ONESON Wm H C 6 Am Tr; pvt-wgar May 1-18 Jul 15-19 Ova Jul 14-18 Jun 11-19 M-A	1250 Hayes av
OLSON Carl T Sply Co 34 F A; pvt-mech Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1888 Clayton av	OPLESTEL Joseph J K 4 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 29-19; Ova Jul 23-18 Aug 22-19 M-A A of O	1537 Geneva st
OLSON Charles U S C G; aurfman; Racine Kenosha Nov 13-04; Still in service	Racine Manistee (Mich)	OROZOL Walentz Q M C; Field Rmt Sq 346; pvt Jul 25-18 Aug 26-19; Ova Oct 27-18 Jul 15-19	1044 Franklin st
OLSON Chester A F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Mar 28-19; Ova Mar 3-18 Mar 11-19 A1 O-A A-M M-A	Y M C A	ORTH Frank A Balloon Co 58; pvt; Morrison Nov 5-18 Dec 13-18	Y M C A

ORTH Harry O 8 H F A M O R S; pvt-corp May 15-18 Apr 15-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Mar 17-19	2430 Kinzie av	GUIMETTE Charles H Navy; app seam-pbar m 3 cl; Eastleigh England Dec 6-17 Sep 20-19	Racine
ORTLIEB Frank ORTLIEB Ernest F May 27-18**; Grant	1034 Washington av Chilton	OVE Valdemar 57 F A Brig Hq; pvt-pvt 1 cl-ch mech Jun 8-18 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 15-17 Mar 5-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	618 Liberty st
ORTEL Charles R U S C G; seam-cxn; New York Mar 12-18 Mar 11-19	1220 Chatham at	OVERDIER Paul F Oct 10-18 Dec 13-18	W Lafayette Ind
ORZAL Peter 161 D B; pvt; Custer Aug 16-18 Jan 31-19	1440 Clark at	OVERSON Frank L D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Sep 22-17 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jan 19-19	Union Grove
ORZCGKOWSKI Peter Sep 22-17**; Custer	1732 Racine st	OVERSON Martin Navy; seam-seam 1 cl; New York Mar 22-18 Mar 9-19	828 Wisconsin at
OSBORN Harley L 58 Broad Gauge Railroad Eng; pvt-sapper Mar 23-18 May 31-19; Ovs May 11-18 May 23-19 Cambria (with British engineers)	Corliss	OVERSON Ovie Oct 25-18**; Shelby	Kanassville
OSMAN Charles F Sply Co 827 F A; pvt Aug 2-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 4-19	1251 Mound av	OVERSON Stanley F C 2 F A; pvt-corp Aug 21-18 Dec 17-19	Union Grove
OSTERGARD Perry K C 338 Inf; pvt Nov 18-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs May 1-18 Apr 2-19 A-M M-A; Wnd Jul 19-18	1603 Milwaukee av	OWEN Ambrose C Marines; 3 Ditch Reserve Flying C; pvt Jul 12-18 Feb 20-19	910 Grand av
OTKA Louis H 9 Inf; pvt; Brest France May 26-18 Jun 26-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jun 12-19	1311 Marquette at	OWEN Loyd E Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	910 Grand av
OSTROWSKI Victor Nov 18-17**; Custer	1724 Mead at	OXHOLM Ralph R B 47 Inf; pvt-corp May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 27-19	710 Lake av
OTT Voyle D 94 Aero Sq; pvt Aug 10-17 Feb 23-19; Ovs	Y M C A	OYLER Alvin M 9 Co 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Payne Fly- ing Sch Oct 7-17 Feb 17-19	1544 Villa at
OTWASKA Anthony Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Indiana Hick- man Santa Cecilia; 5 ovs trips Jul 5-18 Oct 19-18	R 1 Box 103	OZBURN Glenn T Navy; carp mate 3 cl; France May 24-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jan 15-19	1117 Michigan blvd
OTEMAN Conrad J 24 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Nov 9-18 Dec 18-18	1701 Frederick at	OZBURN Marvin C Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Wisconsin Grant Jul 18-18 Oct 11-19	1664 N Chatham at
P			
PAAP Henry H A 34 M G Bn; pvt; Devens Jul 16-18 Feb 7-19	1246 Hayes av	PALLESEN Andrew D 108 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 14-17 Jan 8-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 23-19 Somme M-A	R 4 Box 98
PACLOSSI Celestino Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1817 Kewaunee st	PALLESEN Jacob H B 5 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 15-18 Dec 12-18	1124 Marquette at
PADBURY Joseph E Navy; ck-ck 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 27-18 Feb 1-19	2108 W High at	PALLESEN Peter F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1124 Marquette at
PAGLIARO Antonio 46 Co 12 Bn 4 Rgt 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 24-18 Jul 31-18	2138 Racine at	PALLOS James 6 Co 161 D B; nvt; Grant Jul 24-18 Jan 22-19	528 Main at
PAHL Arthur Arnold Eng; pvt; Taylor Harrison Aug 2-18 Oct 8-18 Died Oct 8-18 at B H; buried at Racine	1631 Douglas av	PACLOCAI Celestin Ho Co 34 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	1337 Kewaunee st
PAKTER Andrew A Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 29-18 Jan 28-19	444 Park View	PANTELAS Nick F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	609 6th st
PALAZZA Patola Co 4 Ditch Ditch; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 24-19	913 Center at	PAPAZIN Peter K 58 Inf; pvt Sep 21-17 Jul 27-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19	1017 Douglas av
PALECEWSKI Adolph Co 12 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	1638 Center at Hancock	PAPELIAN Thomas 125 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Merritt Sep 28-17 Apr 30-18	910 Huron st
PALECEWSKI John 5 Co 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19	1638 Center at		

PARATINO Leonardo K 53 Inf Apr 30-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Jun 7-19 Al	520 Center st	PAUZER Samuel Jun 28-18**; Riley	1285 Cherry st
PARKER Thomas G M O; pvt-1st Lt; M O T C; Riley Jul 24-18 Mar 1-19	Union Grove	PAVEK Julius 62 Aero Photo Sect; pvt-sgt 1 cl Nov 12-17 Dec 16-18	800 Villa st
PARKINSON Frank Navy; musc 2 cl; Puget Sound May 29-18 Mar 12-19 Played with Sousa's band	1808 Summit av	PAVEY Fred Navy; seam 2 cl; 5 trips ovs Aug 6-18 Oct 2-19	1019 Blake av
PARK Elliot Navy; seam 2 cl; disch Jan 25-19	1811 Park av	PAVLIK Mike Q M C Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Haucock Raymond Jul 16-18 Mar 8-19	2030 Racine st
PARKS Roscoe L 68 Repla Unit; pvt; Bordeaux St Aignan Sep 11-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Feb 18-19	1016 Liberty st	PAWZAN John J B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 16-19	721 16th st
PARKS Willis J C 127 Inf; pvt Jul 15-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Feb 20-19 Al A-M Wnd Jul 30-18 Field H 126; Jul 30-18 B H 8	1519 Packard av	PAYNE W Bernard M T Co 794 C A C; pvt-corp; Eustis May 7-18 Apr 14-19	1802 Villa st
PARSONS John C C A C; pvt; Grant Long Island Feb-18 Jan-19	Boston	PAYTON Mary L M C; reserve nurse; B H Unit 13; Evac H 1 Apr 2-18 Apr 6-19; Ovs Apr 22-18 Mar 6-19	608 Yout st
PARSONS Walter H Canadian Army; pvt-1st Lt May 24-16 May 2-17 Wnd May 1-17 B H 2; killed in action May 2-17; buried Aubigny Communal cemetery France	Boston	PEA Paul W Hq Co 15 Am T; pvt Jul 5-18 Feb 7-19	Racine
PARSONS Walter K S A T C; pvt; Ripon College Oct 21-18**	Berlin	PEARMAIN Wm John Ord Dept; capt May 5-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Sep 30-17 Dec 31-18 C-M A-M M-A Citation by Gen Pershing Jun 3-19 Croix De Guerre	1400 Grange av
PARRISH William Nov 12-18	512 8th st	PEARSON Herman F 36 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1642 Howe st
PATERAKES Christ 9 Co 3 Regt 159 D B; pvt Aug 2-18 Dec 5-18	610 College av	PEARSON Roscoe K Navy; app seam-engineerman; transp serv U S S Rijnadam Jul 30-18 Sep 26-19	1620 Superior st
PATON Alexander N S A T C; pvt; Cincinnati U Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18	1632 Boyd av	PEARSON T A B 139 Inf; pvt Nov 18-17 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 27-19 M-A	1011 West st
PATON Hector D 17 Ord Guard Co; pvt-ord-sgt; Riley Hancock Morgan Gen Ord Depot Jun 27-18 Feb 17-19	1528 Geneva st	PEBRADIS Joseph May 1-18**; Columbus Bks	828 Washington av
PATRICK Paul 6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Oct 20-18**	2319 18th st	PECCORANO Vito Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Madison
PATSKY Charles Nov 12-18	515 Scott st	PECK Ervins D Navy; midshipman-ensign; U S S Louisiana Minnesota Illinois Jun 1-10 Oct 29-17 Died Oct 29-17 at Grt Lakes H; buried at Racine	2016 Washington av
PATTERSON John A 39 Aero Sq; pvt-abauf Oct 25-17 Jul 2-19	1643 Howe st	PECK William A 5 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt; Romarantine France Nov 18-17 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 29-19	1412 Clark st
PATZKE Arthur E 324 Serv Park Unit; pvt Aug 9-18 Mar 14-19	1245 Milwaukee av	PEDERSEN Anton Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf	1233 Highland av
PAULSEN Walter P Hq Dch 13 A S A P; pvt; Grant Aug 17-18 Feb 8-19	1332 Michigan blvd	PEDERSEN Geo Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2429 Carmel av
PAULSON Frank D Marines; 197 M G Co; pvt; Cuba Haiti Aug 10-18 Sep 10-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 Aug 24-19	1024 Grove av	PEDERSEN H N Navy; c p o; Grt Lakes Apr 22-18 Jan 4-19	1506 Packard av
PAULSON Sigard E Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1112 Gould st	PEDERSEN John P 14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	2323 Jeanette av
PAULSON Wm 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	Burlington	PEDERSEN Lars O 8 Co 30 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 Jun 2-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 28-19 A-M M-A	1608 Hamilton av
PAUVS Antonio Nov 12-18	Iona	PEDERSEN Marinus D 4 Am T; pvt Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs May 22-18 Aug 1-19 A-M M-A	1233 Carlisle av
PAUZER Charles Mar 29-18**; Custer	1030 Herrick av		

PEDERSEN Valdeman C 17 F A; pvt-wgwr Aug 24-17 Aug 14-19; A-M C-M M-A A of O	1127 Washington av	PERKINS Al L C 121 F A; pvt-egt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1437 Horlick av
PEDERSON Alf N F 121 F A	Racine	PERKINS Edgar J F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 Aug 30-19; Al A-M O-A M-A	1437 Horlick av
PEDERSON Allen L Hq Ditch; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 28-19	1842 Rowe av	PERKINS E C 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 19-18	2117 W High at
PEDERSON Charles F 121 F A	1504 Thurston av	PERKINS James Arthur G 843 Inf; pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Nov 5-18; Ovs Sep 21-18 Chaumont (Def) Thiaccourt Killed in action Nov 5-18 Thiaccourt Sector; buried at Joinville	1821 Holmes av
PEDERSON Anton MC; pvt; McPherson Sep 8-18 Nov 29-19	1238 Highland av Greenleaf Dodge	PERKINS Layton E S A T C; pvt; Racine College Nov 8-18 Nov 11-18	Y M C A
PEDERSON Oscar J 1918 Grange av		PERNAZI Guiseppe D 14 Am T; pvt; Custer Apr 26-18 Jan 14-19	1447 Albert st
PEDERSON Thorwald J F 121 F A; pvt-ck Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1229 Marquette st	PERRY Elvin Galord Apr 27-18**; Custer	1320 13th st
PEECH Chas Jul 26-18**; Taylor	R 3	PERRY William N Navy; Norfolk Apr 9-17 Apr 22-19	815 Lake av
PEGANOFF Mike 312 Grave Registration Service; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 21-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 29-19	1537 Franklin st	PERSAK Tony H Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1216 10th st
PEIL Francis Wm Navy; 1 yeo-ensign (pay corps); Grt Lakes Princeton transp and special duty May 15-17 Jun 23-19	1111 Park av	PESHEK Joseph 129 Guard Co A S Corps; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 19-19	2012 N Geneva st
PEIL Frank J M G Bn; pvt-2nd Lt; C M G O T S; Hancock Apr 29-18 Dec 20-18	Los Angeles	PETAK Jos Aug 30-18**; Dodge	Milwaukee
PEIL Mark M C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1104 Douglas av	PETAKA John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1384 Franklin st
PEIL Joseph W 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 28-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1104 Douglas av	PETAVINO Charles 9 Am T; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	907 19th st
PEIL Norbert Ord Dpt; pvt; Dodge Dec 11-17 Dec 27-18	1111 Park av Hancock	PETERS Edward J D 116 Inf; pvt-corp Aug 6-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 20-19	Union Grove
PEIL William J 12 Repla Draft; pvt Jul 16-18 Jan 7-19	1802 Villa st	PETERS Gustav C Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; transp Imperator Dec 8-17 Sep 13-19; Ovs Oct 25-17 May 10-19	1816 Howe st
PELK Tony Cas Ditch F A; O O T S; pvt; Taylor Jul 21-18 Dec 18-18	512 Randolph st	PETERSEN Adolph B 110 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 May 8-19; Ovs May 9-18 Apr 19-19 M-A Al	1642 Linden av
PELLA Fred C Provost guard; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 May 30-19	Burlington	PETERSEN Andrew B 16 M G Bn; pvt; Wadsworth May 1-18 Aug 6-18	1808 Frederick at
PELLOQUIN William Oct 23-18 Nov 7-18; Shelby	1109 Wisconsin st	PETERSEN Arthur S J S A T C; pvt; U of C Oct 9-17 Dec 12-18	1808 Franklin st
PELTO Gasteno Nov 19-17**; Custer	1415 Blake av	PETERSEN Christian E 14 Cav; pvt; Houston Eagle Pass Jan 18-18 May 9-19; Re-enlisted May 10-19	1144 Center st
PENAS Charles Aero; pvt; Ft Monroe Kelly Field Hustia Mar 8-18 Jul 2-19	1224 Geneva at	PETERSEN Edmund B Navy; 1 r e 2 cl; Newport News Apr 23-18 Feb 28-19	1642 Linden av
PENDELL George M 147 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 11-18**	1222 Hamilton st	PETERSEN Etmer O Hq 84 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 26-19	2000 Kinzie av
PENFOLD Frederick 121 F A; chaplain Jun 16-17 Mar 22-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Mar 21-19 A-M M-A Sick Oct-18; B H	Providence R I	PETERSEN Emil 26 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 8-19	242 Frank av
PENSHAKOWSKA Peter 11 Co 12 M G Bn; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	1312 Franklin st	PETERSEN George E 8 Battery F A R R; pvt Aug 1-18 May 29-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 May 19-19	1642 Linden av
PERCE Clifford Oct 21-18**; Shelby	923 15th st		

PETERSEN Harry C Navy; app seam-ch carp mate; 11 trips ovs May 3-17 Aug 30-19; Ovs Jun 17-17 Jul 21-19	600 Hayes av	PETERSON Bernhardt B 1 Co 1 Bn 180 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 4-18 Apr 23-18	1508 Wisconsin st
PETERSEN Geo Edmund Jul 26-18**; Taylor	3811 Wright av	PETERSON Carlel Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2117 Carmel av
PETERSEN Iner 71 M G Bn; pvt-agt; Columbus Bks Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19	Corliss Hancock	PETERSON Carl A F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1211 Milwaukee av
PETERSEN J Arthur 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 16-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1403 Superior st	PETERSON Carl E F 9 Am T; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1200 1/2 State st
PETERSEN Louis A Navy; seam 2 cl- gunr m 3 cl; U S S Eagle and S O 19 and 27 Jun 5-18 Aug 28-19	1121 Lewis st	PETERSON Carl T 27 C A O; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Ft Canby Apr 2-18 Dec 27-18	R 3 Box 38E
PETERSEN Magnus Wm A 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18	918 Lockwood av	PETERSON Cerbell L Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgnr; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 16-19	R 1 Box 18
PETERSEN Nels H 821 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Indianapolis Speedway Apr 20-18 Mar 21-19	1228 Carlisle av	PETERSON Charles Geo 47 Aero Sq; pvt-agt Dec 10-17 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 27-18 Jul 5-19 M-A A-M	3201 Washington av
PETERSEN Otto Inf; pvt** Wnd (gassed); M-A	1642 Linden av	PETERSON Chris 9 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 28-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Aug 1-19 M-A C-M A of O	408 LaPayette av
PETERSEN Peter 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1515 Boyd av	PETERSON Clarence S A T C; nvt; Lawrence College Oct 18-18 Dec 20-19	2123 Clarence av
PETERSEN Peter Nels Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1640 Austin av	PETERSON Clarence Ort 25-18**; Shelby	Corliss
PETERSON Adolph Unas; Rert; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	1147 Geneva st	PETERSON Clarence B S A T C; pvt Oct 18-18 Dec 20-18	1523 Grove av
PETERSON Adolph Bernard B 110 Eng; pvt Sep 22-17 May 3-19; Ovs May 9-18 Apr 19-19 M-A Al	3811 Wright av	PETERSON Clarence E Automatic Repla Draft; pvt; Shelby Grant Oct 25-18 Dec 28-19	R 3 Box 51
PETERSON Albert Sep 22-17**; Custer	Frankville	PETERSON Clarence S Q M C; Laundry Sec; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Mar 12-19	283 LaPayette av
PETERSON Alfred D 340 Inf; pvt-buglr Sep 21-17 Aug 14-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Aug 3-19 M-A	Frankville	PETERSON Clarence T B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18	Caledonia
PETERSON Arnold J F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Warren	PETERSON Dewey Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1328 St Patrick st
PETERSON Arthur F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al M-A O-A M-A Gassed Aug 21-18	1530 Phillips av	PETERSON Edmond Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Waterford
PETERSON Arthur E Ord Corp; pvt-corp Dec 13-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Feb 24-18 Jul 14-19	1640 Boyd av	PETERSON Edward B Co 46 Rgt 4 Bn 12 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Oct 15-18	Frankville
PETERSON Arthur J 14 Co 161 D B; pvt Oct 20-18 Dec 26-18	2123 Clarence av	PETERSON Einer F 121 F A	Racine
PETERSON August K 337 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Oct 27-18; Ovs Jul-18 M-A Died Oct 27-18 from wounds	1243 Schiller st	PETERSON Elmer C Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl; U S S Sacramento Eagle; Convoy service Mar 11-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 19-19	2134 Carmel av
PETERSON Axel T F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	410 Park View	PETERSON Emanuel C D 306 Bn Tank Corps; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 12-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Mar 18-19	1120 Grand av
PETERSON Benjamin R Hq Ditch 159 F A; pvt-ck Jul 26-18 Feb 1-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jan 19-19	Frankville	PETERSON Ernst A Q M O Butchery Co 320; pvt May 26-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Oct 12-19	1721 Howe st
		PETERSON Evald L E 337 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 15-17 May 5-19; Ovs Jun 13-18 Apr 23-19	1517 Owen av
		PETERSON Frank Navy; shiowright 2 cl; Glen Burnie Rifle Range Md Norfolk Annapolis Jun 13-17 Jan 17-19	715 Madison ct

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

PETERSON Fred Bach M C; pvt; Greenleaf Sep 24-18 May 26-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 19-19	1732 Mead st	PETERSON Perry W F 305 Eng; pvt Jun 14-18 Jun 14-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Jun 8-19	1500 Hamilton av
PETERSON George Oct 19-18**; Racine College	2310 16th st	PETERSON Peter 16 F A (A S C); pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jul 21-19	1318 Hayes av
PETERSON George C S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 5-18 Dec 14-18	R 8 Box 1A	PETERSON Peter A C 157 Eng; pvt; Meade May 29-18 Sep 3-18	1950 W Prospect st
PETERSON Geo Johannes Jun 29-18**; Jos C Johnston	Minnesota	PETERSON Peter E C 121 F A; pvt-saddler; Veuxhalles Apr 9-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	
PETERSON Geo W F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1541 Hamilton av	PETERSON Peter S A 331 F A; pvt May 27-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep-18 Feb 5-19	Burlington
PETERSON Harry M 26 Inf; Grant Custer May 27-18 Oct 10-18; Ovs Jul-18 Killed in action Oct 10-18 in France	1805 Clayton av	PETERSON Richard R F 121 F A	Racine
PETERSON Harry E 2 Repla Bn; pvt Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19	2916 Arlington av	PETERSON Phillip H 337 Inf; F 26 Inf; Grant Custer May 27-18 Jan 10-19; Ovs Jul 27-18 Died Jan 10-19 at Coblenz Germany	115 9th st
PETERSON Harvey S A T C; pvt Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18	1532 Grove av	PETERSON Roy George 6 Ord Dpt; pvt Aug 14-18 Feb 17-19	404 Cliff av
PETERSON Herman 56 Photo Sect A S A; pvt-chauf Mar 8-18 Jun 24-19	1524 West st	PETERSON Rudolph 161 F A; pvt; Custer Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19	Cape Elizabeth Me
PETERSON Howard S A T C; pvt-Instructor sgt; U of W Aug 4-18 Dec 11-18	Union Grove	PETERSON Soren A 31 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl; Hancock Meade Grant Jul 6-18 Feb 7-19	Union Grove
PETERSON Hulgar R B 116 Eng; pvt-corp Jul 29-18 Oct 4-18; Ovs Sep 27-18 Sep 26-19	R 8 Box 100	PETERSON T E Navy; carp m 2 cl; R 8 at Norfolk U S S Bache Naval Air Station Georgia Feb 19-18 Jun 27-19	1211 Milwaukee av
PETERSON Iner W 10 Co 161 D B; pvt-sgt; Grant Jul 5-18 Jan 12-19	R 3 Box 51	PETERSON Viggo C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2322 Hansen av
PETERSON Jacob 4 Co 1 Rgt 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Dec 7-18	804 1/2 State st	PETERSON Viggo Hq 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Nov 1-18	1122 6th st
PETERSON James 27 F A; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Union Grove	PETERSON Viggo C 1 M G Bn; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Mar 1-19	R 8 Box 77
PETERSON James L F 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Franksville	PETERSON Viggo Aug 2-18**; Taylor	R 13 Box 4
PETERSON James P I 126 F A; pvt-sgt Jun 22-18 Oct 7-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 Oct 2-19 A-M O-A Al	1522 Winslow st	PETERSON Walter Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1643 Phillips av
PETERSON Jens Christ Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer	713 West blvd	PETERSON Walter H 128 Inf; pvt-1st Lt Jul 19-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 19-18 Apr 27-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Oct 1-18; Distinguished Service Cross France Croix De Guerre May 7-19 Mills	Milwaukee
PETERSON Jens Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks	Union Grove	PETERSON Walter Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; enroute to Logan	1643 Phillips av
PETERSEN John O Navy; shipwright-carp m 1 cl; U S S Mississippi May 26-17 Jun 28-19	1518 May st	PETERSON Walter C Ord; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Dec 13-17 Mar 21-19	1640 Boyd av
PETERSON Leslie G D 15 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 13-18 Apr 13-19	1122 6th st	PETOTTOL Enrico C A 101 Eng; pvt Mar 29-18 Apr 14-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Apr 6-19 A-M M-A	Milwaukee
PETERSON Magnus W A 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	810 12th st	PETRAITES Joseph B 18 M G Bn; pvt May 1-18 Jun 30-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 19-19 M-A	734 Racine st
PETERSON Miner U S C G; seam Mar 14-18 Mar 13-19	930 Wilson st	PETRIE Ervin W 338 Field H 310 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 22-17 May 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 5-19 M-A	Burlington

PETRIE Harry Sep 22-17**; Custer	Franksville	PFLEGER George C Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt Dec 18-17; Ovs Jun 15-18 Jul 11-19	1107 St Patrick st
PETRILKA Charles R Unas F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 6-18	1908 N Geneva st	PFLEGER Carl Srv Jul 24-18**; Greenleaf	R 1
PETSCH Oscar Ernst Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Von Steuben; 18 trips Apr 30-17 Oct 16-19	1481 Geneva st	PFLIEGER Howard Franklin Navy; 1 s r; Peekskill May 10-18 Mar 24-19	700 Lake av
PETTAVINO Rosario 50 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Kelly Field Mar 8-18 Dec 26-18	1620 Liberty at	PHILBIECK Edward Newton Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; R S at New York Norfolk R S at Philadelphia Naval Base 25 U S S Badetaky Jul 2-17 Aug 23-19	1415 Ann at
PETTEGREW H W Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	Burlington	PHILIP Harry Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2040 Carmel av
PETURA Joseph A 42 Gr 4 M G T C; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 12-19	1512 Geneva at	PHILLIP Louis Sam 14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Dec 11-18	1525 West st
PETURA Wesell B 31 M G Bn; pvt; Meade Jul 6-18 Jan 22-19	R 1 Box 97	PHILLIPS Harold W C 68 F A; pvt-sgt; Knox May 17-18 Dec 20-18	824 Superior st
PETZKE Arthur E A 329 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Apr 2-19 Toul	Caledonia	PIAS Harry John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	Racine
PEZANOSKI Sigmund S 2 Repla Bn; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Jan 14-19	1642 Grand av	PIAZZA Tony C 121 F A	Racine
PEZANOSKI Victor A S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 9-18 Dec 14-18	1642 Grand av	PICO Martin A M C; pvt-corp; Jefferson Bks Dec 21-17 Jan 17-19	1389 Grand av Greenleaf
PFARDRESCHER Henry Ed D 311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Sep 24-18 Jan 29-19	Burlington	PIEL Frank J Apr 27-18**; Dodge	Minneapolis
PFATMILLER Evan Reid 345 Handley Page Repla Ditch A S A; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 13-18	1423 Grange av	PIEL Mark M C 121 F A; pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19	Racine
PFEFFER Paul O M C 1 illet and Sply Ditch; pvt May 27-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Jun 16-19	Caledonia	PIEPER Arnold O Oct 19-18**; Racine College	1525 Boyd av
PFEIFFER Aloysius W C 333 F A; pvt May 26-18 Jan 19-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jan 3-19	1245 College av	PIEPER Arthur A May 27-18**; Grant	1525 Boyd av
PFEIFER Edward Charles 271 Aero Sq; 1st Lt; Morrison Jan 19-17 May 8-19	1021 Arthur av	PIEPER William Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	1525 Boyd av
PFEIFFER Leo M 104 San T; pvt Mar 29-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 May 22-19 Al M-A	1424 N Wisconsin st	PIEPMAYER Edward Navy; frm 2 cl; Norfolk R S Boston U S S Ohio Jun 28-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Apr 8-19 Jun 25-19	2032 N Wisconsin st
PFEIFFER Ray H 5 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 10-19	1245 College av	PIEPENBERG Ernest E A 340 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Mar 2-19 M-A	817 River View
PFEIFFER Wm Apr 27-18**; Custer	1224 N Wisconsin st	PIER Leonard V Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer	2020 N Wisconsin st
PFISTER Frank J Ho Co Army Service Corps; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 13-19	1412 Center st	PIER William J 632 Aero Sq; mech Mar 8-18 May 21-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 11-19	1918 N Main at
PFISTER Fred J S A T C; nvt; Beloit College Jun 14-18 Dec 11-18	1412 Center st	PIERCE Alfred F Mar 29-17**; Custer	407 St Patrick st
PFISTER John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1412 Center at	PIERCE Geo E May 27-18**; Grant	Burlington
PFISTER Peter Max Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1412 Center st	PIERCE Gordon Asburg Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	937 Villa st
PFLEGER Allie 310 Eng; pvt-wgar Nov 19-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19 M-A	R 1 Box 10	PIERCE Leland S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 1-18 Dec 18-18	Union Grove
		PIERCE Lloyd Alonzo S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 4-18 Dec 18-18	Union Grove
		PIERCE Louis Franklin C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhalles Aug 5-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12 19	1635 Grange av

PIERSON Arthur Wm Marines; 411 Rgt; pvt; Paris Island Oct 26-18 Feb 23-19	1824 Asylum av Burlington	PLUCKER Floyd Allan 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Apr 26-17 Dec 17-18	Waterford
PIETERS Anton J 3 Co 161 D B; pvt-wgar; Columbus Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 10-19	Burlington	PLUHAR Anton Joe M C; pvt-sgt; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Feb 1-19	1913 N Wisconsin st
PIETERS Jos M C; 328 F A; pvt Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 2-19 Toul	Burlington	PLUNKETT Jas Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	1508 N Erie st
PIETERS Ray G D 340 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 22-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 May 29-19 M-A A-M	Burlington	POECHASKA Emil Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Caledonia
PIETTE Harvey Hq 26 Inf; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 Jan 8-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jan 8-19 Toul C-M A-M S&M M-A A of O Wnd 4 times; Citation	2704 Douglas av Burlington	POELMAN Herman W E 410 Tel Bn; pvt-corp May 15-17 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jul 2-19 Tours	1918 Douglas av
PILRINGER Ray 2 Amb Co 6 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 2-18 Jun 30-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 19-19 M-A; De Galbert Mitlach	Burlington	POGORZELSKE Czeslaw Q M C; pvt-corp; Wilbur Wright Field May 28-18 May 8-19	1816 Mead st
PINASKOWSKI Stanley Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1721 Franklin st	POKORNY Earl J S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 7-18 Dec 14-18	1509 N Main st
PINKLEY Aubrey M 1573 Packard av		POLZIN Louis J C 150 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 6-17 May 16-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Apr 1-19 A-M M-A	901 Tenth st
PINEKENSTEIN Philipp B 9 Am T; pvt; Custer Jul 25-18 Feb 3-19	1414 Geneva st	PONYKALSKI Joseph A 62 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 17-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 May 8-19	1541 Franklin st
PINNOW Louis Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1931 Chatham st	POOCH Charles W F 27 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	Spring st
PINSHOKOWSKI Peter 12 Co 1 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 17-19	1409 1/2 Washington av	POOCH Wm Camp Meas Sply Co; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 Mar 29-19	B 3 Box 2
PINTO René W L 307 Inf; H 131 Inf; pvt-corp-2nd Lt Jan 5-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Apr 19-18 Dec 16-18 Somme Wnd Chipilly Aug 9-18; Disch Ft Sheridan	Evanston Ill	POOL James L 1420 College av	
PINUTA Anthony H 26 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs May 22-18 Sep 4-19 M-A A of O	2008 Racine st	POPE Charles A Hq Co M C 14 San Tr; pvt-sgt; Riley Jun 24-18 Feb 17-19	914 State st
PIOTROWSKI Zygmund C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhallen Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1925 Howe st	POPE Frank W M C (A S); 1st Lt-capt; Brook Field Aug 14-17 Apr 1-19	2406 Kinsie av
PIPER Ernest C 150 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl Apr 30-17 May 19-19; Ovs Oct 18-17 Apr 26-19 C-M M-A A of O	418 Wisconsin st	POPRAWSKI John W Ord; pvt; MacArthur Aug 6-18 Apr 19-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Apr 14-19	2831 LaFayette av
PISTULKA John J 337 M T C; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 May 8-19	1527 Oak st	POPROWSKI Stanley E 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 2-17 Apr 8-18 Drafted Apr 16-18 Oct 9-18	1616 Franklin st
PITKA John Thomas F 315 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 1-19	922 Elm st	PORCARO Nick H Motor Sply T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs May 26-18 Jul 29-19 A-M M-A	1615 Albert st
PLACHE Ernest W 8 Cook Co; pvt-ck; Le Mans Oct 6-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Jul 5-19	1838 Freemans st	PORITZ Mike Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	715 Bank st
PLANT Maurice J Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Milwaukee	PORTER Gladys F Army Nursing Corps; nurse; B H 66-16-90 Dec 22-17 Sep 4-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Aug 4-19	1422 Summit av
PLANTZ Louis Salvage Dev Camp Sply Office; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Mar 5-19	1304 16th st	PORTER William J M O R S; pvt-corp Dec 9-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs** C-M M-A	823 12th st
PLATER Albert B PLATZER Nicholas Apr 27-18**; Custer	1429 College av Sheboygan	PORTWOOD George H B 1 F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 16-18	1524 Grange av
PLOCEK Charles 1 Repla Gr; pvt; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Jan 5-19	2040 N Erie st	POSANSKI Joseph Edward F 58 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19 A of O A-M	Franksville
		POST Casey Sply Co 2 F A R D; pvt Aug 2-18 Dec 28-18	1735 Spring st

POST Jacob 1785 Spring st Union Grove
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl; U S S Prairie
Nov 16-16 Nov 26-19

POSTARNER John Kenosha
May 27-18**; Grant

POTTER Harry I 1335 West 6th st
Hq Co; ch; Grant
May 28-18 Jun 13-19

POTTERVILLE A G 2321 N Geneva st
D 940 Inf; pvt
Sep 22-17 Jun 22-19; Ovs Apr 30-18 Nov 23-18
A-M
Wnd Aug 7-18; B H 6 Gen H 35

POTTINGER Harold J 1911 Washington av
35 Bal Co A S A; pvt; Grant Kelly Field
Morrison
Dec 11-17 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Apr 19-19

POTTINGER Robert G 1427 Junction av
121 F A; musc 2 cl
Jun 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
A-M
Wnd Aug 14-18; B H 30

POULSON Adolph L 1509 Racine st
Navy; app seam-seam; U S S Olympia
Aug 1-18 Oct 24-19

POULSON Alfred E 1426 Riverview terrace
Q M C; pvt
Aug 30-18 Feb 5-19

POULSON Andrew 284 Jones st
K 387 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Cody
Aug 9-18 Dec 14-18

POULSON Benjamin L
M C; pvt-1st; Slocum Niagara Lee Hill
Jul 24-17; Jul 16-19; Ovs May 15-18 Jul 11-19

POULSON Carl 1016 9th st
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

POULSON Charles H 906 Jackson st
313 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Apr 29-19

POULSON Christ N 1206 Summit av
K 7 Inf; pvt-corp
May 26-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 25-19
M-A

POULSON Harry Leonard 2141 Carmel av
Hq 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19

POULSON Martin Lawrence 1024 Grove av
S A T C; pvt; Carnegie Institute
Jul 15-18 Dec 21-18

POULSON Ole 1912 Grand av
Sply Co 14 F A; pvt-wgmr; Sill
Apr 2-17 Mar 30-19

POULSON Paul C 2141 Carmel av
C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Mar 4-18 May 12-19

POULSON Paul Werner 3208 Kinzie av
Aero; pvt
Jan 10-17 Dec 20-18; Ovs Mar 16-18 Dec 12-18

POULSON Walter 1332 Michigan blvd
13 Aero Sq; pvt; Custer Grant
Aug 17-18 Feb 8-19

POULSON William F 707 14th st
2 Ord Dpt; pvt-ovt 1 cl; Frederickston
Dec 14-17 Mar 6-19

POWELL C G Chicago
330 F A; 1st Lt; R O T C graduate Aug 15-17
May 15-17 Apr 29-19; Ovs**

POWERS Ernest 727 Wisconsin st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan

POWERS John C 1744 Wisconsin st
332 Aero Sq; pvt; England
Dec 10-17 Jan 10-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Dec 23-18

POWLESS Harry D Union Grove
Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl; U S S Prairie
Nov 16-16 Nov 26-19

POWLESS Lyman W 911 Elm st
85 Eng; pvt-1st
Jun 16-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Apr 28-19

PRAILES Otto A Burlington
127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
At A-M O-A M-A A of O

PRENGEL Louis G 1841 Green st
4 Bal Ditch; pvt-1st; Kelly Field
Mar 8-18 Dec 31-18

PRENGEL Theodore W 1841 Green st
Navy; app seam- m m 1 cl; U S S Maine
Georgia Dorothea

PRESTA Gastons 1351 Prospect st
Hq Co; pvt; Taylor
Aug 1-18 Aug 5-18

PRESTLAS Andrew 1304 Dean blvd
Sply Co 34 F A; pvt; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Jan 17-19

PREUSS John E 1835 N Geneva st
D 5 F A R D; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18

PRICE Arthur E 2245 Northwestern av
309 Repair Unit; pvt-1st Lt
Dec 10-17 Aug 23-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 26-19
M-A

PRICE Earl M 1636 Boyd av
Regular Army; capt; in command prison camp
Salt Lake City
Jun 5-11 Sep 25-19

PRICE Edward Hugh 1447 Franklin st
Inf; pvt; Columbus Bks
Jul 16-18 Jul 25-18

PRICE Martin 1836 Geneva st
30 Co 20 Eng; pvt
Sep 21-17 May 26-19; Ovs Nov 12-17 May 19-19

PRICE Russell N Union Grove
C 22 Eng; pvt-buglr 1 cl
Apr 22-18**

PRIDDIS John R Kenosha
H 116 Eng; pvt; U of Washington D C
Jun 15-18 Mar 11-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Feb 23-19

PRINCE Walter Freeport
D 72 C A C 35 Brig; pvt; Jefferson Bks Ft
McKinley
Mar 15-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19

PRINS Hans 408 Park View
576 Cas Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
Aug 1-18 Jan 4-19

PROCHASKA Emil Caledonia
E 27 F A; pvt- McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19

PROFFER Fred E Caledonia
Sply Co 2 F A; pvt
Aug 2-18 Dec 15-18

PROEBER Harold H 1326 Hayes av
D 329 F A; pvt-corp
Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19
Toul

PROKAP Carl 1211 17th st
3 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor
Jul 25-18 Dec 8-18

PROKESH Chas F 2001 La Salle st
161 D B 38 Inf; pvt-1st; Grant
May 27-18 Jan 29-19

PROOST John R 1515 Winslow st
Q M C; pvt-1st; Shelby
Oct 20-18 May 22-19

PROOST Wm C Provost Guard Co; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 Jul 12-18	Union Grove	PRUDHOMME Joseph A S A T O Oct 21-18 Dec 20-18	1841 Kewaunee st
PROPPE Julius Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	1625 Grand av	PRYCE Thomas J A 6 Reg; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 5-19	936 Villa st
PROSTREDNIK Eugene 154 D B; 2nd Lt-capt; Ft Niagara Meads May 12-17 Dec 28-18	2201 4th st	PSCO Emory Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf	2109 Howe st
PROTROWSKY (Ostrowsky) Service dates etc not available Killed in action in France	Victor	PUCKETT Wesley W B 16 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs May 10-18 Jul 29-19 A-M M-A	1630 Roe av
PROTT Rudolph 11 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Mar 21-19	1636 N Wisconsin st	PUGH Arthur B 5 Cav; pvt Apr 4-18 Sep 10-19	1620 Mead st
PROUT Robert R 13 Marines; pvt Jun 22-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 8-19	Mukwonago	PUGH Christopher E Jr Oct 10-18**; U of W	1028 Park av
PROUTY William Allen M C; capt-maj; Johnston Oct 1-18 Dec 19-18	Burlington	PUGH Fenwick H Oct 18-18**; Lawrence College	738 Wisconsin st
PROWATZKE Julius Chas 1 Inf; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Apr 9-19	1519 Superior st	PUGH Lindley Coates Navy; seam 2 cl; Rumford S S Santa Olivia U S S Graf Waldersee; transport service Jun 22-18 Sep 12-19	914 Wisconsin st
FRUCKER Albert L U S C G; carp	1832 Superior st	PUGLIA Frank Bakrs and Cks School; sk; Mills Jul 16-18 Jul 22-19	1615 Frederick st
PRUDENT Charles F Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1619 N Main st	PULFORD Russell L E 421 Telg Bn; pvt-sgt; Seur France Sep 9-18 Feb 12-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jan 28-19	835 College av
PRUDHOM Phillip J Navy; seam; U S S Harrisburg Destroyer Cunn- ningham; convoy out of Queenstown Jul 2-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 18-18 Feb 1-19	1404 Grange av	PURDY John B H 127 Inf; pvt-sgt Jul 8-16 Apr 2-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Mar 28-19 A-M M-A	Pythian Castle
PRUDHOMME Armand A 34 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 18-18 Feb 1-19	502 Park av	PYTLAK Edward O 121 F A	Racine

Q

QUADRACI Reginald Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1720 Frederick st	QUIGLEY Daniel Joseph Navy; o p o 1 cl (staff); Newport U S S Kearsage Lancaster Erricsson Wilkes Dec 1-18; Ovs May 14-17 Jan 9-19 In Submarine Service U S S Destroyer Stock- ton; on patrol for B-34 Atlantic flight	1301 La Salle st
QUALHEIM Henry E 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18	R 3 Millman Road	QUINN Thomas Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	Waterford
QUALLER Leonard P M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	2810 17th st	QUIRK George T 258 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 8-18 Aug 12-19; Ovs Aug 18-18 Aug 1-19 M-A	1225 N Chatham st
QUELLA Aloy B 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1745 West blvd	QUIRK William J Flying School Ditch; pvt; Brook Field Mar 8-18 Jan 31-19	1225 N Chatham st
QUICK Alonzo F Jun 28-18**; Riley	409 Main st		

R

RAATZ Ervin Charles S A T O; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 21-18	1542 Packard av	RADDIS Joseph 36 Co 161 D B; pvt May 26-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 8-19	910 6th st
RADAVICH Casimer J B 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	1240 Schiller st	RAETTING Henry Disch Dec 30-18	Burlington
RADDATZ Frank D 2 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 18-18	1920 N Chatham st	RAIF Edwin Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Meigs Washington Dec 6-17 Dec 20-18	R F D 1 Box 98
RADDATZ William Navy; frm; U S S Maine U S S Nero Jul 17-18 Aug 6-19	1920 N Chatham st	RAKUSEK Tom 6 Bn 2 Prov Disch Reg; pvt Jul 15-19 Jan 4-19	910 6th st

RAMBO William J A 146 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 May 14-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Mar 27-19	Burlington	RASMUSSEN Ellwood V S A T O; pvt; Y M O A College Oct 24-18 Dec 18-18	8208 Wright av
RAMMELT Albert L A 107 F S Bn; pvt-corp Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1416 Deane blvd	RASMUSSEN Emil Hans Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; U S S Wyoming Mar 22-15 Jan 16-19 1 trip ovs	1605 Flett av
RAMSEY John Robbins 20 Aero Sq 1 Daylight Bombardment Group; pvt 1 cl-1st Lt Jul 24-17 Jan 9-19; Ovs Oct 26-17 Nov 8-18 C M M-A	1426 Main st	RASMUSSEN Harold O F A Firing Center; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jackson May 7-18 Mar 14-19	2327 20th st
RANGO Achilla 153 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 8-19	2101 Mead st	RASMUSSEN Harold O Navy; app seam-firm 8 cl; U S S Indiana Aug 6-18 Apr 16-19	8404 Osborne blvd
RANGO James B 120 Eng; pvt Apr 29-18 Dec 15-18	2101 Mead st	RASMUSSEN Hans D S F A; pvt-corp Jun 20-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 20-19	2042 Carmel av
RANGUTH Joe May 27-18**; Grant	Caledonia	RASMUSSEN Holger W S A T O; pvt; Beloit College Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18	1617 16th st
RANGUTH Phillip Jul 26-18**; Columbus Bks	Caledonia	RASMUSSEN H W F A; pvt 1 cl Jul 26-18 Feb 13-19; Taylor	1102 Prospect st
RANK Ferdinand M-C; pvt-corp; Camp Hospital 52 May 27-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Sep 7-18 Jul 12-19	Burlington	RASMUSSEN Kai O A 9 Bn U S G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Niagara Grant May 26-18 Feb 4-19	943 Marquette st
RANK Frank May 27-18**; Grant	Burlington	RASMUSSEN Martin Hq 839 Inf; ck Nov 20-17 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 12-19 England Russia	1632 Austin av
RANEY William R Sep 8-17**; Custer	730 Wisconsin st	RASMUSSEN Peter M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley Sheridan Jun 27-18 Dec 8-19	1106 West st
RANSOM Stanley Jul 8-18**; Columbus Bks	Burlington	RASMUSSEN Peter 4 F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Dec 24-18	208 Main st
RAPALHIAN Dadoor 7 2 Bn 160 D B; Custer Apr 26-18 Jun 4-18	1808 Holmes av	RASMUSSEN Ras Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	935 La Salle st
RAPLIS Paragiotis Sep 22-17**; Custer	1408 Washington av	RASMUSSEN Raemus Nov 19-17**; Custer	1325 Herrick av
RAPP Edward K 12 Cav; pvt Apr 5-18 Sep 24-19	1554 Phillips av	RASMUSSEN Raymond Chas Co 529 M T C; pvt-sgt Aug 14-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jul 20-19	1340 Prospect st
RAPP Harold P 75 C A O Hq Dich; pvt Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 18-19	1554 Phillips av	RASMUSSEN Sigvald 47 Inf; pvt-corp May 26-18 Aug 4-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 26-19	2168 Clarence av
RAPP Herbert F Navy; ck 8 cl; U S S Lancaster; troop transp Aug 20-18 Jul 12-19	1221 Blake av	RASMUSSEN Soren 124 M T C; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 5-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jul 12-19	2168 Clarence av
RAPP John E E 23 Eng; pvt Nov 19-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 29-18 Jul 14-19 M-A	1554 Phillips av	RASMUSSEN Soren Jun 1-18**; Laurel	902 Superior st
RAPP Walter E Inf; pvt-corp Jun 21-18 Feb 11-19; Ovs May 8-18 Jan 19-19 Al Sick Nov-18; B H 1	1225 Blake av	RASMUSSEN Victor E 2 F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18	1121 Forest st
RAPPS Edward H O 121 F A; pvt; Mac Arthur	Racine	RASMUSSEN Victor A 832 Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Is sur Tillie Jun 1-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Jun 25-19	1907 Asylum av
RASKA Constant Jul 16-18 May 16-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Apr 15-19	1636 Center st	RASMUSSEN Viggo B 2 F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	3403 Washington av
RASKOSKI Andrew Apr 27-18**; Custer	1816 Mead st	RASMUSSEN Viggo Louis 310 F S Bn; pvt-corp Sep 22-17 Jun 19-19; Custer	1120 13th st
RASMUSSEN David May 27-18**; Grant	R 3 Box 10	RASMUSSEN Waldemar D 2 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 6-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jun 8-17 Sep 3-19 A-M M-A A of O Cited in Brig orders Jun 1-19 for gallantry in action; Cited in Div orders for gallantry in action	810 Villa st
RASMUSSEN David Oct 18-18**; Milwaukee	1305 Herrick av		
RASMUSSEN Christ J F 121 F A; mech Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	431 Water st		

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

RASTALL Wm II 1710 Michigan blvd 161 D B; pvt-chauffeur; Grant Dec 18-17 Jan 27-19	Hampton	REINARDY Francis C M C; pvt-corp; B T 101 St Nazaire Aug 2-17 Jun 18-19; Ovs Oct 8-17 Jun 18-19	Burlington
RASTER Edward Sep 5-18**; Grant	Lamberton	REINHOLTZ Fred B 58 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Bks Jul 11-18 Feb 1-19	1835 Holmes av Taylor Columbus
RATCHFORD George J Hq 5 F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Jan 8-19	1402 Herrick av	REINHOLTZ Louis 180 D B; pvt; Custer May 29-18; other dates not available Killed in action in France	1835 Holmes av
RATH Charles Aug 2-18**; Syracuse	Hales Corners	REIS Frank 127 Amb Co 107 San T; ck May 11-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	Milwaukee
RATTLE Arthur C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhallen Jun 6-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1605 Morton av	REIS William 127 Amb Co 107 San T; sgt May 9-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	Pekin
RAUSH Hugh E 6 Ord Sply Co; pvt Aug 14-18 Feb 19-19	1616 Douglas av	REITER Herman Edward Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	Big Falls
RAUSCH Frank Mathew Inf; pvt; Grant MacArthur	Lake Beulah	REITER William 2 Dev Bn; pvt; Logan Sep 4-18 Feb 11-19	1422 La Salle st
RAY Earl G C 814 Field Sig Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 11-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 27-19 M-A A of O	1429 Grange av	REMGO Arjilio May 27-18**; Grant	R 1
RAYMOND Allen E 36 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan Jul 26-18 Mar 4-19	710 10th st	REMKUS Walter C 17 Bn 1 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 4-19	1452 12th st
RAY Elliott Martin Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1540 Boyd av	REMMERT John Ord Dpt; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19	622 17th st
REANE Nicholas 27 F A; pvt-buglr; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	Indiana McClellan	RENDALL William C 304 Am T; pvt-corp Mar 8-18 Jun 10-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 May 30-18 M-A	1557 Boyd av
REDEWALD Peter C 1 Rgt Camp Hq Co; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18	1808 Grand av	RETH Fred W 2 Bn 75 C A C; pvt-pvt 2 cl Mar 11-18 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Mar 18-19	1240 N Eria st
REDJEWSKI Julius E 331 F A; pvt-ck May 27-18 Feb 20-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 4-19	Burlington	RETH Harry H 147 M G Bn; pvt Jul 6-18 Mar 17-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Feb 28-19	824 12th st
REDMAN James G 7 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt Mar 28-18 Apr 19-18	831 Park av	REUSCHLEIN Louis Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Mar 30-18 Feb 20-19	Burlington
REDYIEWSKI Julius May 27-18**; Grant	Burlington	REVEL Clement Geo Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	838 College av
REED John J G 8 Cav; pvt Feb 12-18 Apr 8-19	R 1	REWALD Francis 5 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Shelby Oct 25-18 Mar 31-19	Burlington
REED Wm N May 27-18**; Grant	Kansasville	RICE Joe H 7 San Sq; pvt-mach May 3-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 26-18 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A Aboard Transport Tuscania when it was torpedoed	1447 Summit av
REHBEIN Clarence Richard I Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock Sep 4-18 Mar 1-19	1816 N Chatham st	RICHARDS Leslie J 19 Prov Rert Co; pvt; Forrest Oct 24-18 Dec 26-19	1915 Charles st
REHDER Einer H 6 161 D B; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19	R 1 Box 116	RICHARDS Thomas L 5 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19	1727 Mead st
REICHERT Fred M 139 Inf; pvt May 20-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Apr 28-19 M-A	Third and Lake av	RICHARDSON George F Oct 27-18**; Jackson Bks	1112 Washington av
REIDINGER Henry 160 D B; sgt; disch Dec 10-18	2029 N Wisconsin	RICHOW Edward C 2 F A R D; pvt Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18	1125 Park st
REIFLINGER Harold Inf Canadian army; disch Oct 20-18	Racine	RICHOW William F Sply Co 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	1125 Park st
REIHHEL Aaron H 38 4 L A; pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18	1421 Center st		
REIN Arthur Wm Navy; anp seam-exp; Lakes May 1-17 Jan 10-19	Fond du Lac Petty Off School		
REINHARDY Chas J Dental Co M C; pvt; Greenleaf Dec 22-17 Jan 9-19	Burlington Shelby		

RICHTER Lawrence Q M C; pvt; Custer Sep 22-17 Aug 22-19 Sick Dec-17; B H	Burlington	RIZZO Joe L 9 Inf; pvt-corp Feb 11-17 Apr 15-18; Ovs Sep 18-17 Verdun sector Killed in action Apr 15-18; buried in France	R 1 Box 9D
RICK Arthur Hq 72 F A; mnac Jul 25-18 Feb 5-19	427 Main st	ROBBINS George E Navy; disch Dec 14-18	1953 Prospect at
RICK Harry P B 9 T M Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Dec 18-18		ROBBINS George T Jun 15-18 Jan 19-19; U of W	1418 Park av
RICK William F E 811 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hunt May 26-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Feb 4-19	427 Main st	ROBERS Felix M C; pvt; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Dec 29-18	Burlington Grant
RICKEMAN George W 121 F A; major Jul 15-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Mar 4-19 May 12-19 A-M M-A	1610 Main st	ROBERS Leo Inf; pvt; Shelby Hattiesburg Oct 25-18 Dec 28-18	Burlington
RICKEMAN Hugo A F 121 F A; 1st Lt Jul 15-17 Mar 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Commissioned captain in reserves	1608 Main st	ROBERTO Albert J Oct 20-18 Oct 2-19; Shelby Dodge	604 7th st
RIDOLFI Phillip Repair Unit 327 M G Bn; pvt-sgt May 14-18 Sep 9-19; Ovs Sep 18-18 Aug 31-19	Kenosha	ROBERTS Alphonse J Hq 122 F A; ck; Logan Aug 5-17 Mar 15-19	1226 Gould st
RIECKHOFF George W 18 Rert Depot; pvt-sgt; Shelby Oct 24-18 May 8-19	Franksville	ROBERTS Arthur P 301 M T C; pvt-sgt Nov 30-17 Jun 20-19; Ovs Jan 4-18 Jun 11-19	1646 Center st
RIERSON George B 161 D B; pvt May 26-18 May 30-18 (1st induction) M C; pvt-corp; Greenleaf G H 10 Boston Sep 8-18 Jun 23-19 (2nd induction)	1809 Carlisle av	ROBERTS Bryan Navy; 1 m m (a)-m m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 6-18 Mar 11-19	Union Grove
RILEY Irving L Navy; frn; U S S Wisconsin Aug 29-17 Feb 27-18; Ovs Dec 17-17**	Burlington	ROBERTS Elmer W M C; prt-pvt 1 cl; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Aug 9-19	
RINDLEISCH Geo B C 34 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Oct 23-18 Died Oct 23-18; buried at Racine	1104 High st	ROBERTS Griffith T C 327 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 5-19	501 Park av
RINK Hubert Amb Co 11 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Riley Jun 28-18 Feb 5-19	Franksville	ROBERTS John 325 F A; pvt-corp; De Souge Jul 25-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19	1027 Center st Gironde
RINK William Omp Exchange Dteh; pvt-corp Mar 29-18 Jun 8-19	1120 High st	ROBERTS John D Camp Hq Co; pvt; Shelby Oct 24-18 Jan 7-19	Waterford
RIOLO John 8 161 D B; pvt; McClellan Aug 9-18 Jan 11-19	1610 Charles st	ROBERTS Malcolm B E 87 Eng; pvt-sgt; Ft Blisa Silt Taylor May 10-17 Dec 6-18	1426 W 6th st Stanley Jackson
RIRIELLO Nicola G 26 Inf; pvt May 28-18 Oct 8-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Oct 2-19 M-A	1761 Hill st	ROBERTS Mason C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 10-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	Chicago
RISBERG Carl Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2122 Clarence av	ROBERTS Rodney Hamilton Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1012 10th st
RITT Harry John Navy; seam 2 cl; seam 1 cl; Convoy service Jul 24-18 Feb 18-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Nov 25-18	1426 River View terrace	ROBERTS Royal A Navy; yeo 3 cl-ensign; Grt Lakes Dec 12-17 Jul 9-19	925 Washington av Washington
RITTER Edward Jacob M C; pvt; H 43 Jun 26-18 May 27-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 16-19	1539 Phillips av	ROBERTS Vincent L Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Bay U S S Louisville U S S DeKalb Aug 14-18 Jan 14-19; Ovs Oct-18 Dec 13-18	Chicago Pelham
RITTER Julius Jr Q M C; pvt-sgt; Custer Dec 17-17 Feb 3-19	1242 Washington av	ROBEY Edward J M C; pvt; B H 69 Mar 29-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Jun 7-18 Jun 6-19	
RITTMAN John Wm Navy; hosp app 3 cl-hosp app 2 cl May 18-18 Oct 15-19	300 Main st	ROBEY George J 14 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 14-18**	1114 Erie st
RIZZO Casper Oct 18-17 Sep 23-19	965 Milwaukee av	ROBEY William P M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 7-19	1206 St Patrick st
		ROBIN Daniel Jr Inf; pvt Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1530 Ann st
		ROBINSON Clement R Navy; seam 2 cl; disch Jan 25-19	816 Wisconsin st

ROBL Frank 161 D B; pvt Sep 18-17 Dec 7-18	2015 16th st	ROHR Charles Davis M C; B H 18; pvt 1 cl-sgt Jun 4-17 Jul 10-19	Burlington
ROCCO Valenti 46 Inf; pvt; MacArthur Aug 9-18 Dec 13-19 Started overseas; transport recalled to U S while at sea Nov 11-18	2117 Mead at Jefferson Bks Custer	ROHRBERG Arthur C 2 Billeting and Sply Ditch; pvt-corp; Grant May 26-18 Aug 13-19	1221 La Salle st
ROCKNAGEL Ernest Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Lake Boush	ROLFSON Howard M D 120 M G Bn; pvt Jun 8-17 Mar 5-18; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 9-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Rochester
RODE Henry Jr Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field	2211 Harriet st	ROLLER John N D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Dec 7-18	1714 Grand av
RODE Otto B C 107 Inf; pvt Mar 30-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Jun 18-19 Mar 9-19 Somme Wnd; Gen H 73	2235 Frank st	ROONEY Cornelius J C 78 Inf; pvt-1st Lt; Lee Custer Sep 5-17 Feb 25-19	1305 Michigan blvd
RODE Walter H May 27-18**; Grant	2211 Harriett st	ROONEY Harry 18 Bal Co; pvt; U S Bal School at Bordeaux Mar 8-18 May 27-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 May 3-19	
RODEWALD Peter B Jul 26-18 Dec 10-19; Taylor	2008 Racine st	RONGO Achilli Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	2036 Mead st
RODGERS Howard J S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 5-18 Dec 21-18	1040 Villa st	RONSHOLDT John 811 M O R S 86 Div; pvt May 26-18 Jan 22-19; Ovs Sep 5-18 Jan 15-19	1634 Washington av
RODGERS Raymond D Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 22-18 Jul 26-19	322 Cliff av R S at Boston	ROOD Seggar M Aug 30-18**; Dodge	259 Harrison st
RODGERS Roy Eugene Navy; seam 2 cl; seam 1 cl Jun 22-18 Jul 29-19; Logan Wakefield	1040 Villa st	ROSE Arthur P D 120 M G Bn; C 119 M G Bn; pvt Jun 8-17 Apr 5-18; Ovs Feb 18-19 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O Wnd Aug 1-18	Rochester
ROEDEMA Jacob Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Milwaukee	ROSE Frank Navy; seam 2 cl; Navy Rifle Range Jul 10-17 Mar 12-19	2033 La Salle st
ROESCHEN Jake Jul 26-18**; Taylor	3302 Osborne blvd	ROSE Oscar Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1089 Washington av
ROESCHEN Henry L 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 26-17 Jun 5-19; Ovs May 22-18 May 23-19 S M-A	1612 Packard av	ROSE Stanley M S A T C; Racine College Oct 24-18 Nov 14-18	224 Main st
ROESCHEN John P 39 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 17-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Jul 17-19	1936 Prospect st	ROSE Wm A 44 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Jun 24-18 Feb 9-19 Sick Oct 5-18; B H Grant	Burlington
ROESER Joseph A E 27 C A C; pvt; Ft Stephan Aug 15-18 Dec 11-18	1422 Grand av Eustis	ROSELL Fred Mar 30-18**; Custer	Corliss
ROEST Henry G Inf; pvt; Dodge Aug 30-18 Nov 27-18	De Pere	ROSENBERG George B M C; pvt; Riley Jun 27-18 Jan 12-19	1531 Geneva st
ROEVER Ernest Navy; spp seam-seam 2 cl; U S S Bridgeport Jun 6-17 Jun 28-19 3 trips ovs	1128 Forrest st	ROSENBERG William Herman 67 Bal Co; pvt Mar 8-18 Jan 24-19; Ovs** Jan 24-19	714 Park av
ROGAHN William B C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Vauxhalles Jul 14-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1015 Hagerer st	ROSENQUIST Arthur E 83 F A; pvt; Brest May 29-17 Feb 18-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19	1209 Schiller st
ROGERS Benj T M G Co 59 Inf; 1st Lt-capt Aug 27-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs May 6-18 May 24-19 C-M A-M O-A MA Wnd Jul 19-18; B H 84	Cleveland	ROSENQUIST Harold T Hq Inf; pvt; Dodge Grant Aug 30-18 Feb 17-19	
ROGERS Charles R Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Oklahoma	Racine College	ROSKILLY Alfred R F 121 F A; pvt-corp Nov 3-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1547 Boyd av
ROGERS Henry Mead 330 F A; 2nd Lt Jun 14-17 Aug 16-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Jul 27-19	Colorado Springs	ROSKOSKI Andrew L 28 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jan 7-19 M-A Wnd Oct 2-18; B H 83 M-A	1748 Racine st
ROGERS Howard James S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18	1040 Villa st	ROSPLOCK John B 26 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Oct 5-18; Ovs Jul 20-18 M-A Killed in action Oct 5-18 by bullet through the heart	1729 Franklin st
ROGNSVOOG Gustav A A 82 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Mexican border Mar 13-18 Oct 3-19	1410 Prospect at		

ROSS Eric Herbert Navy; elect-radio elect 3 cl Nov 16-17 Jan 28-19	1801 Franklin st	RUDAT William Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; Sub C U S S Fulton May 22-18 Jul 3-19	1825 Geneva at
ROSSMAN Edward Charles Navy; elect 3 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Prometheus Jun 27-18 Jul 29-19	508 Barker at	RUDE Henry A 22 Eng 1 Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 29-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jun 29-18 Jul 10-19 M-A	Waterford
ROSSMAN Paul F 75th Railway Artillery Ft Moultrie S O; transf to 7 Co C A C; Auto School Ft Monroe; pvt Mar 11-18 Dec 21-18	2152 Greene at	RUDY John F 1 F A R D; pvt Jul 22-18 Dec 11-18	1517 Owen av
ROST Rodger E Navy; m m 2 cl-m m 1 cl; U S S Greene Kentucky Waker Oct 1-17**	1435 Franklin at	RUEHTI Albert S D 14 M G Bn; pvt May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jul 22-19 M-A	1536 1/2 Thurston av
ROTH Frank J Marines; pvt; U S S Texas Apr 9-17 Sep 2-19; Ovs Feb 1-18 Dec 26-18 With Grand Fleet North Sea	216 6th st	RUETHER Jos S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 2-18 Dec 18-19	Burlington
ROTH Walter Conrad M C; B H Cmp Lee; 1st Lt Sep 6-18 Apr 19-19	Frankville	RUETZ Edw J Oct 1-18**; Marquette College	1915 Rapids dr
ROTHERING Francis G E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Burlington	RUETZ George G Camp Hq Ditch; pvt-sgt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Mar 15-19	1915 Rapids dr
ROTHWEILER Herman C 16 F S C; pvt Jun 17-18 Jan 20-19	835 Carroll at	RUETZ John P F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1820 Villa st
ROWLAND David Hand S A T C; nvt-2nd Lt; U of W Oct 10-18 Dec 17-18	1300 College av	RUFFOLO Fred S A T C; U of W Oct 8-18 Dec 21-18	1102 Railroad st
ROWLAND Margaret E Red Cross Nurse's Aide Apr 7-18 Mar 25-19; Ovs Apr 17-18 Married in Paris Apr 5-19 to Capt Bradley Delehanty	1300 College av	RUFFOLO Jos Raymond 10 Co 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 4-18	3424 Lindemann av
ROWLAND Wm J 27 O M C; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Jan 26-19 Died Jan 26-19; buried Union Grove	Union Grove	RUFFOLO, Louis J Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Geo Washington Aug 15-18 Oct 30-19 On Pres Wilson's 2 ovs trips; on King Albert's trip to America	1102 Railroad at
ROWLANDS Robert D 303 Ord Dpt; pvt-corp Dec 9-17 Oct 1-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Sep 26-19	1729 College av	RUGER Carl John Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1127 Washington av
ROWLANDS Stewart S 144 Aero Sq; pvt Dec 10-17 Feb 18-19	1729 College av	RULLE Harold Adelbert U S C G; ord seam-seam Mar 19-18 Mar 18-19	1536 Geneva at
ROWLEY Arthur F 121 F A; ek; Douglas Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17	2907 Washington av	RULLE John H M C; pvt; Med Unit 69; Bordeaux St Aignan Brest Sep 3-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Mar 18-19	1536 Geneva at
ROWLEY Burton 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	908 Wisconsin at	RUNKEL Harold J 160 D B; pvt-sgt maj Mar 30-18 Jun 4-19	Burlington
ROY Julius N A R D; nvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 28-18	1628 Packard av	RUNZLER Frank Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 18-18 Jun 2-19	Burlington
RUBACH Henry M O 51 F A; pvt Mar 30-18 May 30-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 Feb 3-19 M-A StM	Burlington	RUSH Harold W F 121 F A; pvt-agt Jul 15-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 18-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Y M C A
RUBACH John Carl 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington	RUSINSKI Stanley 14 2 Prov Reg; pvt Apr 8-18 Jan 2-19	1715 9th st
RUBIARG Alvin Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	490 Cliff av	RUSOTI Frank Apr 11-18**; Custer	Grand Rapids
RUDAT August Jr Navy; carp m 3 cl; Lakes Jul 10-18 Feb 4-19	1705 Frederick st	RUSSELL Herbert E Mar 8-18**; Kelly Field	1236 Schiller st
RUDAT Geo Nov 4-18**; Garden City	1826 Geneva at	RUSSELL Victor A Ord Corps 1 Bn; pvt-corp Dec 12-17 Jul 24-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 17-19 A-M	1821 Holmes av
		RUSTON Norman Alex O T C; pvt-2nd Lt; Sheridan Jul 18-18 Dec 14-18	1409 Thurston av

RUTKOWSKI Bennie B 831 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 18-17 Feb 18-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 4-19	1519 Superior st	RYAN Leo F Ord R Shop; ck Dec 14-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 May 10-19	1115 11th st
RUTLEDGE Harry M C; pvt Aug 20-17 May 24-19; Ovs Mar 27-18 May 6-19 M-A Al O-A	400 Wisconsin at	RYBACEK George F 121 F A; Hq 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1210 Douglas av
RUZICKA Antonin J F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Oct 10-18	1841 Carlisle av	RYDER William J Aug 8-18**; Custer	128 Jackson st
RUZICKA Edward C 147 M G Bn; pvt Jul 6-18 Mar 17-19; Ovs Aug 23-18 Feb 26-19 Died Oct 10-18 at Camp Taylor	R R 1 Box 139	RYF Raymond Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	1525 Owen av
RUZICKA Frank A M P; pvt-sgt; Waco Jun 2-17 Dec 29-18	1841 Carlisle av	RYSKIEWICZ Benny Nov 18-17**; Custer	Chicago
RYAN Clarence D C 1 Bn Inf; buglr-sgt; Omaha Ft Sheridan Jun 19-16 Dec 28-18	925 Superior st	RYTERSKI Dominic Frank 161 D B; pvt May 27-18 Dec 13-18	Franksville
RYAN James Jos B 837 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Nov 5-18; Ovs Jul 22-18 M-A Wnd Oct 10-18; B II 24; Died Nov 5-18 of wounds; buried at Mervease	1115 11th st	RYTERSKI Edward G E 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Franksville
		RYTERSKI Joseph A Q M C; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 26-19	Franksville
		RZACZYCKI Frank Aug 2-18**; Taylor	1628 Mead st
S			
SABATINE Tony May 27-18**; Grant	Corliss	SAKALOWSKE Michael Jul 16-18**; Grant	Rockford
SABEE Rasmus Navy; ck 4 cl; Grt Lakes	211 Riverside dr	SAKOLOWSKI Leon H Dev Bn 2 160 D B; pvt Jun 12-18 Nov 22-18	1013 15th st
SABO James Aug 26-18**; Sherman	Chicago	SAKOWSKI Stephen K 127 Inf; pvt May 12-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 4-19 Al A-M Wnd Aug 4-18	1010 Hales ct
SABO Louis Sep 22-17**; Custer	1421 Frederick st	SALAGIN Alexander B 4 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 2-19; Ovs May 1918 Apr 1919 M-A A-M	1017 Douglas av
SADLON George E 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-17 Dec 21-18	1945 Racine st	SALAK Charles Jonas Hq 57 F A brigade; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 17-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Sick Jun 12-18; B H	1550 Holmes av
SADOSKI Joe C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1721 Franklin st	SALAK Geo Victor L A 7 Bn O A R D 1 Prov; pvt-sgt; Jefferson Bks Taylor Hunt Jul 24-18 Jan 15-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 31-19	1550 Holmes av
SADOWSKI John A 9 Am T; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	1305 Geneva st	SALAMON Isadore Q M C Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 May 13-19	1438 Grand av
SADOWSKI Tom Q M C Utility Branch; pvt Jul 25-18 Apr 15-19	1021 Douglas av	SALBASHIAN Kasper C Dev Bn 2; pvt; Custer May 13-18 Dec 11-18	932 Douglas av
SAFAKE Alex Q M C; pvt Jul 25-18 Oct 9-19; Ovs Sep 12-18 Sep 26-19	1744 Franklin at	SALBREITER William P Amb Co 127; pvt-capt Jul 29-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Jan 24-18 May 19-19 Al A-M O-A	Racine
SAEDER Christ Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington	SALVIN John W Navy; Grt Lakes Oct 24-18 May 9-19	1513 Asylum av
SAFFORD Donald M Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1613 Thurston av	SAMALIAN Onon Co 2 1 Prov 161 D B; pvt; MacArthur Aug 12-18 Jan 3-18	1011 State st
SAGE Edward C Hq Co 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 6-19	2009 La Salle at	SAMEC Joseph F Apr 25-18**; Grant	Drummond
SAHAGIAN Garabed E 30 F A; pvt-corp; Funston Jul 8-17 Jan 29-19	1113 West at		
SAHS Elmer R Marines 2 Rgt; pvt Jul 20-18 Aug 20-19; Ovs Oct 18-19 Aug 13-19 A of O	Y M C A		
SAKALAUSKES Joseph Apr 27-18**; Grant	Rockford		

SAMPSON Edgar D 58 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 13-17 May 30-19; Ovs May 10-18 Apr 26-19 Toul	1602 Villa st	SAUGMAN Hartvig P F 121 F A; ch mech-sgt Jul 15-17 Feb 27-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Feb 27-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Wnd Nov 1-18; B H 6-3-22	1680 Washington av
SAMUEL John Med U 46; France	1649 Superior st	SAUL Matthew May 27-18**; Grant	Burlington
SANBURG Albert C Inf Demob Gr; pvt-bn sgt maj; Shelby Oct 20-18 Sep 30-19	805 English st	SAUTURO Henry E Disch Ditch 2; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-18 Jan 7-19	1518 Prospect st
SANBURG Arthur M 34 Eng; pvt May 17-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 29-19	210 Hubbard st	SAVIGE Alvine Tank C; pvt; Gettysburg Cincinnati Largres Aug 3-18 Jun 20-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jun 11-19	R 2 B 9 Northwestern av
SAND David P Navy Aviation; 1 m; Grt Lakes Jul 5-18 Apr 12-19	R 1 Box 35	SAWICKIS Frank F G 339 Inf; pvt; Custer Apr 27-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul-18 Killed in action Apr 29-19 Archangel; buried at Milwaukee.	1814 Center st
SANDERGAARD Chris Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Waterloo	SAWYER A C A S C Jul 12-17; still in Canadian army	Racine
SANDERS Edward H Bak Co 357 Q M C; pvt; Johnston May 26-18 Jan 15-19	1724 Mead st	SAWYER Chas D F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Jul 27-17	1605 Villa st
SANDERS Harry J C 121 F A; 1st Lt Jul 15-17 Oct 15-19; Ovs Feb 25-18 Sep 26-19 Al A-M Transf to Rents, Requisition and Claims service	Racine	SAWYER F J D Canadian R R Forces 122 Inf Oct 1915 Apr 1919 With Canadian Forces throughout the war; Gassed Pecheian Ridge	Racine
SANNES Edward M B 39 Inf May 3-18 Sep 26-18; Ovs Aug 12-18 M-A Killed in action Sep 26-18; buried at Malancourt	7501 N Seeley av	SCAGLIONE John Co 30 8 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 7-18	1018 Railroad st
HANKAUSKAS John May 27-18**; Grant	1215 Liberyt st	SCARPELLI Tom Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	1412 Blake av
SANTURO Henry D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Sep 21-18 Jan 7-18	1518 Prospect st	SCHAARS Herman Henry Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1928 Villa st
SANTRY Edward D 29 M G Bn; pvt-corp Jul 15-18 Jan 28-19	1206 Frederick st	SCHACHT Annette Surgeon General's office; Washington D O Sep 15-18 Aug 1-19	1104 Milwaukee av
SANVILLE Elmer E F 121 F A; pvt- pvt 1 cl May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1315 N Wisconsin st	SCHACHT Erwin A Hq Co F A; C O T S; pvt; Taylor Sep 23-18 Dec 12-18	1124 Milwaukee av
SAPARIK Bohumil Aug 30-18**; Dodge	Caledonia	SCHACHT Franklin L S A T C; pvt; Beloit Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18	1126 Milwaukee av
SARAS John T Co 34 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge Aug 30-18 Dec 9-18	Y M C A	SCHACHT Fred W S A T C; pvt; Beloit Oct 1-18 Dec 21-18	1124 Milwaukee av
SARKESIAN Sahag Jun 4-18**; Custer	Zurich Mont	SCHACHT Herman O M C Cas; pvt-corp May 25-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Sep 23-18 Jul 23-19	1104 Milwaukee av
SARKIS George B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	602 State st	SCHACHT Roland J Navy; phsr 2 cl; Naval H Brooklyn N Y Dec 14-17 Oct 2-19	1104 Milwaukee av
SARKISSIAN Sam 13 Div; Lewis Aug 27-18 Mar 15-19	1017 Douglas av	SCHAEFFER Benjamin G Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18; Grant	916 Huron st
SARTO Domenock Hq Co 7 F A; pvt- pvt 1 cl Jun 27-17 Sep 26-19; Ovs Oct 28-17 Sep 1-19 A-M M-A	1915 Albert st	SCHAEFFER Carl O M C; Red Cross M H 1; 1st Lt Jan 19-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jun 1-18 Feb 2-19 Savenay France B H 113	1610 Kearney av
SASNOWSKI Ernest D 1 Cav; pvt-2nd Lt May 12-15 Dec 15-18	2620 West 20th st	SCHAEFFER John E D 340 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 30-19 Al Toul	280 Main st
SASS Wm Henry U S C G; seam 2 cl-seam 1 cl; Atlantic Coast patrol U S S Apache Mar 10-18 Mar 10-19	1235 Michigan blvd	SCHAEFFER Royal E May 14-18**; Custer	916 Hamilton st
SAUER August O M C; R H 86; pvt Jun 27-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 May 28-19	281 Main st	SCHAFF Alex J Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	
		SCHARPING Frederick P Sply T; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jul 16-19	R 1 Box 63

SCHARPING Wm H D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 Nov 17-18	R 1	SCHLICHTING Walter J 1500 Main st Hq Ditch 107 Field Sig Bn; pvt-chauf 1 cl Apr 28-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 22-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A
SCHATTNER Edwin W B 116 Inf; pvt; France Aug 8-18 Jun 5-19; Ovs May 10-18 May 20-19	Franksville	SCHLIESMANN Frank J 1502 Superior at Q M C; pvt; Johnston Aug 2-18 Dec 24-18
SCHATZ Arthur 13 C A C; pvt; Jackson Bks Dodge Oct 22-18 Feb 15-19	2043 Douglas av	SCHLIESMANN John J R 1 Box 110 Navy; frm 3 cl; U S S Arizona U S S Pastores Jul 10-18 Oct 13-19 4 trips convoy duty
SCHAUB Robert M C; pvt-corp; Riley Dodge Jun 28-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Sep 30-18 Jul 23-19	Burlington	SCHLIESMANN Joa F 1307 Rapids dr Pvt Sply Co 6 Regt F A R D; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 14-18
SHEEL Oscar E F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	R 2 Box 89	SCHLIESMANN Theodore J 1301 Douglas av A 34 F A; pvt-sgt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19
SCHEELING Jerome Inf; pvt; Grant MacArthur Sep 5-18 Jan 14-19	R 2	SCHLOSSER Paul Racine C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
SCHEUNEMAN Oscar C 58 Inf; prtsgt Nov 19-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs May 6-18 Mar 6-19 A-M M-A Wad; B H 86	Burlington	SCHMAHL Henry 1718 Villa at Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18
SCHEUSS Roland J 15 D R; pvt; Custer Dec 11-17 Jun 10-19	322 Cliff av	SCHMIDT Miss Amanda B 1822 St Clair at Red Cross Nurse; Nitro W Va U S Powder Plant B H Supt of Nurses Jul 1-18 Jul 31-19
SCHIEN Albert Andrew Nov 11-18 Nov 12-18	1634 Grand av	SCHMIDT Fred J 516 Park View 1 Dev Bn 6 160 D B; mech; Custer May 26-18 Jan 11-19
SCHINK August Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1220 La Salle st	SCHMIDT Irwin Union Grove Aug 2-18**; Taylor
SCHLENDER Theodore F B Hq Bn G H Q; pvt-sgt May 3-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 Aug 3-19	439 Riverside dr	SCHMIDT William H 1914 N Wisconsin st Butchery Co 819; pvt-sgt; Marseilles France May 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 2-19
SCHELLER Fred Co 10 161 D B; pvt Mar 24-18 Jan 20-19	Franksville	SCHMIDTER George N Rochester Disch Dec 27-18
SCHENK August Hq Co 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1325 Marquette st	SCHMITT Theodore W 1530 Milwaukee av A 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Taylor Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19
SCHERALDI Joseph M C; H 40; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Liverpool Apr 1-19 May 24-19; Ovs Jun 12-18 May 10-19	1412 Blake av	SCHMITT Wm A 1327 Maple at Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan
SCHEUSS Roland J Dec 12-17**; Custer	322 Cliff av	SCHMOLL Arthur 1018 Geneva at Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan
SCHIBILSKY Joseph J Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl Dec 10-17 Dec 15-18 U S S Montana	1333 St Patrick at	SCHMOYER Luther A 1919 Asylum av M 43 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Disch Jan 18-19
SCHIERER Joseph G S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 4-18 Dec 1919	905 Wisconsin st	SCHNEIDER Alvin Arthur 932 Villa st 107 Mobile H; pvt; Crane Aug 14-18 Dec 18-18
SCHILKE Walter F Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1242 State st	SCHNEIDER Charles A 2911 16th at Hq Troop 4 Cav; musc 3 cl; Ft Ringgold Jun 4-17 Sep 19-19; Ovs Aug 25-17 Nov 18-19
SCHILLER Edgar H Co 1 Rgt F A R D; pvt-corp; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	1334 Racine st	SCHNEIDER Stanley S 1635 Center st Jul 26-18**; Taylor
SCHIMELPFENIG Clarence O Q M C Sales Co 309; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 7-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Sep 2-19 M-A A of O	1130 Grand av	SCHNETZ Luther N 1615 W 6th st 127 Amb Co; 1st Lt Aug 1-17 Jun 17-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A
SCHLEVENSKY Irving C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1736 Michigan Blvd	SCHNETZ Roy J 1620 Kearney av 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O
SCHLICK Jacob J Sply Co 19 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 9-17 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 27-18 Jul 22-19 M-A Puvencelle	717 Center st	SCHOEN Erwin Elmer 512 8th st Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18
		SCHOENING E F 2032 Carmel av Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Custer
		SCHOENING Louis 2032 Carmel av C 9 Inf; pvt Aug 9-18 Aug 14-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Aug 1-19 M-A A of O

SCHOENING Peter V F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	2032 Carmel av	SCHROEDER Erwin A H 89 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Aug 6-19	1653 N Main st
SCHOEPPE Harold R 353 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt Dec 15-17 May 21-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 May 6-19	2100 Superior st	SCHROEDER George A A 12 Cav; pvt 1 cl; Panama Canal Zone Aug 15-18 Aug 19-19	626 English st
SCHOEPPE Marvin E Q M C Service Co 1; pvt-sgt; Johnston Dec 10-17 Dec 3-18	2100 Superior st	SCHROEDER Leonard L 2 C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks Ft Moultrie Stuart Mar 11-18 Mar 14-19; Ovs Oct 14-18 Feb 14-19	2329 Mead st
SCHOEPPE Marvina E Q M C; pvt-2nd Lt; Jacksonville Dec 10-17 Dec 3-18	2100 Superior st	SCHROEDER Nicholas D 340 Inf; pvt-ck Sep 21-17 Jun 16-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jun 1-19	1024 Villa st
SCHOLEY Fred A 127 Amb Co; pvt 1 cl May 15-17 May 26-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 17-19 Al A-M O-A A of O; on Tuscania when torpedood	Kenosha	SCHUBERT Walter C Serv Co 7 Sig Bn; pvt; Houston Grant Oct 1-18 Jan 7-19	2849 Hanson av
SCHOLZ Ernie A F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Cited for gallantry Aug 21-18	1108 Irving pl	SCHUENKE August Navy; seam 2 cl; Philadelphia Grt Lakes Jun 26-18 Mar 2-19	1431 12th st
SCHOLTZ Norman L Q M C Ditch 2 Bn F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jul 5-19	1614 Washington av	SCHUENEMAN Oscar D 340 Inf; Custer	Burlington
SCHOLZEN John S Co 18 M G Tr Center; pvt Jul 16-18 Jan 22-19	1626 Grand av	SCHUETTA Charles C 18 Inf; pvt Apr 18-17 May 29-19; Ovs Jun-17 O-A Al Gassed Soissons May 7-18; died May 29-18 Hq H 60	2064 Geneva st
SCHOLZEN William A F 121 F A; pvt May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1430 Washington av	SCHUIT Nick 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 12-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	800 English st
SCHOMMER Alfred Q M C; pvt-sgt; Taylor Hunt Jul 26-18 Apr 15-19; Ovs Nov 7-18 Apr 2-19	1620 Hamilton av	SCHULTE Frederick F Navy; musc 1 cl; Hampton Rds Jul 1-18 Jan 28-19	1234 Park av
SCHOOLCRAFT Harry E Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jun 14-17 May 21-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 5-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	1013 Park av	SCHULTE Karl Theo Navy; musc 1 cl; director of flagship orchestra League Island U S S Melville Queenstown Jun 10-18 Jan 29-19; Ovs Nov 23-18 Jan 27-19	1234 Park av
SCHOWALTER Edwin F Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jun 14-17 May 21-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 5-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	947 La Salle st	SCHULTE Robert J 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1234 Park av
SCHRADER Frank P Navy; seam 2 cl-seam; U S S Georgia Jul 10-18 Sep 20-18	1814 N St Clair st	SCHULTZ Edwin Aug 1-18**; Syracuse	623 Hagerer st
SCHRADER Louis M T Hq Co 121 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 May 19-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1602 Phillips av	SCHULTZ Fred A F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1514 Holmes av
SCHRADER Louis P Evac Amb Co 69; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 9-19	1321 West st	SCHULTZ Henry A F 121 F A; pvt May 1-17 Mar 7-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Mar 7-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Sick Nov 1-18; B H 48-131	1619 Winslow st
SCHRADER Merle Q M C; pvt-wgmr; Shelby Oct 25-18 Feb 7-19	Burlington	SCHULTZ Herbert F Navy; seam 2 cl-buglr; U S S New Jersey Aramis Fulton	623 Hagerer st
SCHRAM Nick Co 803 M T C; pvt Jul 25-18 Apr 10-19	1708 Grand av	SCHULTZ William D 337 Inf; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 Apr 4-19 M-A	1425 12th st
SCHREIBER Frederick H Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Virginia R S at Hampton Rds Apr 12-18 Aug 26-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Apr 15-19	Burlington	SCHULZE Louis Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Waterford
SCHREIBER Max E Q M C; pvt-wgmr; Shelby Oct 25-18 Feb 7-19	819 12th st	SCHUMACHER Elmer Hq Co 45 F A; pvt; Grant Mar 11-18 Feb 21-19	1126 La Salle st
SCHRIER Walter Navy; U S S New Jersey Jul 10-17 Feb 10-19	905 Wisconsin st	SCHUTTEN George Wm M G 30 Eng; pvt May 27-18 Aug 27-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 20-19 M-A A of O	R 2 Box 4
SCHROEDER Benjamin F C 2 Ret F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18	Franksville	SCHWANKE Gust 8 C A C; pvt; Jefferson Bks Mar 5-18 Feb 8-19; Ovs Apr 5-18 Feb 16-19	Caledonia
SCHROEDER Erwin 340 M G C; pvt Apr 27-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Aug 6-19 M-A	1718 Chatbam st		

SCHWALLER Alois Oct 2-18**; Marquette U	Burlington	SENATE Emile May 27-18**; Grant	Corlies
SCHWARTZ Jacob J M C; pvt; Evac H 81; Nantes France Sep 3-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Nov 18-18 Jul 20-19	1509 N Chatham st	SENNERTZ Anthony M G Cn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19	1309 Summit av
SCHWARTZ Soren K 104 Inf; disch Apr 24-19	1524 Flett av	SEPTON Eddie R F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19	2037 Carter st
SCHWEITZER Joseph F 121 F A; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jul 25-17 Jan 5-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Aug 23-18 Al A-M Transf to U. S. from France as F A instructor	Cudahy	SEPTON Erling J Sply Co 34 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 7-19	2037 Carter st
SCHWETZ John 418 Tr M T C; pvt; Grant May 27-18 May 27-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 May 13-19	Franksville	SERGUTA Carl C Dev Bn; pvt Sep 21-17 Dec 5-18	628 Standard st
SCIANNIMANICO G Navy; ck 3 cl; transport service Jul 18-18 Oct 27-19	938 Wilson at	SERHINSKI Alex Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1822 Grand av
SCOFIELD Myron S U S C G; seam; New York City Mar 11-18 Mar 10-19	Green Bay	SERPE Luigi Nov 19-17**; Custer	2236 Mead st
SCRIBER J P 1749 Northwestern av 310 Sply Tr; pvt; disch Apr 29-19		SESTO Dominic Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1410 Chestnut at
SCRIVEN Geo B S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18		SEVERANCE Martin W 326 F A; pvt; De Souge Bordeaux Jul 25-18 Mar 1-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 15-19	930 Washington av
SEAHOLM Oscar E Navy; yco 1 cl Jul 1-18 Mar 19-19	1703 Grange av	SEWALL Fred A 139 F A Ord Dpt; pvt; U of W Jun 15-18 Jan 16-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Dec 23-18	931 Grand av
SEARING Leo C C 59 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 19-17 Mar 8-19; Ovs May 7-18 Feb 22-19 A-M M-A	Caledonia	SHAHENIAN Margus D Dev Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 5-18	1113 West st
SEATER George W Co 25 C O T S; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Gordon Oct 22-17 Dec 17-18	2025 West High at	SHANK Ora Leeman Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	3208 Wright av
SECORD Joseph L A 305 Bn Tank C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Polk Oct 9-18 Dec 31-18	Green Bay	SHANYFELT John B 311 Sply T; pvt May 27-18 Feb 24-19; Ovs Oct 9-18 Feb 11-19	11th and Herrick av
SEEGAR Theodore 161 D B; disch Dec 11-18	Burlington	SHANYFELT N M Co 9 1 Gr MG Tr Bn; pvt; Hancock Aug 13-18 Jan 7-19	11th and Herrick av
SEEGERT Ray Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1451 Summit av	SHARKIN Joe Jun 24-18**; Dix	1402 State at
SEGLIN Ben Co 5 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Jan 9-19	2101 Mead at	SHAW Benjamin A Marines; Rgt 15; pvt; Dominican Republic Aug 8-18 Aug 20-19	1418 Wisconsin st
SEIBEL Colen 1339 Washington av Inf; pvt-ck Jun 22-17 Jan 11-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 Oct 18-18 A-M; Wnd Aug 4; B H 25-8		SHAW Irving R Navy; frm 3 cl-frm 1 cl; U S S Kansas Jun 26-17 Jul 7-19	1418 Wisconsin at
SEITZ Benedict G U S C G; seam-rxn; U S S Algonquin Jun 6-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Jan 9-19	1912 W Hubbard at	SHAW Harold W G Sply Co 121 F A; pvt-wgr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1418 Wisconsin at
SELBACH Michael Joseph K 114 Inf; Mar 29-18 May 29-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 May 15-19 M-A Wnd Aug 28-18; B H 114		SHAW Lewis G Sply Co 121 F A; pvt-wgr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 22-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1418 Wisconsin at
SELEY Hand Eugene Jr Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1417 Johnson pl	SHAW Lucille Social canteen secretary; Y M C A Sep 11-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jul 24-19	1112 13th st
SELIWONCHIK Wm Sep 4-18**; Grant	1347 State at	SHEAHAN William B 127 Amb Co; pvt Mar 28-18 Apr 1-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Mar 11-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1805 Carlisle av
SELNO Henry May 27-18**; Grant	2224 Racine st	SHEARER Robert W Evac Amb Co 66; pvt-wgr Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 18-18 Jul 21-19	1040 Pearl at
SEMMES David R C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	Racine	SHEBECK Harry 15 C A C; pvt; Ft Barry Upton Apr 27-18 Nov 22-18 Died at Upton Nov 22-18	Racine Winfield Scott

SHEFFIELD Frank H 191 Aero sq; 2nd Lt; Benjamin Harrison Dix Sill Worth Park Place May 8-17 Jan 4-19	1509 Howe st	SIEGER Fred W Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	615 Gould st
SHELLBERG Marcus P Navy; mach mate 2 cl; U S S Saranac mine layer Jun 12-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Jan 8-19	1500 Owen av	SIEGER Roy 156 Aero Sq; pvt Mar 5-18 Dec 11-18; Ovs Jun 30-18 Nov 30-18	615 Gould st
SHEPHARD Floyd Oct 1-18**; U of W	1534 Wisconsin st	SIEGHMANN Louis Sep 22-17**; Custer	2224 Racine st
SHEPPARD David Jul 26-18**; Taylor	610 College av	SIEGMUND Richard H Utilities Ditch Const Div Q M C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jun 25-19	1407 Thurston av
SHEPSTON Earl E Navy; app seam-seam; U S S President Grant; 12 trips Jul 12-18 Oct 11-19	739 Grand av	SIEVERKROPP Earl 2 Inf Repla; pvt Oct 20-18 Dec 2-18	1210 Albert st
SHERROW Russell A Navy; seam 2 cl-buglr 1 cl; U S S Wolverine Apr 23-17 Dec 21-18	1311 Wisconsin st	SIEWERT Wm E M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; 388 Field H Sep 22-17 May 7-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 3-19 M-A	Union Grove
SHEVEL Lawrence J 127 Amb Co; pvt-corp Apr 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 15-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	Kenosha	SIGWART William M C; pvt; Custer Nov 18-17 Apr 4-18	1714 St Clair st
SHILLER Edgar 12 Co 160 D B; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Mar 3-18	1334 Racine st	SILVANI Amintore 42 Co 11 Bn D B; Taylor Grant Jul 26-18 Jan 24-19	1406 State at
SHIMETA Mike 12 Co 160 D B; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Mar 3-18	1200 Milwaukee av	SILVER Abraham T M Battery 309; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 8-18; Ovs Sep 18-18 Jan 12-19	2013 Asylum av
SHIMKUS Frank F 307 Am T; pvt Mar 29-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 19-19 M-A	1500 Racine st	SILVER George E 6 Truck Co 23 Eng; pvt Nov 19-17 Jul 17-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 9-19 M-A	1925 Harriet at
SHINNERS Arnold H Navy; seam 2 cl; Lakes Nov 6-17 Feb 26-19	Burlington	SILVER Louis F 159 Rgt; pvt-pvt 1 cl Sep 21-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19 M-A Toul	1925 Harriet at
SHOLZEN John S Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1626 Grand av	SILVERMAN Ben Q M C; pvt-sgt Aug 1-18 Feb 20-19	1808 Frederick at
SHOOK William H 828 Aero Sq A S A; pvt; Garden City L I Jul 31-18 Dec 13-18	3424 Kinzie av	SIMEL Anton Peter K 340 Inf; pvt-ck; Custer Apr 27-18	Kenosha
SHUKLIAN Parnaz Q M C Rmt Co Aux Rmt Depot 308; pvt Jul 16-18 Jan 29-19	1928 Phillips av	SIMEONI Mariano Hq Co 121 F A; pvt-musc 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1109 Park at
SHUKLIAN Stipan M C; 15 Bn; pvt; Greenleaf Wadsworth Ft Ethan Allen Sep 3-18 Jun 21-19	1905 DeKoven av	SIMEONI Sillano Navy; ck-musc 2 cl; Detroit Naval Station Jul 19-18 Jun 29-19	1109 Park av
SHULL Jesse L 578 M T C; pvt-corp; Wingate Jun 27-18 May 14-19	927 Marquette st	SIMMEL John Repla Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Mar 30-18 Jan 29-19	Union Grove Gordon
SIDESKY Clarence C M T C Hq Co Rgt 6; pvt-sgt Apr 30-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Jun 10-19 Al M-A A of O	303 Howland av	SIMONAK John F 310 Eng; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jan 29-19	961 Milwaukee av
SIEB Walter John S A T C; pvt-sgt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1021 Park av	SIMONS Stanley K 151 Inf; pvt Aug 7-18 Jun 28-19; Ovs Oct 10-18 Jun 19-19	567 State at
SIEBERT John O Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Rds Jul 10-18**	2104 Kinzie av	SIMONSEN Alfred C Jul 26-18**; Taylor	2159 Clarence av
SIEBOLD Frank N 34 F A; pvt-corp; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	818 13th at	SIMONSEN Andrew 6 M T C; pvt; Kansas City Aug 15-18 Oct 5-18 Died Oct 5-18 at Sweeny Mercy H; buried at Racine	1769 Hill at
SIEGEL Edward P C 27 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Caledonia	SIMONSEN James Jul 15-17**; Shelby	White City Fla
SIEGER John L Mot Gr Repla Ditch; pvt; Greenleaf Jul 24-18 Jan 14-19	1634 Washington av	SIMONSON Eimer 85 Aero Sq A S A; pvt Dec 19-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 9-19 Toul	Corliss
SIEGER Charles H 227 F A; musc Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Feb 5-19	615 Gould at		

SIMONSON Fred 107 Eng; pvt-sgt Sep 7-17 still in service; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jan 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Wnd Sep 28-18; Gen H 28	R 4 Box 51	SKOW Charles Theodore Aero; pvt-2nd Lt; Kelly Field Sill Love Field Apr 10-17**	1527 West blvd Wilbur Wright
SIMONSON Jacob L 12 Cav; pvt; Furlong Jul 29-18 Sep 24-19	R 4 Box 51	SKOW Harold N M T Co 488; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Brest Jul 15-18 Aug 20-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Aug 18-19	1828 Holmes av
SIMONSON Miles E 41 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 22-18	R R 4	SKOW Roy D Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18; Shelby	2306 Hanson av
SIMONSON Sigvart 204 Co 102 Bn M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 25-18 Jul 17-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 9-19	Corliss	SKRIVER Jens P 7 Co 2 Bn 161 D B; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Apr 26-18 Apr 29-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19 M-A	1745 Northwestern av
SIMONSON Thorwald A K 340 Inf; pvt-mech; Custer May 14-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19	1125 Hartman ct	SKROBUL Edw Stanley Navy; seam 2 cl; Hampton Roads U S S Rijndam Jun 18-18; Ovs Dec 4 Feb 5	727 Wisconsin st
SIMPSON Edward G 127 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 Feb 5-18	1436 Summit av	SKUFIS George G H 4 Inf; pvt Aug 9-18 Sep 2-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Aug 25-19 M-A A of O	Detroit Mich
SINDELAR Charles A 9 Bn; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Feb 4-19	Ft Niagara Chicago	SLABODIANINK Tony D Dev Bn; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 9-18	1224 16th st
SINGER Louis E 69 C A C; pvt Apr 3-18 Mar 6-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19	Racine	SLADKY Frank E M C; 14 San T Amb Co 255; ck; Custer Jul 9-18 Jan 14-19	1744 Park av
SINGER Louis A D 329 F A; pvt-2nd Lt Sep 20-17 Oct 29-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Oct 12-19 A-M StM M-A; Saumur Art'y Hosp With French batteries in 3 actions; in courier service Spain Italy England Scotland Germany	3208 Washington av	SLAMA Lester K C 310 F S Bn; pvt-corp Jun 1-17 Jun 19-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 13-19 M-A A of O	613 Barker st
SINNEN Frederik E D 340 Inf; pvt-2nd Lt Sep 21-17 Jul 29-19; Ovs Apr 2-18 Jul 10-19 Toul	826 Park av	SLATTERY Thomas F A 150 M G Bn; pvt-corp Jul 19-17 Mar 28-18; Ovs Oct 18-17 Mar 11-19 C-M A-M M-A	1822 N Chatham st
SINNEN Harry P B 325 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19; Ovs Sep 6-18 Jan 29-19	826 Park av	SLEZAK Gustave S A T C; pvt Oct 14-18 Dec 15-18	1928 Mead at
SINSKY John 2 Caisson Co 310 Am T; pvt; Custer Sep 21-17 Sep 29-17	1124 17th st	SLEZAK John Ord Dept; tool maker; Jefferson Bks Apr 15-18 Jan 22-19	1928 Mead at Raritan
SISLOW Samuel Nov 18-17**; Custer	1435 Ann st	SLIGH Geo B Aug 14-18**; Taylor	Chicago
SISTER Dominic Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 9-19	McClellan 1400 Blake av	SLOAN Lloyd Levi Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	2208 16th st
SITAS Joseph F C 28 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 28-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Jul 16-18 Aug 28-19 M-A	1814 Center st	SLOAN Stuart E 77 Inf; pvt	1536 Owen av
SITTIG Albert C M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; B H Jun 24-18 Jun 24-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jun 16-19	1514 Ann st	SLOT Fred C May 27-18**	1347 Washington av
SJADIZ Stanley Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Kenosha	SLOVACHEK Jos A 116 Inf; pvt Mar 30-18 Oct 12-18; Ovs (dates missing) Died in action Oct 12-18; buried Bois de Mon- tagne	2209 Clark st
SKAAR John 11 M G T C; pvt; Hancock Jul 18-18 Jan 28-19	2229 Mead st	SMADER Charles F 107 Eng; pvt-corp Jun 30-17 May 27-19; Ovs Feb 15-18 May 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	331 Main st
SKARPINSKI Walter 17 M G Bn; pvt Jun 19-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Jul 7-18 Jun 11-19 Al M-A	2043 Clark st	SMADER Joseph F Navy; app seam-seam; transport service De- stroyer North Carolina	1213 Schiller at
SKENANDORE Harry M F 307 Am T; pvt Mar 29-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Apr 24-19 M-A	West Depere	SMALL Henry A Prov Amb Co 62; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 Feb 27-19	1204 Center st
SKEWAS Charles J A 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 15-18	610 Mead st	SMALL Joseph J B 120 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Apr 25-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1806 Linden av
SKOGLUND Alfred I L 343 Inf; pvt Jul 16-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 May 27-19 M-A	Amherst	SMALL William B M 47 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 10-17 Sep 6-19; Ovs May 10-18 Mar 11-19 A-M M-A Wnd Sep 28-18	1204 Center st
SKOPIEC Albert 3 F A; pvt Jun 25-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 May 20-19	1744 Franklin st	SMERCHEK George L 29 Inf; pvt Sep 19-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 6-19 A-M	1707 Douglas av
SKOVSTED George K 340 Inf; pvt-corp Apr 26-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19	1612 Washington av	SMETANA Jos Oct 8-18 Oct 28-18; Sherman	Rochester
SKOW August W C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jun 21-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1314 Washington av	SMILEY Howard Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Norway Wis
		SMILEY Leslie Mar 30-18**; Custer	Caledonia

SMITH Arthur Paul F 310 Eng; prt-corp Sep 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 27-19 M-A	2000 16th st	SMITH Roy Navy; app seam Apr 2-18 Nov 14-19	1840 N Chatham at
SMITH Charles D 211 M T C; prt May 27-18 Oct 11-18; Ovs Sep 20-18 Died Oct 11-18 in Rest Camp 1 France	Burlington	SMITH Roy W Vet Corps 121 F A; 2nd Lt-capt Jul 19-17 Jun 13-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A A of O	Elks' Club
SMITH Clarence D 328 M G Bn; prt May 27-18 Feb 17-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 Jan 20-19	1705 Winstow st	SMITH Stanley D Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1508 Junction av
SMITH Clarence L C 121 F A; prt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	Corliss	SMITH Stanley J F 119 F A; prt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1711 Hamilton st
SMITH Clarence L C 121 F A; prt-corp; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	2600 Grand av	SMOLENSKE Walter S Oct 19-18**; Racine College	823 16th st
SMITH Claude N 36 Service Co Sig Corps; prt; Amiens Apr 6-18 Sep 15-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Sep 5-19	1412 College av	SMOLL Wm May 27-18**; Grant	Corliss
SMITH Dewey D C 121 F A; prt-1st Lt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	815 13th st	SMOLLEN Bartholomew J Oct 24-18 Oct 28-18; Columbus Bks	1117 N Wisconsin st
SMITH Edwin 610 Amb Service; prt-1st Lt; Kansas City Sep 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	Burlington	SMOLLEN Bradley 161 D B; prt-1st Lt; Grant	Los Angeles Cal
SMITH Erwin R Photo Sec Sig Corps 8 Prov Co; prt; Kelly Field Madison Langley Field Mar 8-18 Oct 16-18 Died Oct 16-18; buried at Mound Cemetery	1840 N Main at	SMOLLEN Hubert F Sply 121 F A; prt May 26-17; Ovs Mar 8-18 Jun 30-19 Al A-M M-A	1384 Dean blvd
SMITH Frank D F 121 F A; prt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 May 22-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	R 1 Box 13A	SMOLLEN George T C 812 F S Bn; prt-1st Lt May 17-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Mar 25-19	1820 Park av
SMITH Fred W D 2 Eng; corp Mar 28-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jun 12-17 Aug 8-19 M-A A of O	1114 Reilly ct	SMOLLEN Martin T 127 Amb Co 107 San T; prt-1st Lt Apr 5-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 7-18 May 20-19 Al O-A M-A A of O	1117 N Wisconsin st
SMITH George F A 108 F S Bn; prt-1st Lt Apr 10-18 Jun 7-19; Ovs May 26-18 May 31-19 M-A	1421 Carlisle av	SNYDER Henry D 127 Amb Co; prt-1st Lt; MacArthur May 6-17 Feb 2-18	1448 Huron st
SMITH Harry L F 121 F A; prt-1st Lt Jul 19-17; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Corliss	SNYDER Jacob L C 2 Bn Prov Ord; prt Dec 7-17 Jun 11-19; Ovs Mar 29-18 Jun 6-19	1548 Hamilton av
SMITH Jess P Q M C Co 15; prt-2nd Lt; Jefferson Bks Jul 22-18 Sep 27-18	3031 Washington av	SOBIELARSKI Kostek C 121 F A; prt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1010 Halea ct
SMITH John L M 346 Inf; prt Sep 20-17 Apr 7-19; Ovs Aug 26-18 Mar 31-19	1100 N Wisconsin st	SOBUTT Rudolph Sep 22-17**; Custer	1533 Grange av
SMITH John P 304 Am T; prt-wgmr Nov 22-17 Jun 10-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 May 30-19 M-A	1114 Reilly ct	SOENS John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1424 Douglas av
SMITH Lawrence H 1 Inf; 2nd Lt-1st Lt May 15-17 May 30-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 22-19 Al A-M	Milwaukee	SOHR Charles A 2nd F A R D; prt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 15-18	1620 N Erie st
SMITH Lyle F C 121 F A	Racine	SOKOLOSNEK Jacob F 314 F A; prt Jul 25-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 26-19	1518 Park av
SMITH Matty Australian Flying Corp; prt-1st Lt May 6-17 still in service; Ovs Jun 5-17 Oct 30-19 Toul	Racine	SOLBERG Emil H Hq Co; prt; Shelby Oct 21-18 Jun 5-19	1617 Austin av
SMITH Oscar C G Aut Repla Troop; prt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 8-18	R 2 Box 62	SOLBERG Percival H Marines 73 Regt; prt-corp in M G Co Apr 14-17 Dec 13-17; Ovs Oct 16-17 Wnd Sep 16 Red Cross H; died Dec 13-17 of wounds; buried France	1613 N Chatham st
SMITH Ralph C Navy; seam 2 cl-seam; Hampton Rds Jul 18-18 Aug 18-19	1515 Flett av	SOLECK Joe Czecho-Slovak army	2029 Clark st
SMITH Raymond J Navy; r e 3 cl-r e 2 cl; School at London Eng Dec 15-17 Jan 23-19	1029 9th st	SOLHEIM Sigmund C G; frm-plumber 1 cl Mar 1-18 Feb 28-19	1729 Maple st
SMITH Raymond T Co 6 2 Tr Bn 159 D B; prt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jan 8-19	720 10th st	SOLUM Ernest W 628 Aero Sq; prt; Garden City Oct 23-18 Feb 2-19	1319 N Erie st
SMITH Robert Cas Ditch 1496 Demob Gr; prt; Dodge Apr 21-17 Sep 29-19	Y M C A	SOMMERS William A L 4 Inf; prt; disch Apr 25-19	472 Water st
		SONDERGAARD Andrew C M T C 25 A; prt Jul 26-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Sep 20-18 Jul 7-19	1628 Austin av
		SONDERGAARD Christ C 9 Am T; prt Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	109 Riverside dr
		SONDERGAARD Christ C C 121 F A; prt-ch mech; Veuxhalles Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1628 Austin av
		SONDERGAARD Christ S Navy; app seam-mach mate 2 cl Jul 2-17 Mar 19-19	1439 N Main st

SONDERGAARD Frederick C Evac Amb Co 52; pvt-mech Aug 14-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Oct 11-18 Feb 15-19	2110 Harriet st	SORENSEN Einer K 353 Inf; pvt-corp Apr 27-18 Jun 1-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 22-19 M-A A of O	Franksville
SONDERGAARD Louis Serv Park Unit 590; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Le Havre Aug 14-18 Jul 21-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jul 11-19	1628 Austin av	SORENSEN Einer C F 121 F A; pvt-sgt May 11-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 3-19 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A Wnd	422 Cliff av
SOPINSKI Adolph F 10 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 5-17 Sep 3-19; Ovs May 7-18 Aug 24-19 C-M A-M M-A A of O	1652 Villa st	SORENSEN Einer O Enlistment date missing Died of illness in France Jun 19-18	Racine
SOPKO William S A T C; pvt; Beloit Oct 14-18 Dec 21-18	1433 Frederick st	SORENSEN Einer O Conv Unit Co 4; pvt Apr 6-18 Jan 4-19; Ovs Jun 21-18 Dec 13-18	1424 Racine st
SORJEIN Aram M 109 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Chaumont May 28-18 May 22-19; Ovs Aug 25-18 May 11-19	1206 Villa st	SORENSEN Elmer H 39 Inf; pvt-corp Mar 18-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs May 10-18 Aug 6-19 A-M M-A Toul	1417 Racine st
SORENSEN Ben 39 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Sep 26-18	1634 Howe st	SORENSEN Erwin H C 310 Am T; pvt-sgt Sep 5-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19	1309 La Salle st
SORENSEN Carl E E 55 Eng; pvt Apr 26-18 Jul 11-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 4-19	1621 West blvd	SORENSEN George E 107 Am T; pvt Jul 25-18 May 24-19; Ovs Jan 17-18 Apr 20-19 A of O	904 Blaine av
SORENSEN Christ E B 120 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 May 16-19; Ovs Oct 28-19 May 5-19	1017 Center st	SORENSEN Harry W 19 Inf; pvt-musc 1 cl; Travis Jones Meade Stanley Feb 17-14**	2626 W 20th at 19 Inf; pvt-musc 1 cl; Travis Jones Meade Stanley Feb 17-14**
SORENSEN Edward Navy Ord Dpt; G M 1 cl-Guns mate 1 cl May 18-18 Mar 26-19	R 1 Box 7	SORENSEN Harold K S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 24-18 Dec 14-18	2626 W 20th at 19 Inf; pvt-musc 1 cl; Travis Jones Meade Stanley Feb 17-14**
SORENSEN Einer Sep 4-18**; Greenleaf	Union Grove	SORENSEN Helmuth G B 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 11-18	1648 Charles st
SORENSEN James Albert 50 Aero Sq; pvt-elmkr Aug 1-17 May 21-19; Ovs Jan 9-18 May 8-19 M-A	1017 Center st	SORENSEN Herbert Serv Co 57 Sig C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Cour Cheverny France Jul 29-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Sep 4-18 Jun 28-19	1716 Winslow st
SORENSEN Lawrence 27 Inf; pvt-corp; disch Nov 15-19	233 Frank av	SORENSEN James C F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1510 Carlisle av
SORENSEN John O F Med Dpt C O T Sch; pvt-sgt; MacArthur Dec 15-17 Nov 27-18	R R 4 Box 13	SORENSEN Levi T D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Sep 22-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Feb 27-18 Jul 13-19	1753 Northwestern av
SORENSEN Soren K Disch Dec 1-18	218 Frank av	SORENSEN Martin C 127 Inf; pvt Jul 15-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Feb 16-18 May 6-19 M-A Wnd; B H 36	3417 Kinzie av
SORENSEN Oscar L C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19	1424 Racine st	SORENSEN Martin Co 38 10 Tr Bn 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Apr 10-19	3117 Washington av
SORENSEN Albert Hq Co 337 Inf; pvt Mar 26-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 30-19 M-A	1049 Center st	SORENSEN Martin Aug 17-18**; Custer	953 Marquette at
SORENSEN Albert C 26 Inf; pvt-sgt Mar 6-14 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jun 14-17 Sep 9-19 Toul Al	2643 Wright av	SORENSEN Milo Milton Navy; musc-1 cl rating; Grt Lakes Jul-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Dec 17-18 Jul 13-19 U S S Wilhelmina; transp service	1601 W 6th st
SORENSEN Alfred Cas Co 4; pvt-wgmr Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	1429 Melvin av	SORENSEN Morris F Demob Co 148 Inf 160 D B; pvt May 27-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Apr 1-19 Pannee Ypres	383 Blain av
SORENSEN Alfred H Evac Amb Co 64; pvt-mech Aug 14-18 May 13-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Apr 28-19	422 Cliff av	SORENSEN Nels P Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2385 Hanson av
SORENSEN Andrew F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 still in service; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jan 5-19 Severely injured in motorcycle accident France; Gen H 28	Racine	SORENSEN Oscar L C 121 F A	Racine
SORENSEN Arthur J Co 6 Disch Ditch; pvt Jan 8-18 Dec 27-18; Ovs Mar 6-18 Dec 4-18	1805 West 6th st	SORENSEN Peter Ord; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Mead Rari- tan May 1-18 Jan 8-19	230 Main st
SORENSEN Ben H 10 Inf; pvt; Custer Ft Benj Harrison Jan 18-18; still in service	Corliss	SORENSEN Peter C C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1625 Austin av
SORENSEN Chris 27 M G; pvt; Sheridan Jul 15-18 Feb 11-19	1429 Melvin av	SORENSEN Soren L 39 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 Sep 6-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Aug 20-19	1712 Boyd av
SORENSEN Earl A 310 M P; pvt; Custer Nov 19-17 Mar 5-18	R 4 Box 40	SORENSEN Soren J Co 101 Infmary 10; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18	1635 Mead st
SORENSEN Edmond D Amb Co 35 7 San T; pvt-egt Dec 10-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jun 25-19 Puvenille sector	Union Grove		
SORENSEN Edw C S A T C Oct 24-18 Dec 21-18; Racine College	308 St Patrick at		

SORENSEN Thorwald 3 Rgt F A R D; pvt Aug 1-18 Mar 24-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 9-19	1047 Center st	STAADEN Herman F U S Navy; ship ck 4 cl-ship ck 2 cl Jul 11-18 Oct 18-19 4 trips; transp service	1810 N Wisconsin st
SORENSEN Walter F 121 F A; pvt-wgmr May 17-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	422 Cliff av	STADTHERR Henry Q M C; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 17-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 11-19	919 9th at
SORENSEN Walter D 328 F A; pvt Apr 26-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 28-18 Apr 12-19 Toul	2008 Grange av	STAFEN Herbert H K 379 Inf; pvt; Sherman Aug 26-18 Dec 11-19	1822 N Main st
SORENSEN William H Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Kearage Solace Georgia May 1-18 Jul 17-19 2 trips	2729 Washington av	STAHL Felix Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Caledonia
SORRING Hans L N 161 D B; pvt; Grant Other service and dates not available Killed in action in France Nov 5-18	523 College av	STALLMAN John A E 27 F A; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Union Grove
SOSINSKI John J Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1564 Packard av	STANG Chas B Ord; pvt; Raritan Auto School May 15-18 Mar 24-19	Burlington
SOTKUS John Q M C Utilities Dteb; pvt; Grant May 25-18 Jul 23-19	913 Olson at	STANG Henry 5 Ltd Service; pvt; Grant Sep 5-18 Dec 15-18	Burlington
SPANGENBERG Geo R S A T C; pvt; U of W Oct 1-18 Dec 14-18	1323 Carlisle av	STANG Joseph Val Navy; m m 2 cl-ch m m Mar 16-17 Mar 14-19; Ovs Jan 14-18 Jan 3-19	Burlington
SPATHOLT Clifford P Navy; app seam-fm 2 cl; U S S Kanawa Pre- tour Nov 26-17 Oct 14-19; Ovs Mar 19-18 Apr 27-19	1515 La Salle at	STANG Lawrence Jr 41 161 D B; pvt-corp; Grant May 27-18 Jun 25-18	Burlington
SPEGLANIN John Dev Bn 1; pvt Jul 25-18 Dec 10-18	1816 Racine st	STANG Theo 291 Aero Sq; pvt-chauf; Kelly Field Aviation Mech Training School Jan 2-18 Apr 18-19	Burlington
SPEIKER Frank K Sply Co 27 F A; pvt-wgmr; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	Burlington	STANIK Frank Nov 18-17**; Custer	1639 Racine st
SPEIKER Joseph M Guard Co 60 A S C; pvt-mech May 25-18 Sep 24-19; Ovs Oct 13-18 Sep 11-19	Burlington	STANISLAWSKI Bernard J Nov 10-18 Nov 10-18; Logan	719 16th st
SPENCER Ray R C 123 M G Bn; pvt May 26-18 May 29-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Nov 9-19 Troyon sector	1307 Center at	STANISLAWSKI Reinald Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	719 16th st
SPILLUM Arthur G F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 25-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	331 Park View	STANISLAWSKI Stephen J Navy; seam 2 cl Jul 10-18 Jul 1-19 3 trips ovs	719 16th at
SPOTT John S A T C; pvt; Beloit Oct 15-18 Dec 21-18	1924 N Wisconsin at	STANTON Herbert Stuart Aug 26-18**; Sherman	
SPOTTSWOOD Walter L 803 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 2-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Jul 18-19 M-A	1918 Racine st	STANKUS Joseph E 11 Inf; pvt Sep 24-17 Jan 30-19; Ovs** M-A	722 West 6th st
SPOZELANIN John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Detroit	STARK Henry Sply Co; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 11-19	Lake Beulah
SPRAGUE Dewey J F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 3-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	910 Carroll st	STASOGONIS Frank BH 99; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 18-19	522 Center at
SPRAY Charles Cranston Inf; pvt-2nd Lt Jun 3-18 Dec 24-18	932 Lake av	STASKA Frank J E 107 Eng; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 16-17 May 27-19; Ovs Jan 29-18 May 18-19 Al A-M O-A A of O	Union Center
SPREBERG Arthur W F 77 F A; pvt May 2-17 Aug 7-19; Ovs May 9-18 Jul 29-19 A-M Toul M-A A of O	1309 Milwaukee av	STATTMAN John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Union Grove
SPREBERG Lawrence E U S C G; srp seam-seam; New York City Mar 22-18 Mar 21-19	1309 Milwaukee av	STAUSS Ronald D C 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1336 Grand ave
SPRESTER Clarence F S A T C; pvt Oct 5-18 Dec 15-18	Black River	STEARNS Harry C F and H Co 121 F A; corp-2nd Lt-1st Lt Jul 15-17 Jan 31-19; Ovs Feb 26-18 Jan 16-19 Transfers to O R T Travis; Gas Officers' Depot Blois; 6 F A R R La Courtiue; 1 Gas Co Is-sur-Tille; P of W Co 8 Nantes Sick May 2-18; B H	New York City
SPYCHALLA Frank 107 T M; pvt Apr 21-17 May 15-19; Ovs Feb 18-18 May 1-19 Al A-M M-A	958 Marquette st	STEFFONUS Emil F Hq Co 341 Inf; wgnr; Le Mans France Sep 18-17 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Jul 15-19	1110 12th at
STAADEN Wm F 1 1 Cas Gr; pvt-ck Jul 6-18 Mar 8-19	1810 N Wisconsin at	STEFFENSON August Co 39 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt Jul 25-18 Jul 30-18	1515 Maple st
		STEGNER Edward B 6 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jun 30-18 Dec 14-18	1212 Douglas av
		STEGNER Joseph 820 M T Co; pvt-corp Jun 27-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 13-19	1212 Douglas av

RACINE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

STEGMAN Fred A 147 Inf; pvt Jan 31-18 Apr 14-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Mar 19-19 M-A	1118 Geneva st	STILB Edward W C 121 F A; pvt; Vauxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 M-A	1118 Villa st
STEHLIK Frank G C G; surfman Apr 18-17 May 10-19	R 2 Box 80	STILLIANNI Savas Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1926 Case av
STEIBEL Fred Julius 12 M T C; Grt Lakes Jul 8-18 Dec 3-18 Died Dec 3-18 of pneumonia; buried at Racine	1538 Hamilton av	STILLMAN Phillip B 217 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 6-17 Dec 24-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Dec 4-18	821 Jackson st
STEIBEL Steve Co 9 Dev Bn 3; pvt-sgt; Taylor Beauregard Aug 1-18 Dec 4-18	1538 Hamilton av	STINDLE Arthur E F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1402 N Chatham st
STEIN Isaac C Co 2 Bn Ch W S; pvt; Edgewood Arsenal Aug 5-18 Mar 13-19	1836 Center st	STINDLE Chas Co A 12 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hancock Jul 16-18 Jan 2-19	Minneapolis
STEINER Bernard H Jul 26-18 Dec 19-18	1638 East st	STINDLE Edward 160 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 29-18 Jan 3-19	Amery
STEINER Frank C E 107 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 30-18 Apr 5-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Mar 9-19 Dikebusch M-A	Burlington	STOFEN Herbert H K 379 Inf; pvt; Sherman Aug 26-18 Dec 12-18	1822 N Main st
STELBERG Bernard L M T C; pvt; Benjamin Jul 15-18 Mar 3-19	836 Villa st	STOFFEL Arthur F J 127 Amb Co; pvt-sgt 1 cl Apr 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1406 Lincoln st
STELLBERG Harrie E F 333 F A; pvt; Robinson May 26-18 Dec 14-18	1388 Grand av	STOFFEL Elmer Jacob Navy; ensign-Lt Apr 28-17; Ovs Sep 25-17 Nov 15-18 Still in service	1406 Lincoln st
STELLBERG John Rert Co 15 Gen Serv Inf; pvt; Jefferson Bks Oct 7-18 Dec 10-18	1388 Grand av	STOFFEL Wm P Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1406 Lincoln st
STELLMAN William E 339 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; A E F Russia Jun 24-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Jun 30-19 Kadish Bolske Ozerki	1800 Racine st	STOLL Max Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1301 Summit av
STELMAN Alexander Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf	1915 Racine st	STOLPA Frank A 34 F A; pvt-corp; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19	103 Hubbard st
STEMMER Fred L Hq Co 13 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 11-17 Aug 6-19; Ovs May 22-18 Jul 31-19 A-M Toul M-A	1517 Hamilton av	STONE Charles A M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 16-18 Feb 14-19	Burlington
STEPHAN Arthur E B H 208; pvt-ck Mar 29-18 Jul 3-19; Ovs Jun 8-18 Jul 23-19	R 1 Box 74	STONE David D E 811 Sply T; pvt-corp May 26-18 Jul 8-19; Ovs Oct 2-18 Jun 26-19	1218 Villa st
STEPHAN Clarence V Utilities Bn; pvt Oct 22-18 Feb 21-19	R 1 Box 74	STONE George Washington 124 M G T Bn; Hancock Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 11-19	Burlington
STEPHAN Frank D 345 Inf; pvt Sep 1917 Jul 22-19; Ovs Apr 23-18 Jul 9-19	1332 Park av	STONE Harry A Navy; app seam-frm 2 cl; U S S Kearsage Georgia Imperator Geo Washington Jul 20-18 Nov 1-19	1304 Monroe av
STEPHAN Joseph H F 2 F A; pvt May 1-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 Jan 18-19	R 1 Box 49	STONIK Frank Co 5 A S M; pvt-sgt Nov 18-17 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jun 23-18 Jun 29-19	1639 Racine st
STERM Fred May 27-18**; Grant	Rochester	STOPPLEWORTH Fred A Co 4 Disch Ditch; pvt Jul 24-18 Dec 8-18	615 Wisconsin st
STETLER George B 13 Inf; Shelby Oct 25-18 Nov 7-18	Union Grove	STORK Charles J F 30 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs May 10-18 Mar 25-19 A-M Wnd; B H 117	1920 Northwestern av
STEVENS Bert Charles Nov 19-17**; Custer	1645 Quincy av	STORM Fred Wm Inf; Grant MacArthur Sep 5-18 Dec 29-18	R 1 Box 76
STEUR Silas S Navy; 1 s c-ships ck 1 cl; U S S Preston Jun 4-17 Jul 1-19	3420 Lindemann av	STOTKOVICH Stanley L 10 Co 161 D B; pvt; Columbus Bks Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 17-19	1229 Cherry st
STEWART Quincy Sep 25-18**; Lewis	1501 Racine st	STOUT George Q M C; pvt; Lewis Kearney May 28-18 May 24-19	
STEWART Louis C Amb Co 127; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 1-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 4-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1721 Grange av	STOVRING Frederick Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	2722 21st st
STEWART Roy E 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt-sgt Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18	1438 Prospect st	STRACKE Herman H Balloon Co 19 A S A; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 8-18 May 2-19; Ovs Oct 20-18 Apr 17-19	1430 Washington av
STICKNEY George F pvt-1st Lt; Chaplains' T School Aug 22-18 Jun 14-18; Ovs Oct 14-18 Jun 12-19 M-A	1117 5th st	STRACKE Peter C 6 Bn 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 8-18	1333 Villa st
STILB Edwin E 38 10 Bn 159 D B; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jul 2-18	1116 Villa st	STRAND Charlotte G Army Nurse Corp; Reserve Nurse Sep 26-18 Jan 4-19	3517 Washington av

STRAND Edmund P Navy; U S S Neptune	1036 Blaine av	SUHR Lewis Jun 15-18**; Beloit	2001 Grange av
STRAND Ewald P Sply Co 121 F A; Pvt-wgr Jul 15-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 25-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	3517 Washington av	SUKULAWSKY Peter G Co 9 Rct Depot; Pvt; Shelby Aug 8-18 Mar 1-19	1217 Schiller st
STRANKOVSKI John 1 Prov Co Slavic Legion; Pvt; Gordon Wadsworth	526 Randolph st	SULLIVAN Homer J D 331 M G Bn; Pvt Sep 18-17 Nov 30-18	1542 Holmes av
STREANER Walter J Oct 10-18**; Eng School Milwaukee	1827 Douglas av	SULLIVAN Jack Sep 22-17**; Custer	Corlies
STRAT Sam Aug 9-18**; Jefferson Bks	Chicago	SULLIVAN Joseph E 162 Inf; Pvt Nov 16-17 May 14-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 30-19	2411 18th st
STREAM Roy L C 121 F A; musc; Vauxhall Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1416 Quincy av	SULLIVAN Owen Q M C Co 6; Pvt May 6-17 May 28-19	Y M C A
STREFF Jacob Joseph Navy; seam; Grt Lakes Jul 2-18 Sep 27 Died Sep 27-18; buried at Burlington	668 Geneva st	SUMMERS Jacob M C; Pvt; Greenleaf Sep 3-18 Dec 28-19	1200 N Wisconsin st
STREJNER C A Jul 26-18**; Taylor	140 Russell av	SUMMERS Joseph H A 310 T M P; Pvt-Pvt * cl Nov 18-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 9-19 M-A	513 Park av
STRICKFADEN Joseph F 121 F A; Pvt-Sgt Jul 2-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 18-19 Al A-M M-A	Racine	SUMPTER Howard J Navy; seam 2 cl-Ensign R F; Pelham Bay Cleveland Ovs Transp Service May 5-18 May 17-19	Union Grove
STROEMER William A Ord Corps st Large; Pvt May 25-18 May 15-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 May 15-19	1243 Schiller st	SUMPTER Victor L Hq Ditch A S F S; Pvt; Dodge Nov 5-18 Jun 27-19	Union Grove
STROHM Harry 41 Co 161 D B; Inf; Pvt; Grant May 27-18 Sep 9-18	Burlington	SUNINEL John A Mar 28-18 Jan 29-19	Union Grove
STROM Paul C D 311 Am Tr; Pvt-Corp Disch Feb 8-19	1090 State st	SURA Edward J Bal Co 102; Pvt Mar 8-18 May 20-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 May 3-19	1124 David st
STROM Edward Anton Marines; Sply Co 11 Rgt; Pvt Aug 24-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Oct 27-18 Jun 30-19	1418 Hamilton av	SURENDONK E H 2 F A R D; Pvt-Sgt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 13-18	1239 Geneva st
STROSCHINE Arthur B 53 Inf; Pvt; Wadsworth May 1-18 Jun 8-18	1315 Herrick av	SURENDONK Harry Sep 5-18**; Grant	1120 David st
STROUZAS Peter Aug 1-18**; Taylor		SUSTACHEK August E 27 F A; Pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	R 1 Box 43
STRUCK Henry O May 27-18**; Grant	1413 12th st	SUTKUS Tony Nov 19-17**; Custer	Burlington
STRUCK Paul Aug 26-18**; Sherman	R 6 Box 68	SVEC Frank J Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1713 Espida dr
STRUGALA John Hq Co 44 C A C; Pvt Apr 30-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 5-19 Al M-A	1611 Center st	SVENNEVIG Carl F 6 F A R D; Pvt-Ck; Taylor Jun 30-18 Dec 14-18	1354 State st
STRUGALA John F 121 F A; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Apr 31-17 Feb 22-19; Ovs Mar 5-18 Feb 5-19 Al M-A	827 Carroll st	SVENNIG Christian Jr Jan 4-18**; Kelly Field	1701 Spring st
STUBBE Carlton E 3 Rgt Air Serv Mech; Pvt-Corp Feb 4-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jun 26-19	Berlin Wis	SVENNINGSON Christ Jun 28-18**; Riley	1227 Racine st
STUCKEL Howard M 9th F A; Pvt-Regt Sply Sgt; Lewis Jul 8-18 Feb 28-19	1087 Park av	SVITAVSKY Charles Hq Co Tr Depot; Pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 16-19	1221 Douglas av
STUDEY Edward F M C; Pvt-Ck; B H 14 Jul 14-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 22-19	2036 N Erie st	SVITAVSKY Robert I Navy; seam 2 cl-Ensign; U S S Victorious U S S Troy Sep 9-18 Jun 16-19 1 trip ovs	1303 Douglas av
STUDEY George F Marines; 6 Rgt Co 80; Pvt; U S S Pocahontas U S S Geo Washington; A of O Jul 21-18 Aug 13-19	2036 N Erie st	SWAICRIVICZ Strif Co 8 2 Bn 159 D B; Pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 18-18	1816 Mead st
STUEBE Harry E R 107 F S Bn; Pvt-Corp Nov 16-17 May 23-19; Ovs Jan 23-18 May 21-19 Al A-M O-A A of O	715 Grand av	SWAN Jack H O 332 F A; Pvt-Pvt 1 cl Jul 8-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 15-19	2184 Carmel av
STUPT Kal H S A T C; Pvt-Sgt; U of W Oct 14-18 Dec 18-18	1609 Holmes av	SWANSON Charles A Aero C F F S Ditch; Pvt-Chauf Mar 6-18 Jun 14-19	2109 Racine st
SUBSMITH Julius A C 148 Inf; Pvt Jul 22-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Apr 2-19 Pannes Sect Ypres	1009 Park av	SWANSON Frank Waldemar H 7 Inf; Pvt-Corp May 27-18 Oct 9-18; Ovs Jul 11-18 Killed in action Oct 9-18 at M-A; buried at Cunel cemetery, Department of Meuse	1712 Holmes av
SUHR John L 256 Amb Co 14 San T; Pvt-Ck; Custer Jun 14-18 Jan 30-19	1812 1/2 Howe st	SWANSON Peter Ord Dpt; Pvt; Raritan Arsenal Apr 30-18 Jan 8-19	2110 Harriet st

SWANSON Roy G Navy; app seam-frm 1 cl; U S S Wiches Apr 5-15 May 12-19 7 trips ovs; in engagement with U-boat off Ireland	1823 Liberty st	SWOBODA Louis A 58 Inf; pvt-sgt Feb 19-18 Mar 8-19; Ovs Mar 6-18 Feb 22-19 A-M M-A Aboard the Muldavea when torpedoed and sunk; Wnd; B H 20	1111 Hagerer at
SWANTZ Henry Eugene M Dpt; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Meade field	Union Grove MacArthur Rich-	SYLER Clifford R Navy; seam 2 cl-printer 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 6-18 Jun 21-19	1212 Park av
SWARCEWICZ Stef Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1224 Schiller st	SZABE Zsigmond Oct 25-18**; Shelby	R 4 Box 51
SWARTZ Earl 1 Anti Air Craft; pvt-pvt 1 cl Feb 23-17 May 10-19; Ovs Oct 28-17 Apr 29-19	1414 Ann st	SZCZSPOSKI Robert Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1440 Clark at
SWARTZ Henry Aug 8-18**; Jefferson Bks	Caledonia	SZEZEPANSKI Ignacy 3 Inf; pvt; Shelby Oct 22-18 Dec 27-18	1800 Racine at
SWEETI William Navy Aviation; 1 m m; Lakes Jul 1-18 Dec 20-18	1618 Grand av	SZIMANSKI Peter A 21 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 Aug 27-19; Ovs Dec 26-17 Jun 11-19 Toul M-A	901 Washington av
SWETMAN George P Navy; 1-2 cl mach Dec 13-17 Feb 8-19; Ovs Aug 22-18 Dec 13-18	1128 La Salle st	SZKLENNIK Felix Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	2049 Phillips av
SWENCKI Anton Oct 7-18**; Jefferson Bks	1940 Racine st	SZKOPIEC Albert 3 Battery F A R R; pvt; Hunt Jul 25-18 Jun 2-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 21-19	1744 Franklin at
SWENCKY Dominick J Aero Sq 817; pvt; Sam Houston Jul 25-18 Feb 12-19	1753 Franklin st	SZKUDLAREK Julian F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1805 Franklin at
SWENSEN Elmer K 145 Inf; pvt-sgt Apr 29-17 Apr 16-19; Ovs Jun 15-18 Apr 2-19 M-A Flanders	1617 Prospect at	SZYBOESKI Vincent Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1724 Mead st
SWENSON Lewis C 324 F A; pvt Mar 11-18 Jun 3-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 May 22-19	1632 Prospect at	SZYMKIEWICZ Frank Aero; pvt; Romarantin France Jun 18-18 Jul 26-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 Jul 14-19	812 Forest st
SWOBODA William J C 121 F A; pvt-ck; Veuxhaile Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1111 Hagerer at	SZYMTERSKI Vincent 3 F A R D; pvt Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Nov 8-18 May 8-19	1732 Grand av

T

TABBERT Theodore 341 F A; pvt-1st Lt Jul 21-13 Jun 25-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 May 24-19 StM M-A (Thiacourt Stenay Haumont Duv- peuvzin Metz)	1613 Morton av	TAYLOR Elmer R E 1 Cav; pvt-sgt; Gettysburg May 7-18 Apr 20-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 May 2-19	422 Wisconsin at
TABAKSMAN Samuel M I 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Mar 29-18 May 10-18	1100 State st	TAYLOR William S 161 D B; Grant	2827 Washington av
TAFKKE Raymond A Navy; seam 2 cl- engineman 2 cl Apr 5-17 Mar 18-19	1407 Hamilton st	TECKTONIUS Edward Joseph Sep 6-18**; Grant	1224 13th st
TAICHER Adolph Jul 28-18**; Ft Riley	Manitowoc	TEILOCH Thomas M A 52 Inf; pvt-corp Aug 22-17 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jun 12-19 M-A	1173 Reilly ct
TALLADAY Earl M 1 Aero Sq; pvt-corp; Custer Nov 18-17 May 16-19; Ovs Feb 8-18 Apr 23-19	927 Superior at	TEMPLEMAN Fred R E 410 Tel Bn; pvt Jun 4-17 Nov 6-17	
TAMORIAN Harabed Co 42 F A R D; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18	Carrollville McClellan	TENHAGEN Joe 27 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	Burlington
TANDRUP Adolph F 121 F A; pvt-sgt Jul 15-17 Apr 12-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1627 Liberty st	TENHAGEN John 30 Inf; ck; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 15-19	Burlington
TANGE Peter Sep 1-18**; Indianapolis	R 3 Box 21A	TENHAGEN Wm F B 6 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 14-18	Burlington
TAPPY Joseph E 101 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Apr 26-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Mar 30-19	Appleton Merritt France	TENWINKEL Wm 41 Inf; 161 D B; Grant May 27-18 Jun 4-18	Burlington
TAROSHOFKY Herman May 27-18**; Grant	915 15th st	TERRIAN Daniel J 1920 16th st	
TATIOSIAN Sarkis 3 Bn 161 D B; pvt; Custer Apr 27-18 Mar 13-19	910 Huron st	TERRILL Clifford S 90 A S S D; pvt; Vancouver Bks Apr 27-18 Jan 20-19	1511 Owen av
TAUSKELA John C Co Dev 1 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer May 26-18 Aug 8-18	1200 Herrick av	TERRY Harry A Nov 19-17**; Custer	Burlington
TAVIDIAN Parcek Jun 24-18**; Lewis	Montpelier	TERRY Marshall Nov 29-18**; Grant	
TAWAGIAN Astastkas C 2 Bn; pvt; Beasuregard Apr 27-18 Dec 13-18	821 Wisconsin st	TESCH Arthur E A 17 Eng; pvt Nov 19-17 Apr 11-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Mar 25-19	R 1 So Milwaukee
		TESDORF Wm Nov 19-17**; Custer	Burlington

TESHTA Benardo F 844 Inf; pvt; Grant Hancock May 27-18 Mar 28-19	2236 Mead st	THOMAS Harry N	927 14th st
TESKE Frank A Navy; seam 2 cl; Virginia Beach Caldwell R S at New York Jun 22-18 Aug 30-19	2023 N Wisconsin st	THOMAS Iren C C 121 F A; pvt; Grant Veuxhalles Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 19-19	R 1 Box 161
TESSMER Henry A B 84 M G Bn; pvt; Devens Jul 15-18 Feb 7-19	1115 Kewaunee st	THOMAS Milton 4 Co 161 D B; prt-pvt 1 cl Dec 13-17 Dec 27-18	825 Grand av
TESSMER John Geo Q M C; pvt May 15-18 Oct 4-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Sep 26-19 M-A A of O	1115 Kewaunee st	THOMAS Norman A O 121 F A; pvt; Grant Veuxhalles Jun 8-16 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	846 Grand av
TETSDORF John 16 Co 161 D B; pvt; Hancock Johnson Jul 18-18 Jan 7-19	Burlington	THOMAS Raymond A C 121 FA; pvt; Douglas Jun 8-16 Jul 15-18	846 Grand av
TEUT Leonard F F 120 F A; pvt-ck; Douglas MacArthur Apr 26-17 Mar 9-18	Burlington	THOMAS Russell P M T C; sgt; Joseph Johnson Disch Jan 13-19	834 Center st
THACKERY Robert C Navy; yeo; Grt Lakes Navy; enlisted Oct 30-18	618 State st	THOMAS Stephen John Navy; q m 3 cl; Cardiff Naval Base Mar 24-15 Apr 19-19	1405 Villa st
THARINGER Carl H Hqs 78 Inf; prt-pvt 1 cl; Custer Jun 19-18 Jan 21-19	2012 N St Clair st	THOMASSEN Christian P Jul 26-18**; Dix	Perth Amboy
THEAMA Charles 4 Cas Co F A; prt Jul 21-18 Mar 8-19	2029 N Erie st	THOME Frank H B 116 Sply Tr; prt-corp Aug 9-18 Jul 24-19; Ovs Sep 29-18 Jul 12-19 M-A	1806 Grand av
THEAMA Edward Daniel Sply Co 379 Inf; prt Oct 8-18 Dec 12-18	R 1 Box 135	THOME Joseph M C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 20-18 Jun 19-19	1806 Grand av
THEAMA Louis Hq Co 84 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Jan 20-19	2022 N Wisconsin st	THOMPSON Alvin 120 San Sq; prt-pvt 1 cl; France Aug 15-18 Jul 7-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 18-19	1728 Albert st
THEISEN Raymond Jacob 801 M T C; prt-pvt 1 cl Aug 14-18 May 7-19	1315 N Main st	THOMPSON Bruno 127 Amb Co; pvt Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1515 Boyd av
THELEN Louis H 107 San Tr Amer R C Military H 1; pvt-sgt; Paris Jul 15-17 Sep 11-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Sep 10-19 Al A-M	411 St Patrick st	THOMPSON Carl B E 2 F A R D; prt-corp; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18	1816 Villa st
THELLEFSEN Peter Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18	1105 Hayes av	THOMPSON Carl John 24 Aero Sq; pvt; Chapman Field Field Nov 8-18 Apr 16-19	R 1 Box 126 Hazelhurst
THEOS John Soly 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 4-19	237 Main st	THOMPSON Carl Oscar Navy; carp m 2 cl May 19-18 Feb 28-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Jan 29-18	1614 Asylum av
THERKELSEN Emil Navy; seam 2nd cl-seam 1 cl; Lakes Jul 3-18 Apr 15-19	1131 David st	THOMPSON Clarence Non Commissioned School; prt-corp; Holabird Grant Nov 4-18 Apr 20-19	1723 Albert st
THERY Elmer E F 121 F A; prt-wgmr May 29-17 Mar 4-18; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A-M Al O-A M-A	2249 Frank st	THOMPSON Clifford C Jun 2-17 Nov 19-18; Grt Lakes Navy; seam 3 cl	Waterford
THIEDE Ervin B 2 F A; pvt; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 11-18	Burlington	THOMPSON Emmanuel C 804 M G Bn; pvt Jan 18-18 May 19-19; Ovs Apr 24-18 May 9-19 A-M O-A Al M-A	1124 Lewis st
THIEDE Walter Aug 2-18**; Taylor	Caledonia	THOMPSON H A F 121 F A; prt-sgt May 24-17 May 4-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	500 LaFayette av
THIELE Anton H M C; prt-pvt 1 cl; 340 Field H 310 San T Sep 21-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 11-19 M-A	1107 16th st	THOMPSON Henry J Navy Subm Serv; elect-elect 2 cl Feb 20-17 Aug 19-19	1705 Winslow st
THIESEN Soren C 121 F A; prt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 May 12-19	1117 Hartmans ct	THOMPSON Hulbert M D 340 Inf; prt-ck Sep 21-17	Waterford
THIM Christopher Q M C; prt-corp May 27-18 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 26-18 Jul 7-19	397 Grand blvd	THOMPSON James A K 28 Inf; prt May 27-18 Oct 12-18; Ovs Jul 18 M-A Killed in action Oct 12-18 buried at Evermont Ardennes France	718 1/2 6th st
THOENNES Fred A 457 Serv Pk M T C; prt-sgt 1 cl; Holabird Jul 15-18 Apr 28-19	1405 Park av	THOMPSON James Melvin Navy; Brest Liverpool Apr 13-18**	Waterford
THOENNES Phillip A B 36 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Devens Jul 16-18 Feb 1-19	1405 Park av	THOMPSON John Dec 9-18**; Grant	1523 Hamilton av
THOMAN Joseph Leo Oct 22-18**; Eustis	Detroit	THOMPSON Leigh N Navy; app seam; Grt Lakes Oct 1-18 Dec 24-18	1521 Packard av
THOMAS Fred D Hq 848 F A; pvt; Lewis Chaumont Mar 28-18 Apr 23-19; Ovs Jul 14-18 Mar 30-19	435 Wisconsin st	THOMPSON Newell N Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes	Waterford

THOMPSON Rudolph 13 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 7-19	Frankenville	TOBAKA Joseph F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Chicago
THOMPSON Theo Navy; app seam-elect 1 cl; U S S Raleigh Cincinnati; traveled distance equal to 3 times around world Jan 3-15 Jan 3-19	1807 Villa st	TOBIN Thomas F Ch Warfare Serv; pvt; Edgewood Arsenal Jul 16-18 Jan 14-19	Burlington
THOMPSON Victor E 13 Co 161 D B; Air Serv; pvt Oct 21-18 Jan 27-19	1623 Asylum av	TOBARCYK John F 121 F A; pvt; Douglas Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17	1739 Racine st
THOMPSON Victor 217 Aero Sq; mech-pvt 1 cl; Mitchell Field Roosevelt Sta Grant Sep 30-18 Jan 30-19	1424 Howe st	TOLFSON Walter L D 340 Inf; pvt-sgt; Custer Sep 22-17 Jun 27-18	1232 Summit av
THOMPSON Victor E Sply 27 F A; pvt-wgmr Jul 26-18 Feb 15-19	Frankenville	TOMLER Joseph Inf; pvt; disch Jan 7-19	337 Main st
THOMPSON William O M T C; pvt-sgt Oct 3-18 Apr 15-19	500 LaFayette av	TOMLINSON Walter B C 121 F A; pvt-corp Army Art School Saumur Jul 15-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Jun 19-19	Y M C A
THOMSEN Marius J 320 Mobile Laundry Co; pvt-sgt May 26-18 Jul 14-19	931 Marquette st	TOMLINSON Walter B C 121 F A; pvt-corp; Army Artillery School Saumur Jun 8-16 Jul 22-19; Ovs Mar 2-18 Jun 19-19	Y M C A
THOMSEN Martin Nov 19-18; Custer	500 6th st	TOMMERUP Herbert P F 121 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	R 4 Box 4B
THORGENSEN John A Enlisted Nov 18-17; in draft Aug 1-18; served at Syracuse N Yard Custer	Milwaukee	TOOHEY John S F 11 Prov Reg; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Beaume U France Dec 8-17 Jun 24-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 12-19	939 Washington av
THORKESEN Arthur Apr 29-18; Custer	1131 David st	TOOHEY Joseph A M T C; pvt; Sweeney Auto School Aug 14-18 Jan 10-19	939 Washington av
THORKESELSON Carl E M C; 2nd Lt; B H 214; Savenay France Aug 16-18 Aug 21-19; Ovs Nov 31-18 Jul 21-19	2008 Washington av	TOOHEY William L Hq Co Salvage Div; pvt-sgt; Newport News Taylor Jul 25-18 Mar 7-19	939 Washington av
THORNTON Wm Enlisted Nov 20-17; dischgd for illness contracted in Florida; drafted Apr 26-18; discharged at Custer May 23-18	913 6th st	TOOLE Lawrence May 27-18; Grant	Burlington
THORSEN Andrew Christ 129 M G Bn; pvt May 26-18 Jun 6-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 May 29-19 A of O	1120 Monroe av	TOOMAN Arthur R Navy; seam 2 cl-g m 1 cl; Municipal Pier League Island U S S Daraga Louisville Mar 13-18 Sep 15-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Aug 31-19	1000 College av
THORSON Harry A Nov 11-18; Meigs	1009 Albert st	TOROSIAN Moses B 9 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 26-18 Dec 18-18	954 Huron st
THRAYALOS Steven D 340 Inf; pvt-corp Sep 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 21-18 Mar 25-19 M-A	Y M C A	TOROSIAN Parask Sply Co 340 Inf; pvt; France Apr 26-18 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Apr 2-19	928 Huron st
THRONSON Clarence M C; pvt Sep 3-18 Jun 14-19	1511 West 6th st	TORTORELLI Carmen R 19 Co 5 Bn 103 D B; pvt Aug 28-18 Nov 30-18	Burlington
THURMAN Mike May 15-18; Custer	1536 Owen av	TOSTESON Alexis H Navy; seam 2 cl-gunnr m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Jun 28-18 Jan 8-19	1701 Wisconsin st
THURRELL Robt Freeman Adj't Gen Dpt; pvt-Lt; Devens Upton Taylor Jun 24-18 Jan 9-19	Upton Taylor	TOWNSEND Alan H Navy; m m 2 cl-ensign; U S S Louisiana Idaho Destroyer Fairfax Cruiser Force Newport News May 8-17 Jun 18-19	1235 Main st
TIEDE Charles Wm F 7 F A R D; prt-ck Jul 14-18 Dec 27-18	619 Lake av	TOWNSEND Jay G 310 Eng; pvt-corp-sgt-2nd Lt-1st Lt-capt Sep 5-17 Dec 20-18 Accepted for R O T C Sep 7-17; Called in draft Sep 9-17	Racine
TIERNNEY Leo Vincent Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1041 Center st	TREMPER Milton Spurr Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	900 Wisconsin st
TIESER Stephan Navy; seam 1 cl; Sandy Hook Perth Amboy Jun 4-18 Apr 4-19	843 Hayes av	TRINKE Henry F 23 G S I; pvt; Jefferson Bks Jan 27-18 Dec 13-18	Engine House 5
TILLY Ernest Theo Sply Co 313 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Jun 11-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 28-19	Groton	TRITTON Frank Navy; musc 2 cl-musc 1 cl; U S S Mississippi May 9-18 May 26-19	1317 Monroe av
TILLY Otto W 8 Co 2 Bn 160 D B; pvt; Custer Mar 29-18 May 16-18	1729 Green st	TROELSEN Stefan Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1303 14th st
TILTON Andrew B 79 F A; pvt-sgt 1 cl; France Jan 25-15 Sep 5-19; Ovs Aug 8-18 Jun 20-19	518 Center st	TROESTLER Alvin F C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhaller Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1303 Villa st
TILTON John Joseph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	518 Center st	TROLLE Harlev Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	3315 Kinzie av
TIMER Joseph H F 1 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Jan 2-19	1535 Kearney av	TROST Harold Oct 24-18; Sherman	Waterford
TITUS Starr A Navy; app seam-seam; Convoy until Armistice; transp service after armistice; 7 trips ovs May 2-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs Sep 1-17 Jul 26-19	Waterford		

TRUCKEY Clarence P 2036 N Main st Mobile
304 M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl
Aug 30-18 Mar 31-19

TRUCKER Roland Art 1322 Buchanan st
B 319 Eng; pvt-corp
Feb 27-18 Sep 3-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Aug 27-19

TRUDEAU Herbert Jos 112 Hubbard st
B 18 Bn U S C G; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Snelling
May 25-18 Jan 13-19

TRUDELL Charles Marquette
B 806 M G Bn; pvt
Jul 8-18 May 8-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Apr 24-19
M-A

TRUELSCH Chas G 1422 Geneva st
C 10 F 8 Bn; pvt-corp
Feb 21-18 Jul 9-19; Ovs Aug 17-18 Jun 27-19
M-A

TUCHOLSKI Bennie Jr 711 16th st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

TUCKER Gerald J 1646 Holmes av
TUINSTRAL Harry 2100 Frank st
2 Co 15 Spr Div; pvt; Vancouver
Sep 21-17 Dec 30-18

TULLOCH Thomas M 1173 Reilly ct
A 52 Inf; pvt-corp
Aug 22-17 Jun 22-19; Ovs Jul 5-18 Jun 12-19
Geradamier sector. Al M-A

TURNIDGE Frank
A 330 Inf; pvt; Pike Gordon Merritt
Apr 3-18 Feb 10-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Jan 17-19

TUTTLE Eugene E 1431 West blvd
Air Serv Div; pvt; St Paul
Jul 15-18 Jan 3-19

TUTTLE Frank F 1417 12th st
B 28 Inf; pvt
May 27-18 Jan 27-19; Ovs Jul 18-18
M-A
Wnd Sep 16-18 B H 57; died of pneumonia
Jan 27-19; buried at Gironde

TYBORCZYK Stanley C 1533 Franklin st
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Wanderer Mercury
Carola; Aero Sta Brest
May 15-18 Jul 2-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 19-19

TYBORCZYK Walter F 1533 Franklin st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 Jul 25-17

TYKAL Charles 1821 N St Clair st
A 366 F A; pvt; Pike
Sep 18-17 Feb 13-18
23 Rgt Czecho-Slovak Army; Moravia
Oct 4-18 Sep 29-18

U

UGOLINE Guiseppe 2000 Mead st
Hq Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock
Sep 5-18 Mar 26-19

UGRINAKAS Joseph 1644 Murray av
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

UGLAR Jack 1928 Jay Eye Sec av
160 D B 339 A A C; pvt
Jun 12-18; Ovs Jul 21-18 Apr 20-19

UHEN Egon Burlington
1 Casual Detch Military Aux; pvt; Ft Ethan
Allen
Nov 9-18 Nov 18-18

UHEN Rudolph M Burlington
6 Co 2 C O T S; pvt-sgt
May 27-18 Nov 30-18

UHEN Vincent Burlington
C 341 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant
May 27-18 Jul 10-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 May 12-19
Sick; B H 90-69

ULFERTS Behrend Lakefield Minn
Nov 19-18 Nov 12-18

ULICKI Joseph 1731 Mead st
F 121 F A; pvt
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19
Al A-M O-A M-A

ULIJANIC Mat 1624 Hamilton av
Sep 22-17**; Custer

ULRICH William L Raime
M C; pvt
Jul 23-18 Feb 14-19

UMBROS Peter 1305 Geneva st
May 27-18**; Grant

UNDERWOOD Chester LeRoy 807 10th st
Navy; carp m 3 cl; Grt Lakes
Jul 22-18 Dec 9-18

UNDERWOOD Kenneth S 1204 9th st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

UNDERWOOD Levi S 1204 9th st
Q M C; Laundry Sec Salvage Div; pvt; Shelby
Oct 23-18 Mar 6-19

UNGERECHT Herman Caledonia
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

UNGERECHT Geo Caledonia
Nov 19-17**; Custer

URBAN Alvin P 1510 Ann st
M C; Hq Co 2 San T; pvt
Apr 5-17 Aug 15-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 4-19
A-M M-A C-M Troyon Toulon A of O

USHER Harold I Millman rd
I 125 Inf; pvt
Jul 35-18 May 22-19; Ovs Jan 31-18 May 12-19
M-A

USIK John T 1926 Racine st
F 121 F A; pvt 1 cl
Jul 21-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 4-17 Apr 29-19
Al A-M O-A M-A; Wnd Oct 5-18 B H 11-6
Cited for gallantry Aug 29-18

V

VAINE Jos 1803 Frederick st
Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks

VAKOS John P 532 Main st
320 Rmt Depot; pvt-sgt; Custer
Mar 28-18 Jan 13-19

VAKOS Nicholas P 1401 1/2 Washington av
F 58 Inf; pvt-corp; France
Sep 21-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-1

VALASIS George E 1016 Wisconsin st
F 59 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl
Nov 18-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May 5-18 Aug 1-19
A-M M-A

VALCKMANN Wilham G 904 State st
34 F 8 Bn; pvt-corp
Feb 21-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jun 10-18 Jul 27-19

VALDE Ole 1631 Woodrow av
D 356 Inf; pvt
Apr 25-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Jun 4-18 May 28-19
M-A

VALENTE Rocco 2146 Mead st
E 46 Inf
Aug 9-18 Dec 13-18

VALLEY Clifford H 2312 Victoria dr
Navy; elect; Rockaway Beach R S at N Y
May 20-18 Jul 23-19

VALLEY Jack 701 Grand av
M C; Mobile Field H; pvt-wgmr; Custer Mills
Sep 22-17 Jun 5-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Mar 24-19
Sick Nov 20-17; B H 78-136

VALLEY Napoleon 1512 Junction av
219 M P; pvt-corp
Sep 20-17 Jul 19-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19

VAN BREE Harry Joseph Navy; seam 2 cl; seam; U S S Minnesota Jun 6-18 Aug 23-19	2039 Blake av	VENAGGIO NATALI Demob Co 160 D B; pvt; Custer Jun 29-18 Mar 15-19	2101 Mead st
VAN BREE Harold R 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgmr Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 17-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1439 Lincoln st	VENCHEVIC Frank May 27-18 Sep 26-19; Grant	624 Mead st
VANDENHEWEL R J E Disch Ditch; pvt Nov 6-18 Jan 9-19	1517 Deane blvd	VENETOS John Nov 19-17**; Custer	511 Villa st
VANDERBERG Clyde W Navy; 1 m m (a); Lakes Jun 17-18 Feb 19-19	1211 13th st	VENETOS Nick 3 Co 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Dec 7-18	Y M C A
VANDERMIER Henry M G Bn; pvt; Hancock Jul 6-18 Mar 12-19	Burlington	VERBETEN Peter F F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	300 English st
VANDERWARN Earl M 772 M T C; 503 Purchasing Bureau Auto Transp; pvt-sgt May 14-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Sep 15-18 Jul 18-19	1305 Park av	VEREB James Sec B Adv An Transp Depot No 1; 6 Eng; pvt Mar 30-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Jun 14-18 Jul 5-19 C-M A-M	2224 Racine st
VANDOLOSKI Frank 1816 Mead at		VERFURTH Aloysius 18 Ord Unit; Jefferson Bks Oct 1-18 Dec 20-18	Los Angeles
VAN DOOZER George F Rrd Dept; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Custer Nov 18-17 Feb 27-19	1105 Irving pl	VERHAEGE Alfons Sep 22-17**; Custer	Union Grove
VAN EIMEREN John B 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 28-18 Feb 7-19	R 2 Box 79	VERHALEN A M Burlington D 4 Am T Nov 19-17 Aug 9-19; Ovs May-18 Aug 3-19 A-M M-A	
VAN ESS Ernest B 40 Inf; pvt; Custer Jul 25-18 Jan 18-19	426 Milwaukee av	VERHALEN Bardo S S A T C; Cornell U Dec 20-17 Dec-19	Waterford
VAN FYCK Albert John Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1821 Holmes av	VERHULST William M A 10 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 26-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 18-19	1632 Holmes av
VAN GEMMERT Arnold Jr Oct 22-18**; Jackson Bks	1102 Racine st	VERMEIRE Evaries S A T C; pvt; Beloit College Oct 18-18 Dec 21-18	2130 Blake av
VAN ORNUM Harry J S A T C; Lawrence College	1022 Park av	VERNON Jerome C Marines; 16 Co 5 Rgt; pvt Feb 19-17 Jun 27-19; Ovs** M-A S M	816 English st
VAN PATTEN John Cas Ditch F A; C O T S; pvt-ck Jul 12-18 Dec 23-18	337 Main st	VERRILL Walter Hyde Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1124 Grand av
VAN PENNEN John S A T C; pvt-corp; Beloit College Oct 15-18	1119 16 st	VERSTRAETE Rene Apr 17-18**; Dodge	Corliss
VAN TASSEL W J 617 7th st		VESKI Bennie Disch Dec 21-18	739 Grand av
VAN VALIN Henry A D 1 Cav; pvt; MacArthur France Jun 2-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 30-18 May 4-19	Lake Beulah	VIAENE Emery F 103 Inf; pvt; disch Apr 19-19	R F D 1 Racine
VAN VALIN Paul Oliver Aero; pvt-chaut 1 cl; Leavenworth Kelly Field Selfridge Field Apr 27-17 Mar 31-19	Lake Beulah	VICQIE Anthony D 1 Dev Bn; pvt May 26-18 Dec 18-18	1416 Blake av
VAN VALKENBURG Leon M C; pvt-hosp sgt; No 3 Paris R C Hosp; B H 17 Apr 18-17; Ovs Oct 4-17 Mar 13-19	1338 Mound av	VINEAK Mike G 4 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 18-17 Apr 26-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 Apr 4-19 M-A Wnd Oct 5-18; B H 7 Evac H 5	1930 Northwestern av
VAN WIE Adelbert H Navy; elect; Newport Apr 22-18 Feb 16-19	R 3 Box 4	VINCENT Louis Jos Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1827 Center st
VARTASEN Harry C Dev Bn; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Dec 16-18	1216 State st	VINCENZO Revino F 339 Inf; pvt; Custer May 20-18 Nov 28-18	1508 Blake av
VASSALO Santo M 34 Eny; pvt May 17-18 Aug 5-19; Ovs Aug 16-18 Jul 27-19	2035 Frank st	VITACCO Frank A 358 Aero Sq; pvt Oct 31-18 May 27-19	3504 Kinzie av
VAVRIN Jerome C Marines; 6 6 Regt; pvt Feb 17-17 Apr 28-19; Ovs Jun 13-17 Nov 28-19 M-A A-M C-M Wnd 15-18; B H 5	816 English st	VITUCIO Thomas Aero; pvt; Kelly Field Marsh Field Dec 2-17 Apr 1-19	1328 Washington av
VOCISSELA Masseomliano Aug 26-18**; Sherman	2145 Howe st	VODSTREHILL Frank Navy; seam-ck 3 cl; U S S Kentucky S O No 18 Apr 17-17 Oct 8-19	1624 Rapids dr
VECKIO August Sep 31-16**; Grant	1351 Prospect st	VOELKER Clarence A F 121 F A; pvt-mech Jul 15-17 May 10-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1380 Buchanan st
VEDDER Ben Nov 2-18**; Sheridan	1105 Grand av	VOELKER Harry J 463 Motorcycle Co; pvt-sgt Feb 7-18 Aug 19-19; Ovs Mar 27-18 Aug 10-19 A-M M-A A E F	1380 Buchanan st
VELEY Raymond Jul 15-18**; Brenan School	Rochester	VOETBERG Anne Jun 20-18**; Custer	R 2 Box 126A
VELKY Roy Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	422 Main st	VOLZ Daniel B Navy; mach 2 cl Feb 23-18 Apr 24-19; Ovs Jun 8-18 Jan 7-19	1738 Chatham st
VELTERS Frank Q M C; Rmt Depot 308; pvt; Hancock Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19	1414 Hamilton av		

VOLZ John Joseph 1331 13th st
6 Co 161 D B; Pvt; Shelby
Oct 21-18 Dec 27-18

VONDOLOSKI Frank 1863 Mead st
839 Amb Co; Pvt
Jun 12-18 May 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 26-19

VON GULLIKSON Charles 835 Main st
Nov 19-17**; Custer

VON LONE George 1128 Grand av
Marines; C 6 Rgt; Pvt; France
Wnd; B H 65

VOS Aloys Henry 523 McHenry st
127 Amb Co; Pvt-wgmr
May 2-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19
Al A-M O-A M-A A of O

VOS R B Burlington
M Co 4 Auto Mech; Pvt; Camp Randall U of W
Oct 15-18 Dec 13-18

VOSS Ernest Earl 1218 Hayes av
C 121 F A; Sgt-1st Lt; Veuxhalles
Jul 12-17 Jul 28-19; Ovs Jan 15-18 Jul 27-19

VOSS Gerhard A 1326 N Main st
C 121 F A; Pvt-corp; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 27-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

VOSS Harry G W 1218 Hayes av
Navy; seam 2 cl; Grt Lakes U S S Commodore
Tadousac
Apr 1-18 July 30-19

VOSS Henry August Chicago
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18

VOSS Walter R 1122 Blake av
B 34 F A; Pvt-pvt 1 cl; McClellan
Jul 25-18 Feb 13-19

VOY Paul Hales Corners
F A R D; Taylor
Jul 26-18 Dec 13-18

VRANA Charles R 2
A 329 F A; Pvt
Apr 29-18 May 13-19; Ovs Jul 29-18 Apr 4-19
Toul

VYVYAN Earl H Union Grove

W

WABREK Wm Burlington
27 F A; Pvt; Taylor McClellan
Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19

WACHT John 1445 Junction av
M 337 Inf; Pvt; Blois France
May 29-18 Apr 9-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Mar 22-19

WACKER Vincent 1710 Meade st
Navy; app seam-seam 1 cl
Aug 15-18 still in service; Ovs Jun 9-17
U S S Bell U S S O'Brien

WACIEWJEWski Joseph 1027 Racine st
Aug 8-18**; Taylor

WADEWITZ Wm R 1407 Carlisle av
C 121 F A; Pvt-2nd Lt; Douglas MacArthur
Coetquidan Samur Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 21-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 16-19

WADMOND Lowell C 907 Grand av
M C; 840 Inf; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 26-18 Aug 15-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 8-19
M-A

WADMOND Stedman V 305 Washington st
F 218 Eng; disch Feb 7-19

WAETOWSKI Jack 1835 Mead st
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18

WAHLEN Frank Gerhard 1611 Wisconsin st
Ord Dpt; Pvt; Grant Sheridan Hancock Upton
Dec 8-17 Oct 18-18; Ovs Oct 6-18
Died Oct 18-18 at Liverpool

WAGAND Charles R 1118 11th st
Aero Sq 109; Pvt
Jun 15-18 Dec 9-18

WAGNER Albert F 335 Main st
B 102 Inf; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Oct 2-17 Apr 8-19; Ovs Jun 19-18 Mar 25-19
A-M

WAGNER Al 1811 Mead st
M G Co 18 Inf; Pvt-sgt
Feb 8-13 still in serv; Ovs Jun 14-17 Sep 3-19
Cantigny O-A M-A STM M-N
Wnd May 4-18 at Cantigny; Awarded Croix de
Guerre Jul 25-18; Regimental citation Aug
24-19

WAGNER Arthur Burlington
Navy; seam 2 cl; U S N Tr C Detroit
May 31-18 Feb 17-19

WAGNER Clarence G Burlington
120 F A; Pvt
Apr 28-17 May 16-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 May 4-19
A-M O-A M-A

WAGNER George E Racine
C 121 F A; Pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles
Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19

WAGNER Harry J Milwaukee
B Aero Sq; Pvt-sgt 1 cl
Dec 15-17 May 16-19; Ovs Jul 9-18 May 10-19

WAGNER Nick Burlington
A 331 F A; Pvt
May 27-18 Feb 30-19; Ovs Sep 17-18 Feb 5-19

WAHLER Charles Burlington
Co 15 161 D B; Pvt; Grant Hancock Johnson
Sep 9-18 Jan 7-19

WAHLER Fred Burlington
82 342 Inf; Grant Logan
May 27-18 Dec 3-18

WAHLUST Edward R 3 Box 26
Jul 26-18**; Taylor

WAKEFORD Abner W 915 11th st
Aero 377 Rgt; Pvt-corp; England
Dec 7-17 Dec 23-18; Ovs Mar 22-18 Dec 11-18

WALCINKAS Antonas 1382 Herrick av
K 340 Inf; Pvt; Custer
Apr 26-18 Nov 23-18

WALDEMAR Rasmussen 810 Villa st
D 2 M G Bn; Pvt-pvt 1 cl
Apr 6-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jun 8-17 Sep 8-19
A-M O-A M-A A of O
Cited for bravery twice

WALK Reinhold O 831 College av
B M G Bn 27; Pvt-sgt; Sheridan
Jul 6-18 Feb 11-19

WALKER Frank W 829 Park av
B 327 F A; Pvt
Jul 25-18 Feb 19-19; Ovs Sep 21-18 Jan 19-19

WALLACE George H 1528 Asylum av
F; Sply Co 121 F A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt; MacArthur
Jul 17-17 Feb 4-18

WALLACE Joe 1016 High st
Navy; seam; Grt Lakes

WALKER John S 1749 Northwestern av
Jul 26-18 Dec 17-18; Taylor

WALLACE Emmet M Y M C A
S A T C; Racine College
Oct 24-18 Dec 12-18

WALLEY William C 909 Elm st
Amb Co 23; Pvt-corp
Jul 15-17 Aug 18-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 Aug 4-19
Troyon A-M M-A C-M
Wnd

WALLIN Roy H 1505 Center st
Navy; 1 m m (s)-mach 1 cl; Arcarbon France
Dec 14-17 Feb 27-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jan 25-19

WALLINGFORD Paul Burlington
Sey 4-18**; Dodge

WALLIS Henry M Racine
M T C; Pvt-sgt 1 cl; in office of Motor Transport
Officer of 1st Div
Nov 16-17 Mar 22-19; Enlisted in England;
Discharged in Paris

WALRATH Fay D 1518 Holmes av
Co 11 3 Tr Bn 161 D B; Pvt-sgt; Grant
Jul 18-18 Jan 12-19

WALSH Francis J 1800 Summit av
Navy; Grt Lakes; disch Jan 30-19

WALSH Irven W 325 Main st
Jul 28-18**; Riley

WALSON Andrew E 10 Inf; disch Jan 18-19	484 Cliff av	WEBER Edward L Sply 133 F A; pvt-wgmr Oct 8-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 31-18 Mar 20-19	2080 Carmel av
WALTON Leo T 311 Ord M O R S; pvt-sgt Oct 4-17 Feb 18-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Feb 8-19	1555 Packard av	WEBER Herbert T Navy; frm 1 cl; Lakes Mar 12-18 Apr 11-19	1617 Asylum av
WALTON William Aero; 195 Sq; egt; Geratner field Disch Jan 20-19	1555 Packard av	WEBBER Harry H Navy; seam 2 cl; Boston Navy yd Disch Dec 29-18	1420 Grand av
WANDSNEIDER Edwin Sep 22-17**; Custer	Franksville	WEBER Matthew J M G Sch; pvt; Hancock Jul 18-18 Jan 8-19	1726 Center st
WANGERIN Arno Oct 25-18 Nov 13-18; Shelby	Franksville	WEBER Nick A 2 Rgt F A R D; pvt; Taylor Aug 1-18 Dec 11-18	1726 Center st
WARD Howard L Amb Co 5 3 San T; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-17 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jun 6-18 Jun 1-19 C-M A-M M-A A of O	835 Carroll st	WEBER Peter E Amb Serv with French A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 18-18 Jun 4-19	1617 Asylum av
WARD John 12 Inf; pvt; Beloit Leo Jun 15-18 Nov 22-18 Sick Oct 2-18; B H	Caledonia	WEBER Phillip T Camp Hq Ditch; pvt-reg sgt maj; Taylor May 14-18 Apr 30-19	1641 Park av
WARD Myrl E F 60 C A C; pvt Dec 14-17 Feb 26-19; Ovs Apr 7-18 Feb 20-19 M-A	835 Carroll st	WEBER Walter P Med Ditch 54 Inf; pvt May 4-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 10-19 M-A A1	2703 Washington av
WARE Merrill P Navy; app seam-mach mate 1 cl; U S S Tennessee U S S Utah U S S Jupiter Vera Cruz Patrol Oct 31-13 Oct 30-19 1 trip ovs	1719 College av	WEBER Walter M 439 Aero Sq; pvt; Vancouver Feb 21-18 Dec 14-18	1617 Asylum av
WARNER William D Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	2314 Green st	WEBER Wm J M S T 422; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Aug 6-19; Ovs Sep 16-18 Jul 30-19	908 Hamilton av
WARREN Elmer L U S G; pvt-corp; Grant Ft Sheridan May 27-18 Jan 23-19	Waterford	WEBER Wm J May 27-18**; Grant	Anderson Ind
WARZYN Frank B Eng; pvt-corp; Custer Apr 29-18**; Ovs Jul 18**	Waterford	WEBERS Leo M Amb Co 113; pvt Apr 30-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Feb 4-18 May 21-19 A1 M-A	1009 Park av
WASELAFSKE Charles Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Milwaukee	WEBSTER Joseph H 3 Battery F A R R; pvt Jul 25-18 May 30-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 May 21-19	2721 21st st
WASHBURN Claude Norris Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1421 Deane blvd	WEGGE Clara Rose M C; B H 22 B H 6; Army nurse Mar 30-18 Feb 10-19; Ovs Jun 3-18 Jan 6-19 Sick Oct 6; B H 22	Burlington
WASHBURNE Bayard H Co 9 161 D B; nvt-chauf air serv; Grant Nov 16-17 Feb 7-19	828 Center st	WEIGAND Charles Tr Sch; pvt; Indianapolis Aug 31-18 Jan 11-19	915 9th st
WASTAK Vincent F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 Mar 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Mar 1-19 A1 A-M Wnd near Fismes	Mead st	WEILER Victor Inf; pvt; Shelby Grant Oct 25-18 Jan 27-19	Burlington
WASTICK Nicholas Nov 7-18**; Grant	Kansasville	WEILL Elmer P M G Co 44 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Lewis Hancock Presidio Jul 6-18 Feb 24-19	805 St Patrick st
WASILEWSKI Alex C Co 320 Mobile Laundry; Rimocourt Aug 1-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Nov 10-18 Jul 5-19	1808 Mead st	WEILL John H Jr Jul 26-18**; Taylor	504 Belmont av
WATERS Alvin Mason Eng; pvt Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1433 Clark st	WEINS John P F 58 Inf; pvt-corp Nov 18-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Aug 1-19	1346 Grand av
WATSON William H B 1 F A; nvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 2-18	Manitowoc	WEINS Raymond H 107 F S Bn; pvt-capt signal corps Aug 29-17 Dec 31-18	912 17th st
WAWRZYNKEWICZ Louis W F 121 F A; pvt-corp May 14-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1805 Mead st	WEISMAN Jacob M S A T C; pvt; U of W	619 N Lade st
WAWRZYNKIEWICZ Martin R M C; Evac Amb Co 39; pvt Jun 27-18 Feb 7-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Jan 24-19	1731 Howe st	WEIRS Fred J Ho 3 F A R D; pvt Oct 10-18** Jul 25-18 Dec 17-18	1015 Hayes av
WEBB Hugh D 340 Inf; pvt-corp; Chaumont France Nov 22-17 Jul 9-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jun 30-19	Elks' Club	WEISS Herman Ord Dpt; pvt-sgt Dec 10-17 Jul 26-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 Jul 19-19	1015 Hayes av
WEBER Louis M	Kansasville	WEISS Julius Ho 77 Inf; nvt; Coster Apr 26-18 Jan 29-19	1633 Center st
WEBBER Joseph T Acro So 210; pvt-corp; England Dec 21-17 Jan 6-19	R 1 Ireland	WEISS Leo J 316 M T C; pvt; Bliss Aug 15-18 Mar 11-19	709 Grand av
WEBER Casper H Co 5 161 D B; pvt; Grant Jul 16-18 Jan 9-19	1726 Center st	WEISS Walter George 3 Repla Unit; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18	R F D
WEBER Charles J Sply Co 27 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 26-18 Feb 10-19	Corliss		

WEISS Walter G Oct 21-18 Dec 27-18; Shelby	1004 Franklin st	WETTY Arthur C D 43 M G Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19 Srv 3 years in Regular Army Jun 24-15	3024 Wright av
WEISS William P 121 F A; pvt May 11-17 Aug 21-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Al A-M Wnd Aug 21-18; died of wounds Aug 21-18 France	2016 Carmel av	WEVER Carl W Oct 21-18 Dec 14-18; Shelby	Milwaukee
WEISSERT Fred G Navy; app seam-seam 2 cl; U S S San Diego Apr 13-17 Aug 30-19 10 trips evs	713 High at	WEYRAUCH Geo Hq 7 F A; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 29-18 Sick Oct 25-18; B H	Burlington
WEITES Yelmer Sply Co 2 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Dec 15-18		WEYRES Thomas L D 85 Eng; pvt Sep 21-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Dec 12-17 May 24-19	R 4 Box 71A
WEITZER Alois F Jul 29-18**; Grant	1808 Twelfth st	WEYRES William 60 Sq S P D A P; pvt; Vancouver Bks Jan 18-18 Jan 26-19	1624 Hamilton av
WELCH Michael 610 Amb Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl; French San Section Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	1907 Northwestern av	WHALEY Vilas H Navy; seam 2 cl-ensign May 25-18 May 26-19	500 Baker Bldg
WELLNITZ Leo C F A R D; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 14-19	1717 Howe st	WHEELER Charles H Co 6 4 Mch A S; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 30-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Jul 15-18 Jun 29-19	1120 Lewis st
WELLS Dominick 5 Diach Dch; pvt Oct 25-18 Jan 8-19	2325 Mead st	WHEELER Fred W 39 Inf 4 Div; pvt-pvt 1 cl Mar 3-18 Aug 13-19; Ovs Aug 3-18 Aug 6-19 M-A Toul	824 Union st
WELLS Sidney Clarence May 27-18**; Grant	847 Park av	WHELAN John J Navy; seam-cxn; U S S Pamango Jul 29-11 Jul 29-15	1718 Frederick st
WELSH Frank E 375 M T C; pvt-ck Sep 21-17 Jun 30-19; Ovs Feb 25-18 Jun 22-19	Union Grove	WHERREY Harry M C 121 F A; pvt-sgt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 Apr 15-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 2-19	1505 Owen av
WELTER Edward Aug 26-18**; Sherman	Franksville	WHILTON Marvin F S A T C; pvt; Marquette U Oct 1-18 Dec 15-18	Burlington
WELTER John American M Mission; pvt Jun 30-18 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 2-18 Sep 18-19 Srv in Berlin 7 months	1119 16th st	WHITE Adelbert Monroe 4 Prov School Cas Dch F A C O T S; pvt Jul 26-18 Jan 4-19	Burlington
WELTY Arthur C Jul 6-18 Feb 15-19; Columbus Bks	516 College av	WHITE Allen Whitford Hq 121 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Jul 12-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 30-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1536 Dean blvd
WELTZEL Walter 46 F A; pvt; Taylor McClellan Jul 26-18 Jan 23-19	Waterford	WHITE Emil Army Field Clerk; Hoboken Apr 14-18 Oct 30-19	1701 Hamilton st
WENDT Andrew Wm Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18; Shelby	2020 Lawn st	WHITE Wallace B 127 Amb Co; pvt Aug 4-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 21-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Burlington
WENDT Fred W 1 2 Prov 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 8-18 Jan 8-19	Corlies	WHITFIELD Willie Aug 22-18**; Sherman	
WENDT Herbert Carl E 319 Inf; 1st Lt Nov 27-17 Aug 19-19; Ovs Jul 4-18 Jul 21-19 M-A	287 Frank av	WHITENEY Geo C Jul 26-18**; Taylor	826 College av
WENDT Lambert R B 72 C A C; pvt; St Leonard Mar 10-18 Apr 17-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 29-19	1818 Michigan blvd	WHITLEY William R M C; 1st Lt; Riley Feb 12-18 Apr 16-19 Sick Mar 17-18; B H	Evanston
WENKLER Walter B 1 Dev Bn; pvt Nov 19-17 Oct 25-18	1128 Washington av	WHOLUST George B H 113; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 24-18 Jun 21-19; Ovs Nov 12-18 Jun 6-19	1501 Buchanan st
WENTKER Bernard B 107 Inf Mar 30-18 Sep 29-18; Ovs May-18 Killed in action Sep 29-18; buried in France	Burlington	HOWELL William May 27-18**; Grant	Chicago
WERNICKE Arthur F Hq 121 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 May 19-19; Ovs Oct 28-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	1241 Geneva st	WIDMER Robert J Marines; pvt; stationed at Madison Wis Oct 30-18 Dec 20-18	1841 Villa st
WESA Louis Sep 3-18**; Greenleaf	210 Second st	WIECHERT Charles F C 148 Inf; pvt May 27-18 Apr 11-19; Ovs Sep 9-18 Apr 1-19 Y-L	Burlington
WESPETAL Otto F 310 Eng; pvt-ck Sen 19-17 Apr 2-19; Ovs Jul 11-18 Mar 18-19 M-A	2041 W High at	WIECHERS John Q M C; civilian employe (\$1 a year) Feb 19-18 Jan 1-19	1501 Maple st
WESSUALSKI Benny Jul 26-18**; Taylor	LaPorte Ind	WIECZOREK Julian D 10 F A; pvt-ck Jun 1-17 Sep 4-19; Ovs Mar 23-18 Aug 24-19 A-M M-A A of O	1652 Villa st
WESTERDAHL Edwin L Inf; pvt Sen 21-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Apr 2-19 M-A	Waterford	WIEDEBACH Clarence Co C 311 Am Trn; pvt-corp; Hunt Larceno Bordeaux May 25-18 Feb 9-19; Ovs Oct 5-18 Jan 29-19	3229 Osborn blvd
WESTRICH Frank L 127 Amb Co; pvt-wgnr Jul 16-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M M-A A of O	1437 Villa st	WIEGAND Henry Burkert S A T C; U of W Oct 10-18 Dec 14-18	1824 Wisconsin st

WIEMERS Alfred Aero; pvt; Kelly Field France Jan 2-18 Jan 13-19; Ovs Jun 11-18 Dec 10-18	Burlington	WILLIAMS Morris C 108 Ord; pvt-corp Oct 28-17 May 20-19; Ovs May 12-18 Apr-19 M-A Sick; B H 17 Evac H 35-12-28	1543 Packard av
WIEMERS Bernard F 27 F A; pvt-wgmr; McClellan Jul 26-18**	Waterford	WILLIAMS Orlando C 131 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 9-17 Mar 5-19; Ovs Jun 22-18 Nov 18-19 StM M-A; Wnd Aug 10-18; Gen H 33	Chicago
WIEMERS G B 19 Conat Co Aero; pvt; England Jan 5-18 Jan 13-19; Ovs**	Burlington	WILLIAMS Paul Raymond Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1509 Howe st
WIEMERS Leonard O I 109 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 27-18 May 10-19; Ovs Sep 14-18 May 3-19	Waterford	WILLIAMS Victor O 12 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Hawaiian Islands Mar 6-18 Sep 4-19; Ovs Apr 5-18 Aug 22-19	309 6th st
WIEN Julius 8 A T C; prt; Marquette U Oct 2-18 Dec 18-18	Burlington	WILLIAMS Violet D Salvation Army; Ensign Ovs Mar 30-18 Jun 12-19	Racine
WIEN Nathan 315 M T C; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Kansas City Aug 14-18 Mar 11-19	Burlington	WILLIAMS Walter C 121 F A; pvt-agi-pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 M-A	1645 Holmes av
WIENSCH Henry A 4 Inf; pvt Jul 13-17 Aug 14-17	Chippewa Falls	WILLIAMSON Walter C C O T S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Sheridan Jul 25-18 Dec 5-18	1842 Park av
WIEBRUCAS Michael Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1840 Franklin st	WILLIAMSON LeRoy E Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	805 Grand av
WIERTZ Eugene H Ord Ditch; pvt-ck Dec 16-17 Apr 4-19	1531 Holmes av	WILLIAMSON Wm Anthony Navy; yeo-ch yeo; Grt Lakes Brooklyn Navy Yard; 5 trips ovs transp service Jun 12-17 Feb 15-19	1118 Marquette st Ellis Island
WIESECHEL John A Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1617 Prospect st	WILLIAMSON Warren W 4 Co 1 Bn 164 D B; pvt Jul 22-18 Dec 24-18	819 Washington av
WIESNER Nicholas P C 107 F S Bn; pvt Apr 27-18 May 23-19; Ovs Jul 24-18 May 23-19 Sick Nov-18; B H	1510 Center st	WILLMAN Herman O Apr 27-18**; Custer	Milwaukee
WILCOX Ross A Hq 58 Inf; pvt Nov 16-17 Aug 7-18; Ovs Apr 15-18 A-M Killed in action Aug 7-18; buried France	Burlington	WILSEY Geo Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	1202 English st
WILFER Edward J 74 Aero Sq; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Roosevelt Field Dec 5-17 Jan 27-19	1412 Summit av	WILSON Clyde O Ord Sply Ditch; pvt-corp; Hancock Dec 13-17 Feb 14-19	1915 Grand av
WILFER Joseph M B 75 C A C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Jefferson Bks Ft Moutrie Merritt Mar 11-17 Mar 31-19; Ovs Oct 4-18 Mar 13-19	1412 Summit av	WILSON Edward Henry Navy; c m 3 cl-c m 1 cl; Grt Lakes Dec 12-17 Dec 14-18	256 Jones st
WILHELM Elmer R Mar 12-18**; Jefferson Bks	1204 Highland av	WILSON Edward Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	910 11th st
WILKE Washington I Co I First Repla Regt; pvt-corp; Custer Gordon; Student at C O T S at Camp Gordon Mar 30-18 Nov 30-18	Union Grove	WILSON Elmer J C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1428 West St
WILKINS Charles B 314 G & F Co; pvt 1 cl; Newport News Disch Dec 18-18	1039 Washington av	WILSON Frank Oscar Inf; pvt Jun 22-16 Mar 13-19; Ovs Jan 8-18 Sep 18-19 Al O-A A-M	1340 Park av
WILKINS George Warren D 1 Dec Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Feb 20-19	1039 Washington av	WILSON Fred Aug 2-18**; Custer	508 6th st
WILKINSON Frank J Aug 20-18**; Taylor		WILSON Leslie 161 D B; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jun 11-18	Burlington
WILKS Joseph Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	2001 Asylum av	WILSON Robt G May 27-18**; Grant	107 5th st
WILLIAMS Arthur H Q M C; 1st Lt-maj; Q M Depot Aug 8-18 Aug 14-19	2414 Kinzie av Chicago	WILSON Thomas Canadian army; forestry div	740 Park av
WILLIAMS Cooper L Oct 30-18**; Polk		WILSON Walter E S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	945 Grand av
WILLIAMS Fred M 5 Disch Ditch; pvt; Grant Jul 31-18 Jan 2-19	902 10th st	WILSON Wm May 27-18**; Cody	408 7th st
WILLIAMS Glenn O 127 Amb Co; pvt-agt May 19-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19 Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	1505 Grange av	WILSON William W C 121 F A; pvt-wgmr; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	439 Riverside dr
WILLIAMS Harry Ewald Navy; yeo; Grt Lakes Jun 5-18 Jan 2-19	1505 Grange av	WILTERDING E A 1438 Park av	
WILLIAMS John W Ord Dpt; pvt Aug 20-18 Jan 8-19	724 Wisconsin st	WILTON Mabel C Red Cross; dietician; Central Palace Staten Island; Gen H 41 Oct 24-18 Jul 30-19	1127 Lake av Fox Hills
WILLIAMS Leo Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	R 2 Box 26	WILTON Roy Leon 132 Eng; pvt Aug 9-18 Jul 14-19; Ovs Sep 26-18 Jul 6-19 Sick Nov 6-18; B H 41	847 Park av
WILLIAMS Louis E 27 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	R 2 Box 270 McClellan	WINGREEN Harry Morton U S Subm Sch; m m 1 cl; instructor at the Subm Sch Apr 24-18 Feb 13-19	1121 Blaine av



Photos by Hennemann-Hood-Billings

SERVICE MEN AND CIVILIAN MEN AND WOMEN IN WAR WORK

Top Row—Frank A. Ruzicka, E. A. DeMint, Royal E. Schaefer, A. C. Rohrberg, C. A. Hurtgen, H. A. Runkel.
 Second—Engene Martin, L. H. Zimmermann, Geo. Murphy, J. G. Meacham Jr., Miss N. E. Karcher, Miss Edna Billings.
 Third—T. P. Holburne, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, Alfonso Marsch, Chas. D. Rohr, W. A. Zimmermann, C. H. Kehlhoff.
 Fourth—Joseph M. Spieker, Walter Hennema, Jacob N. Hansen, Arthur N. Nelson, Roy N. Stream, Zygmunt Karczewski.
 Bottom—Andrew Zawikowski, H. Rittenhagen, Elmer and Surace Egtvedt, Harry Rutledge, F. J. Wolker, A. Maciorowski.

WINKLER Robert G Hq Co 4 Inf; pvt-music 3 cl Nov 19-17 Sep 27-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 Sep 8-19 SWM M-A A of O	Burlington	WOJECZOWSKI Frank May 27-18**; Grant	Minneapolis
WINSALL Elmer Inf; pvt Jul 16-18 Oct 9-18 Died Oct 9-18; buried A E F cemetery at Lam- bezelle France	Honey Creek	WOJCIWITZ John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1213 17th st
WINTER Harvey Oct 25-18**; Shelby	Caletonia	WOLF August 5 Co 2 Bn 163 D B; pvt; Dodge Sep 6-18 Dec 11-18	1217 Ridport st
WINTHER Magnus C A Co School Bn; pvt; Grant Sep 3-18 Jan 22-19	1528 Washington av	WOLFE Claire A S A T C; pvt; Racine College Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	1521 Packard av
WISBY Marius J D 340 Inf; pvt-corp; Custer Sep 5-17 Jan 15-19	1763 Northwestern av	WOLFF August May 27-18**; Grant Dodge	Davenport
WISCHENEWSKY Paul Navy; plumber fitter; U S S Philippines May 20-18 Oct 21-19; Ovs Mar 1-19 Oct 2-19	1624 Charles st	WOLFF Paul F E 2 F A R D; pvt-corp Aug 1-18 Dec 17-18	1228 Buchanan st
WISEWATY John Jul 26-18**; Taylor	1614 Grand av	WOLFF William F 15 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Sep 4-18 Jan 15-19	1228 Buchanan st
WISH Adam Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1625 Villa st	WOLGAT Alex Utilities Ditch Q M C; pvt Apr 26-18 Jun 12-19	R 2 Box 46
WISHAU Clifton 63 Evac Amb Co; pvt-wgmr Aug 14-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jul 21-19	Burlington	WOLK Oscar Jul 6-18**; Columbus Bks	Seymour
WISHAU John K Hq 61 C A C; pvt-corp; France Mar 10-18 Mar 6-19; Ovs Jul 18-18 Feb 16-19	R 1 Box 34	WOLLANGK Carl 241 M P Co; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jun 20-16 Jun 28-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Jun 20-19	Oshkosh
WISHAU Leland F 618 A A S; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Belgian Border Aug 14-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	Burlington	WOLSKER Frank M T C 466; 417 M S T; 26 Inf; pvt-corp May 31-18 Oct 10-19; Ovs Aug 1-18 Jan 25-20 M-A SIM 1st Army Defensive With Interallied Rhineland High Commission Oct 10-19 to Jan 25-20	1533 Grove av
WISHIEWSKI Michael Joe Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	Paulaski	WOLIANGK Victor Eugene Navy; music bugler; Lakes May 15-18 Feb 17-19	Oshkosh
WISNEFSKY Henry A A S; pvt 1 cl; France Jul 22-18 Jun 17-19; Ovs Nov 13-18 Jun 4-19	Burlington	WOLTER Edward Rert Cmp; rert; Sherman Aug 26-18 Sep 10-18	Franksville
WISNEFSKY Peter P 21 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Taylor Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	Burlington McClellan	WOOD Erwin H D 35 C A C; pvt Aug 4-18 May 8-19	1227 N Erie st
WISHNESKI Nick O M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl Nov 18-17 Jun 6-19	1839 Center st	WOOD Harry L Ord Dpt; pvt; Long Island Dec 6-17 Mar 14-19	1140 Douglas av
WISNIEWSKI Anton Jun 28-18**; Riley	1804 16th st	WOOD Roy F D 3 M P; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France Dec 10-17 Aug 8-19; Ovs Dec 12-18 Aug 1-19	1333 College av
WISKIE Joseph H S A T C; pvt Aug 14-18 Dec 10-18	1121 16th st	WOODARD Herbert A 1613 Austin av	
WISKIRCHEN John P Hq 139 F A; pvt; Brest Plourmell Jun 15-18 Jan 15-19; Ovs Oct 6-18 Dec 23-18	1109 Wisconsin st	WOODNORTH Ellis 222 Royal Eng; pvt; England Sep 9-17 Jul 27-19; Ovs Sep 30-17 Jun 29-19 Cambria Arras	1733 Chatham st
WITRICKI Vincent 24 Const Bn; ck; Grant May 16-18 Apr 10-19	1521 Boyd av 823 Lake av	WOODS Earl L M T C Repair Unit 304; capt; Lake Geneva Oct 28-18 Feb 12-19	San Francisco
WITTHUHN Irwin 35 F A; 2nd Lt-1st Lt; R O T C; Sheridan Aug 27-17**; Ovs Dec 27-17 Mar 2-19	836 Villa st	WOOST Alvis Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington
WOBER Arthur Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	Hales Corners	WOSINACK Walter B 20 2 Ditch Ditch; pvt; Washington D C Aug 15-18 Jan 7-19	1119 16th st
WOBIG Edward A S A T C; pvt; Beloit Oct 20-18 Dec 21-18	1804 Flett av	WRATTEN Charles F E 326 F A; pvt Jul 25-18 Feb 21-19; Ovs Sep 8-18 Feb 15-19	729 Grand av
WODICKA Joseph Navy; 1 m m 2 cl; Grt Lakes Jul 20-18 Dec 13-18	2019 Carlisle av	WRATTEN Henry J A 74 Eng; pvt Jul 29-18 Mar 26-19; Ovs Sep 25-18 Mar 11-19	1436 Park av
WOECKNER Harold Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	Appleton	WREBLEWSKI Stanley 3 Co 1 Dev Bn; pvt; Taylor Jul 25-18 Nov 26-18	1641 Mead st
WOEST Alvin W Jul 26-18**; Taylor	Burlington	WRIGHT Alfred Edward 257 Aero Sq A S A; pvt-sgt 1st cl Dec 10-17 Apr 17-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Apr 4-19	740 Lake av
WOHLUST Edward E 27 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Grant Jul 26-18 Feb 7-19	1125 N Michigan st	WRIGHT David Sep 8-18**; Greenleaf	Peoria
WOLTESEK John J E 427 Tel Bn; pvt-sgt 1 cl; Leavenworth Feb 25-18 Mar 4-19	Lake Forest Ill	WRIGHT Sidney J Navy; seam 2 cl; R S Seattle May 31-18 Feb 27-19	521 High st
WOJCIK Andrzej M C; 107 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl Jul 21-17 May 28-19; Ovs Jan-18 May-19 Al M-A A-M O-A A of O	1625 Villa st	WRIGHT William C 108 Eng; pvt-sgt; with British Forces Jul 4-17 Jun 6-19; Ovs May 8-18 May 24-19 M-A	1563 Packard av



Photo by Leonard

SEVEN MEMBERS OF ONE RACINE FAMILY WHO WERE IN SERVICE 1917-19

For family representation in the World War Mr. and Mrs. Teder Christensen, 218 Frank avenue, stand at the top. The group above contains seven sons who were in service at the same time. The insert at the left upper corner is Anskod, and grouped in the picture are his brothers, Charles J., Carl, Walter, Otte, Henry and John. A son Christ J., served in the army previous to the World War. Two other sons did not enter service. The upper right hand insert is a picture of Leo A. Milkie and the center insert is Philip Peterson (deceased).



Photo Loaned by Col. Lewis

GETTING AN AIRING ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT

The whippets of the French army supported our troops at Juvigny and the one shown above is one of the hundreds moving through the Yankee lines toward the conflict. One of the tank crew is sunning himself on the "after deck" of the tank and in the background upon the ridge may be seen 32nd Division infantry men who were waiting for their orders to proceed to battle.

WRIXTON Albert G 817 Aero Sq; pvt; Repair Shop Jul 25-18 Jan 6-19	1512 West st Houston	WUERTZ Tony Hq Garage Ditch; pvt May 26-18 May 17-19	730 Bank st
WRIXTON Ernest E A 146 F A; ek May 28-17 Jun 3-19; Ovs Mar 23-18 Jun 5-19 C-M A-M M-A A of O	2810 16th st	WULF John 17 Sply Co; wgnr; Custer France Nov 19-17 Aug 4-19; Ovs Mar 9-18 Jul 18-19	Hales Corners
WRIXTON George A 358 Aero Sq; pvt-pvt 1 cl Dec 10-17 Dec 28-18; Ovs May 19-18 Dec 10-18	2815 Washington av	WURZ Edward S Navy; frm 1 cl; Grt Lakes; Ovs Dec 5-17 Apr 11-19	422 Wisconsin st
WROBLEWSKI Stanley 3 Co 1 Bn D B; Inf; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Nov 26-18	1405 Villa st	WYMAN John H B 4 Bn F S C; pvt 1 cl; U of W Meade Jun 15-18 Jan 18-19	Baraboo Leavenworth
WSCIEJWOSKI Joseph 2 Bn F A R D; Taylor Aug 2-18 Dec 17-18	1937 Racine st	WYSOCARSKI Felix F 121 F A; pvt Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	917 14th st
WUDARSKI Michael Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18	1730 Racine st		

Y

YAEGER Frank Oct 21-18**; Sherman	Cleveland	YONTES John Aug 26-18**; Sherman	1631 Packard av
YAGOORDJIAN George D Inf; pvt; Funston Apr 17-18 Jan 10-19	936 Douglas av	YOPP Bernard H S A T C; Oct 19-18 Dec 14-18	747 Park av
YAHNIAN Boghos Nov 18-17 Apr 23-19; Ovs Apr 7-18 Apr 8-19 A-M M-A	928 Huron st	YOUNG Calvin Raymond Service Park Unit 30; Shelby Oct 21-18; May 8-19	1906 Racine st
YAHNIAN Harry Jul 26-18 Dec 4-18	928 Huron st	YOUNG George Aug 2-18**; Taylor	Burlington
YAHNKE Leonard 27 F A; pvt; Taylor Jul 26-18 Dec 26-18	Burlington	YOUNG Henry T 303 Am Tr; pvt Dec 9-17 Jun 1-19; Ovs May 17-18 Jun 19-19 M-A Toul	1739 Racine st
YANNY Bernard Jr 110 Ord Det; pvt-sgt; Custer Nov 19-17 Mar 19-19	Burlington	YOUNG Joseph G Jr Advance Animal Transport Depot 351; Is-Sur- Title France May 14-18 Jul 18-19; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19	1750 Howe st
YANNY Geo Herman Burlington	Burlington	YOUNG Jos J 301 Q M C; pvt-sgt May 14-18; Ovs Sep 1-18 Jul 5-19	1750 Howe st
YANUKOWICZ Leon 11 M T C; pvt Dec 17-17 Jul 23-19; Ovs Aug 31-18 Jul 16-19	1723 Mead st	YOUNG Roger H F A; R O T C; capt Aug 27-17 Jul 2-18; Ovs May 27-18 Jun 9-19 M-A	Pittsburgh
YASKO James Fred Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1321 11th st	YOUNG Wm Chas Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18	1750 Howe st
YENIDUNIAN Peter 138 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl May 26-18 Apr 7-19; Ovs Sep-18 Apr-19 Yprea-Lys	942 Douglas av	YOUNGBRODAR John 8 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Aug 14-18 Jan 9-19	822 6th st
YENOSHEK Frank F 330 Inf; pvt Aug 7-18 Feb 15-19; Ovs Oct 3-18 Jan 30-19	2121 Shoop st	YOUNGS Milton W F 121 F A; pvt-corp Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 14-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	Union Grove
YERBER Albert W E 27 F A; pvt Jul 26-18 Feb 6-19	Burlington	YOUSKA Jos pvt; Riley Jun 28-18 Jul 2-18	2229 Mead st
YERKES Joe C 121 F A; pvt; Veuxhalles Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	1602 Center st	YUNKES Joseph M D 28 Inf; pvt May 26-18 Sep 25-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 30-19 StM M-A; Wnd Argonne Forest Oct 4-18; B H 6 and 23	1705 Villa st
YEUTES John Aug 26-18**; Sherman	1631 Packard av	YUTES Charles Wm Unsr; pvt; Shelby Oct 20-18 Oct 31-18	1605 Boyd av
YIERDANIR Erneste Mar 30-18**; Custer	2101 Mead st		
YILEK Frank 108 T M Bn; MacArthur Logan Sep 18-18 Apr 10-18	716 Hamilton st		
YONK Walter C 53 Inf; pvt May 2-18 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Jun 12-19 Al A-M M-A of O	Burlington		

Z

ZABA Joseph A 329 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 3-18 Apr 10-19 Toul	Union Grove	ZABOROWICZ Josef 34 Co 9 Bn 163 D B; pvt Aug 30-18 Nov 27-18	1929 Howe st
ZABLE Maurice Oct 24-18**; Garden City	Burlington	ZACHAR Larry J F 121 F A; pvt-wgnr Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19 Al A-M O-A M-A	901 Grove av
ZABELESKY Joseph 308 Salvage Unit; pvt; Grant May 27-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 20-19	1525 Howe st	ZACHARIAS William G F 58 F A; pvt-corp; Jackson Aug 14-18 Feb 25-19	1314 Blake av



MAYOR H. A. RUNKEL. BURLINGTON



MAJ. G. W. NEWELL. BURLINGTON



GEORGE B. FREEMAN JR.



THORWALD M. JENSEN



ISADORE SALAMON

ZACHARIAS Thomas	1543 Howe st	ZIERK William A	1624 Franklin st
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18		F 7 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
ZACHE Alex F	Franksville	May 26-18 Aug 28-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Aug 22-19	
Navy; r e 2 cl; Grt Lakes Harvard University		M-A A of O	
Radio School U S S Minnesota		ZIERKE Arthur	R 2
Jan 23-18 Dec 4-18		Jul 16-18**; Columbus Bks	
Died at Philadelphia Dec 4 -18; buried Juneau Wis		ZIGICH George	331 Main st
ZAGER Carl G	1310 Center st	Navy; frim 3 el-engineman 2 cl; transpt service	
Navy; l m m (a)-m m 2 cl; U S S Commodore		U S S Rijndaw	
Jun 17-18 Mar 3-19		Apr 25-17 Oct 28-19	
ZAHN Edward James	1004 College av	With convoy when President Lincoln and Cong-	
10 Tr Bn; pvt; Taylor		taton sank	
Aug 28-18 Dec 10-18		ZIGMUND Alax J	1123 Marquette st
ZAHORIK Frank	1421 Hamilton av	D 72 F A; pvt	
2 Co 22 Regt Czech-Slovak Army; pvt-Lt		Mar 15-18 Apr 10-19; Ovs Aug 6-18 Mar 16-19	
Nov 20-17 Oct 19-19; Ovs Nov 30-17 Oct 19-19		ZIGONIEWSKI Dominick	1839 Center st
ZAJAC Mike	2029 Clark st	Hq 4 F A; pvt	
Czecho-Slovak army		Aug 1-18 Dec 20-18	
ZAKIAN George	928 Huron st	ZIKA Edward G	2056 La Salle st
M C; pvt; B H Sam Houston		B 146 F A; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
Jun 27-18 Dec 6-19		Jul 15-17 Jun 23-19; Ovs Jan 30-18 Jun 15-19	
ZAMBAYSKI Joseph	1208 Racine st	C-M A-M M-A SIM A of O	
H Co M G Bn; pvt; Hancock		ZILIN John	1017 Birch st
Jul 6-18 Jun 17-19		2 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock	
ZAMIN Ermino	2101 Mead st	Jul 15-18 Jan 17-19	
M C with 14 Am Tr; pvt-pvt 1 cl		ZIMMER A J	Burlington
Nov 19-17 Jan 30-19		357 Inf; 1st Lt-capt	
ZANKE Rudolph E	3425 Kinzie av	Jun 20-17 Aug 5-19; Ovs Jun 28-18 Jul 13-19	
6 C A C; pvt; New Orleans		M-A A-M A of O	
Oct 22-18 Dec 17-18		ZIMMERMANN Warner A	Burlington
ZARNHUSKI Adolph	1010 Howe st	310 Soly Co Q M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
C 36 Inf; pvt; Devens Snelling		Jan 11-18 Jul 29-19; Ovs Jun 5-18 Jul 22-19	
Jul 14-17 Jun 20-19		ZIMPRICH Adolph P	1729 St Clair st
ZAROWSKIE Alex	1643 Mead st	B 411 Serv Bn Q M C; pvt-sgt; Taylor	
Nov 11-18 Nov 11-18		Aug 1-18 Aug 26-19	
ZAUTERUCHA Edward	Honey Creek	ZIMPRICH Edward J	1729 St Clair st
324 Service Bn; pvt-sgt		4 Cas Co; pvt-wgmr; McClellan	
Nov 21-17 Jul 22-19; Ovs Jul 10-18 Jul 13-19		Jul 25-18 Mar 8-19	
ZAWIKOWSKI Andrew	Burlington	ZINNEN Norbert Michael	1724 Villa st
May 27-18**; Grant		Nov 10-18 Nov 11-18	
ZDANKO Nicholas	1805 Howe st	ZINNEN Ralph J	1724 Villa st
C 38 M G Bn; pvt; Hancock		M C; pvt-pvt 1 cl; Evac H 37 France	
Jul 6-18 Feb 8-19		Sep 4-18 Oct 18-19; Ovs Nov 11-18 Oct 12-19	
ZEBELEZKI Joseph	1537 Franklin st	ZINNEN Raymond M	1724 Villa st
13 M G Bn; pvt-pvt 1 cl		377 Amb Co 320 San T; pvt-corp; Riley	
May 26-18 Jul 30-19; Ovs Aug 14-18 Jul 20-19		Sherman	
M-A		Jun 27-18 Dec 14-18	
ZECHEL Carl H	R 1 Box 57	ZINSKY John	1827 Howe st
D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl		Sep 22-17**; Custer	
Sep 21-17 Jan 28-18		ZIRBES Allie M	1125 College av
ZECHEL Lawrence	921 Porto Rico av	127 Amb Co; pvt-wgmr	
Demob Gr; pvt-sgt; Custer		Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Feb 10-18 May 20-19	
Sep 21-17 Jun 4-19		Al A-M O-A M-A A of O	
ZELLMANN Alex	Burlington	ZIRBES Max J	1125 College av
May 15-18**; A & M Col		F 121 F A; pvt-1st sgt	
ZELMER Gustav	1217 Reed ct	Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12 19	
K 6 Bn 161 D B; pvt; Grant	MucArthur	Al A-M O-A M-A	
Jul 23-18 Dec 29-19		ZIRBES Raymond	1322 N Erie st
ZERATSKY Arthur	1116 11th st	Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18; Logan	
Navy; boilermaker; U S S Buffalo Arcadia		ZIREK Paul William	1624 Howe st
Apr 23-18 May 24-19		6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Shelby	
ZEKES Danny	1809 Mead st	Oct 20-18 Dec 27-18	
16 M G Bn; pvt 1 cl		ZITKA George O	1904 Hamilton st
Jun 16-17 Mar 12-19; Ovs Jun 14-17 Mar 4-19		Navy; seam 2 cl; U S S Saranac	
ZICARELLI Mike	1438 Blake av	Jun 12-18 Nov 25-19	
E 312 Eng; pvt-corp		ZLEVOR Edward J	1312 Douglas av
Sep 21-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 24-18 Jun 25-19		F 121 F A; pvt-mech	
ZICK Harry L	Burlington	Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	
161 D B; pvt; Grant		Al A-M O-A M-A	
May 27-18 Jun 4-18		Burned by mustard gas Chateau Thierry Aug	
ZIEGLER Louis Jr	1129 State st	11-18; B H 68	
Sep 22-17**; Custer		ZOBAC Charles	1733 Frederick st
ZIELINSKI Frank	1736 Grand av	311 Am T; pvt-pvt 1 cl; France	
F 121 F A; pvt		May 26-18 Feb 8-18; Ovs Sep 25-18 Jan 29-19	
May 12 17 May 19-19; Ovs Jul 15-19 May 5-19		ZOBAC Joseph	1733 Frederick st
Al A-M O-A M-A		C 4 F A; pvt	
ZIELINSKI Peter	1532 Owen av	Aug 1-18 Jul 25-19; Ovs Oct 26-18 Jul 17 19	
ZIELINSKI Julius	1224 16th st	ZOBOROWICZ Jos	Millwaukee
ZIERK Frederick A	1608 16th st	Jul 26-18**; Taylor	
5 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant		ZOLLNER Joseph W	1613 Austin av
Jul 6-18 Jan 9-19		ZOLEWSKY Bolectow	1605 Grand av
		Sep 24-17**; Custer	

ZUK Joe	Chicago	ZWIEBEL Aloyius	Burlington
Jul 26-18**; Taylor		Aero; pvt; Gerstner Field	
ZUKOWSKI Peter	Soperton	Oct 16-18 Nov 21-18	
Mar 29-18**; Custer		ZWIEBEL Elmer	Burlington
ZULLMANN Alex Herman	Burlington	Oct 16-18**; Gerstner Field	
1 Ord Dpt R A P; pvt; Mich Ag	Raritan	ZWIEBEL Leo	Burlington
May 15-18 Mar 31-19		1 139 Inf; pvt	
ZURIS Felix John	Cleveland	Apr 29-18 May 2-19; Ovs Jul 22-18 Apr 24-19	
May 27-18**; Grant		M-A	
ZUT Alex	522 Center st	ZWIEBEL Otto	Burlington
Nov 10-18 Nov 12-18		8 Co M G Bn 1 M T D; pvt; Hancock	
ZVORSKY Alex	1610 Center st	Jul 16-18 Oct 29-18	
D 16 Inf; pvt		Died Oct 29-18; buried Burlington	
May 27-18 Mar 7-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Feb 18-19		ZWEIBEL Raymond	Burlington
M-A		74 M T C; pvt-agt; Custer France	
		Mar 30-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Jun 30-18 Jul 5-19	

RECEIVED TOO LATE TO INCLUDE IN MAIN ALPHABETICAL LIST

BANDELIN Louis A	1401 Douglas av	HAUMERSEN Wlfrid H	Naperville, Ill
Guard Co 2 61 Inf; Evac H 80; pvt-agt 1 cl; Oglethorpe Greene		B Prov Bn Perry Ohio; 2d Lt; Sheridan LaCrosse	
Dec 17-17 Aug 13-19; Ovs Oct 23-18 Aug 5-19		Jul 18-18 Jun 3-19	
BARADZINK Piote	Racine	HIGGINS Wm J	3023 Washington av
BARANOWSKI Jan	Racine	H T C Co 4; pvt; Sweeney Auto Sch; Valparaiso	
BELLER Edward Wm	Burlington	Aug 14-18 Dec 21-19	
Navy; seam; Killingholme Eastleigh (England)		HURTGEN Cecil A	Burlington
Brest U S S Mobile		Hq 57 Inf; pvt-rgt-agt-maj;	
May 1-18 Jul 15-19; Ovs Aug 10-18 Jul 1-19		Aug 23-17 Sep 6-19; Ovs Jul 6-18 Aug 31-19	
Transf from aviation to hospital service		JACKOWSKI, Ignac	Racine
BEYER Antoni	Racine	JENSEN William N	1800 Douglas nv
BROWN G A	3115 Washington av	25 Cav; corp-1st sgt; Monterey; Waco; Russell;	
Dental Co No 1; pvt-1st Lt; Greenleaf		Sill; Dix	
Sep 9-18 Dec 6-18		Jun 22-14 Jun 22-19	
BRZOZNOWSKI Bolislaw	1922 Racine st	JONES Lloyd D	1313 Chatham st
BUJKO Bartlomej	Racine	F 127 Inf; pvt 1 cl;	
BYRON George H	1501 Deane blvd	Jul 26-17 Aug 29-19; Ovs Feb 2-18 Oct 10-19	
S A T C; pvt Lawrence Col		M-A (Chateau Thierry); Wnd 7-30-18; R C H 1	
Oct 25-19 Dec 23-8		and 2; Ft. Des Moines Hosp and Jefferson	
BYRON Holt	927 Marquette st	Bks Hoop	
6 Co 161 D B; pvt; Custer		JONES Ray Wendell	Corliss
Jul 6-18 Jan 8-19; also inducted Nov 18-17		Hshr; pvt-agt; Shelby	
CHRISTIANSON Lawrence	1829 Roe av	Oct 24-18 Oct 2-19	
615 Aero Sq; corp-sgt; Kelly Field; Americus Ga		KARCZEWSKI Zyzmont	R 3 Lake Geneva
Mar 8-18 Mar 8-19		329 F A; Wgmr;	
CHRISTIEN Carl F	Burlington	Apr 29-18 Apr 21-19; Ovs Jul 30-18 Apr 8-19	
56 Aero Sq; pvt 1 cl; Austin Tex	Shelby	Toul Sector	
Jan 28-18 Oct 14-18		KARCZJONEK Edward	Racine
CHWALISE Joseph	Racine	KASAKOWSKI Julian	Racine
CIBOROWSKI Piote	Racine	KANTOWT Joseph	Racine
CZARNIECKI Vincent	Racine	KAROSCZYK Michael	Racine
CZARNIECKI William	Racine	KETTERHAGEN Herbert	Burlington
DUDZKI Joseph	Racine	5 161 D B Inf; pvt; MacArthur Grant	
DURKA Felix	Racine	Sep 4-18**	
DURKA (see Dorka) Stanislaw	Racine	KLESZEWSKI Julian	Racine
FARR Mike	1488 Blake av	KOMISCZAK Konstantz	Racine
E 312 Eng; corp; Dix		KOPROWSKI Paul F	1814 Center st
Sep 21-17 Jul 5-19; Ovs Aug 15-18 Jun 14-19		KOPIDLOWSKI Szczepan	Racine
FOGERT Herman Carl	1625 Owen av	KOBIERSKI Walter	1018 16th st
Navy; 1 m m (a) m m 1 cl (a); Grt Lakes Pelham Bay U S S Granite		F 121 F A; pvt-corp;	
Apr 27-18 Jan 6-19		Jul 15-17 May 19-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 12-19	
GALES Roland J	1638 Villa at	A1 A-M O-A M-A	
Navy; gen mech 2 cl (a); Grt Lakes		KOBIERSKI Wadow	1018 16th st
May 29-18 Feb 27-19		D 340 Inf; pvt-pvt 1 cl	
GEISELLER Rudolph J	Racine	May 12-17 Apr 25-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 Apr 18-19	
M C; 1st Lt; Evac H 86; Devens	Wheeler Nantua	A1 A-M O-A	
GILL Adam	Racine	Wnd; B H 28	
GILL Martin	Racine	KROPIDLOWSKI Ludwik	Racine
GRYPKO Alexander	Racine	KUCHARKO Vincent	Racine
		KUCISKO Jan	Racine
		KURARZ Wladyslaw	Racine
		KURYANOWICZ Jan	Racine
		LAUBE Stanislaw	Racine

LEICHT William F M C; sgt 1 cl; Logan Gen H 15; Gen H 21 Jun 1-18 Sep 22-19	716 Park av	RAPPS Edward C 121 F A; pvt 1 cl; Veauxhallas Jul 15-17 May 29-19; Ovs Mar 4-18 May 19-19	1605 West 6th st
LOEB S Arthur Signal Corps, Air Service; 2 Lt-1st Lt Dec 22-17 Jun 20-19	Elks Club	ROSZKA Konstanz RYSKIEWICZ Teofil	Racine Racine
LUCKFIELD C D 5 Co 161 D B; pvt; Grant Columbus Bks Jul 16-18 Jan 0-19	2443 Douglas av	SCHAEFER Royal K 340 Inf; pvt-corp Oct 27-18 Jun 12-19; Ovs Jul 23-18 May 30-19	
LUTKUS Anthony Benedict D 340 Inf; pvt; Custer Nov 16-17 Jun 30-18	Burlington	SCHROEDER Fred C 13 Co 3 Rgt A S M; corp; Hancock Greene Up- ton Dec 13-17 Jul 12-19; Ove Jul 8-18 Jan 28-19	1825 Plett av
MARSCH Alfonso P Hq 28 Inf; pvt Jul 14-17 Sep 25-19; Ovs Dec 13-17 Aug 30-19	1624 Hamilton av	SCHHELP Martha Elizabeth Army Nurse Corps; nurse; Camp Hosp Taylor Aug 6-18; still in service	Camp Taylor Ky
MASLOWSKI Julian MAZURKIEWICZ Jan MATOSZKO Victor MILOS, Jozef MULOWSKI Edward	Racine Racine Racine Racine Racine	SIMKIEWICZ Frank SINKIEWICZ Felix SKWARCZEWICZ Stefan SOBICIMSKI Wladyslaw SOKOTOWSKI Leon	Racine Racine Racine Racine Racine
NAGORSKI Bronislaw NAVRATIL Joseph R E 34 F A; pvt; McClellan Jul 25-18 Feb 13-18	Racine 1635 N. Chatham st	STAI Ray Olaf C 107 Am Tr; pvt-wgmr-corp May 19-17 May 24-19; Ovs Feb 1-18 May 13-19 A1 A-M O-A M-A	1625 Morton av
NELSON James G Army Training Detch; 1st Lt; Beloit Jun 16-18 Dec 23-18	407 Baker Block	STANKOWSKI Jan STEIN Benjamin Joseph Navy; seam 2nd cl; Grt Lakes Hampton Rds U S S Arizona Jul 1-18 Feb 1-19	Racine Burlington
NEWELL George W M C; capt-maj; chf of surgical service Beau Des- ert France B H 106; also at Funston and Jef- ferson Bks Aug 9-17 Sep 19-19; Ovs 27-18 Mar 7-19	Burlington	STELMAH Wojciech STRASSEN Robert B Navy; app seam-elect 2 cl; Grt Lakes Hawaii Aug 9-19 Mar 12-19	1915 Racine st Chicago
NIEDZWIECKI Nikodem NOWACKI Gabriel	Racine Racine	SYTARZ Joseph	Racine
ORMINSKI Jacob	Racine	UNIEWICZ Michael	Racine
PALM Alfred Jr 120 F A; 1st sgt-2d Lt-1st Lt Jul 16-17 Jan 2-19; Ovs Mar 3-18 Aug 20-18 Alsace	1307 West st	VALENTINE Magnus 123 Inf; pvt; Dodge Pike Jul 23-18 Jun 9-19; Ovs Sep 28-18 Jun 2-19	931 Marquette st
PATAPOWSKI Joseph PIENCZYKOWSKI Piote PIENCZYKOWSKI Alexander PLATER Albert Broel Inf and Gen Staff, Intelligence Div; 1st Lt May 12-17 Nov 1-18; Ovs Sep 1-14 Jan 30-15 Zamosc Ostrotenka Eldkunen; as Lt in 6m Rus- sian Cav Captured; escaped German prison camp and returned to U S in 1915; wnd in Sep 1914 Nov 1914 Jan 1915	Racine Racine Racine 1429 College av	VOLCKMAN William G 34 Service Co S C; pvt-corp; Mitchell Field Leav- enworth Feb 21-18 Aug 1-19; Ovs Jun 19-18 Jul 27-19	904 State st
RANSOM Stanley McVenn 40 M G; pvt-corp; Hancock Jul 6-18 Jan 25-19	Burlington	WOESTE A W 46 Inf; pvt-sgt; Taylor Jul 24-18 May 26-19	590 Sheridan Road Chicago
		ZABLE Maurice Oct 24-18 Dec 13-18 Aviation 11 Co D B; pvt; Mills	Burlington
		ZAPINSKI Jan ZAURIKOWSKI Andrew 41 Co 161 D B; pvt-sgt 1st cl; Grant May 27-18 Jul 18-19	Racine Burlington
		ZECICKI Frank	Racine



EQUIPMENT LAID OUT FOR INSPECTION

INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL PORTRAITS

THE following index to individual portraits is as complete as it was possible to make in view of the fact that many delayed photographs had to be placed on pages which went to press subsequent to the compiling of the index. The index does not contain the individuals in the group pictures of departing draft contingents. Persons in those pictures can locate their likenesses by finding their dates of departure and Board number, which appear as captions to all selective contingents shown. There is not contained in the index the names in group pictures of Boy Scouts (page 185), Co. D, 340th Infantry (page 211), Companies I and K, State Guards (pages 315 and 317). The names accompany the illustrations.

Billings, Miss Edna	593	Hansen, Jacob H.	593	Meacham, J. G. Jr.	593	Runkel, Mayor H. A.	597
Christensen, Anskold	595	Hoburne, T. P.	593	Milkie, Leo A.	595	Rutledge, Harry	593
Christensen, Carl	595	Hommema, Walter	593	Murphy, Geo.	593	Ruzicka, Frank A.	593
Christensen, Charles J.	595	Hurtgen, C. A.	593	Nelson, Arthur N.	593	Salamon, Isadore	597
Christensen, Henry	595	Jensen, Thorwald M.	597	Newell, George W.	597	Schaefer, Royal E.	593
Christensen, John	595	Karcher, Miss N. E.	593	Nickerson, Rev. C. S.	593	Speiker, Joseph M.	593
Christensen, Otto	595	Karczewski, Zygmunt	593	Peterson, Phillip	595	Stream, Roy N.	593
Christensen, Walter	595	Kohlhoff, C. H.	593	Rittenhagen, H.	593	Woisker, F. J.	593
DeMint, R. A.	593	Mariorowski, A.	593	Rohr Charles D.	593	Zawikowski, Andrew	593
Egtvedt, E. & S.	593	Marsch, Alfonse	593	Rohrberg, A. C.	593	Zimmermann, W. A.	593
Freeman, Geo. B. Jr.	597	Martin, Eugene	593	Runkel, H. A.	593	Zimmermann, L. H.	593
Abbati, Frank	59	Anderson, Orville C.	137	Beach, Theo. E.	65	Blish, Irving	237
Abrahamson, F. J.	159	Anderson, Rueben	173	Beach, Theo. E.	239	Block, Joseph	61
Abrahamson, Lloyd	227	Anderson, S. C.	149	Beck, Thorwald	127	Blonde, K. C.	41
Abresch, Sam	153	Anderson, Walter E.	281	Berk, Thorwald M.	165	Boden, Walter F.	239
Ackman, Orville	413	Araboglaus, P.	49	Becker, John P.	409	Boelmer, F. H.	163
Adams, Jacob	291	Armstrong, W. H.	359	Becker, P. P.	283	Bohlman, Edward	137
Adams, Jacob	167	Arseneau, John	283	Becker, Rudolph	423	Bohn, Alfred	145
Adamski, Joe	147	Auquatine, Harry	267	Behvilen, H.	149	Bohn, Frank	139
Addison, Wayne	279	Aul, Ernest R.	151	Behrend, B. C.	45	Bohn, H. M.	41
Addison, John	279	Austin, Carlton	229	Behrend, E. F.	145	Bohn, M. J.	405
Admalt, Geo.	145	Auterman, L. T.	283	Belanger, Edw.	279	Bohn, M. J.	267
Ager, Reinhold	277	Axtell, W. O.	419	Belden, E. B.	127	Bohn, Mr.	127
Agne, A. L.	59	Axtel, Mrs. W. O.	419	Belden, John	167	Bohnsack, J.	163
Ahlggaard, T. A.	427	Bach, Neil	49	Belden, John	37	Bokosian Karabet	149
Ahlgrimm, Fie I	127	Badissian, H.	149	Belden, Judge E. B.	37	Bolens, Harry W.	105
Ahrens, Otto	127	Bagdon, F. S.	421	Belden, Stanley	37	Bolton, John	359
Aiello, Sam	167	Baggeson, H.	241	Bell, Alois J.	239	Boness, George	451
Akvik, Conrad	139	Baker, E. H.	283	Bellaire, C.	145	Bonnar, J. J.	163
Albin, John	419	Baker, H. C.	359	Beller, E. W.	277	Boranes, Paul	167
Albright, Chas.	227	Baker, John	145	Beller, Wm. A.	281	Borgerson, Louis	269
Alcorn, Wm. K.	141	Balazs, Gabriel	185	Beller, Sgt. Wm. J.	407	Bornofska, Arnold	185
Alleman, L. C.	65	Baliwin, Ed.	243	Beller, Wm. J.	149	Borns, Stanley	153
Allen, Thos.	281	Ball, Alfred	267	Benda, Christ	167	Boschert, J. J.	451
Alstad, F. H.	63	Balzer, Luther	403	Benecik, F. C.	421	Boisford, G. F.	163
Allen, R. B.	145	Barber, Whitey	413	Bengaard, Victor	409	Bott, Rev. J. W.	409
Amend, A. C.	423	Barnes, Chester D.	105	Benish, Stephen	105	Bovyn, Henri	153
Amborn, Lewis W. M.	241	Barnes, Geo.	227	Bennett, Camilla	71	Bowers, R. J.	279
Amundsen, Ingv.	61	Barnes, Harry	127	Bennett, Edward C.	449	Bowman, H. J.	47
Anderson, Carl E.	283	Barr, Gilbert	405	Bensinger, S. N.	419	Bowman, Jesse	267
Anderson, M.	277	Barr, J. G.	427	Bensinger, S. N.	243	Bowman, Lester	109
Anderson, A.	41	Barr, Mrs. John	357	Benson, Guy A.	127	Boyagian, M.	159
Anderson, Alf.	63	Barnett, Rell	185	Benson, Guy A.	165	Bradley, A. A.	59
Anderson, Burton M.	269	Barsamian, Henry	149	Berg, Thos. J.	291	Bradshaw, Louis C.	159
Anderson, C.	141	Bartel, A. F.	421	Bergstrom, Stanley W.	137	Bragar, R. P.	49
Anderson, Clarence O.	449	Bartello Elmer	227	Berlin, Archie	149	Bragar, Ralph P.	237
Anderson, E.	229	Bartkos, Joseph	283	Bertleson, E.	237	Bramow, Clarence	229
Anderson, E. R.	427	Bartlett, Louis	147	Bethridge, C.	403	Branaccio, Francesco	63
Anderson, Earl	161	Basaksisian, M.	167	Beyer, Chas. P.	421	Brandies, Mrs. Mabel	71
Anderson, E. T.	161	Bashirian, Mihren	149	Bicha, Arthur	273	Braske, P. C.	413
Anderson, Emanuel	449	Bastian, L.	241	Bicha, August	273	Bratz, W. F.	281
Anderson, F. E.	47	Bauer, Edwin	153	Bickel, H. L.	37	Braunling, Harold	427
Anderson, Hans	227	Bauer, F. A.	41	Hickle, J. F.	127	Brautigam, A. F.	139
Anderson, H. C.	63	Bauer, H. C.	163	Bidstrup, Emil	239	Breckenfield, E.	143
Anderson, Iner	423	Bauman, Irvin	163	Bie, James	267	Breeze, J. C.	127
Anderson, Irving	283	Baumstark, C. R.	413	Bilen, Mike	421	Brehm, James	41
Anderson, James	229	Baumstark, R. D.	413	Bilhorn, O. F.	165	Brehm, Lyle K.	423
Anderson, Jas. L.	159	Baumstark, R.	241	Biluk John	149	Breitsprecher, A. L.	427
Anderson, John A.	413	Bayer, John	229	Bixby, Menzo J.	439	Bridgman, George	265
Anderson, Nels J.	455	Bax, Lambert	47	Bixby, Menzo J.	241	Brierly, L. E.	61
Anderson, Norman	143	Bayer, John C.	291	Biorkman, E. T.	59	Briet, Joseph	277
Anderson, O.	237	Beach, Charles	127	Black, A. E.	127	Bringsdahl, Geo.	229
Anderson, Olaf	63			Black, Henry	63	Brinkman, Edw.	229

Frazer, Edward	237	Greene, H. W.	413	Harrington, F. J.	127	Homan, Leo	141
Fredericksen, A. C.	165	Greene, John P.	137	Harrington, Geo.	105	Horn, Harold	267
Fredericksen, T.	149	Gregor, Hubert	173	Harris, T. W.	143	Hummelston, M.	423
Freeman, Mrs. A. Y.	71	Greninger, H. F.	413	Harrison, S. R.	49	Hone, Felix, Jr.	47
French, Newell E.	291	Greamer, Arnold	185	Hart, Melvin E.	269	Hood, John	127
Frey, Theo.	281	Griese, C. J.	65	Hart, W. A.	269	Hood, J. V.	241-267
Frey, Wm.	267	Groenke, Harry	165	Harter, Leo F.	241	Hood, Stanley	419
Friedman, I.	359	Grossman, H. Y.	173	Harter, L. F.	267	Hood, W. F.	127
Frings, Oscar	419	Guilbert, G. M.	151	Harter, R. E.	167	Horlick, A. J.	105
Frings, Oscar	241	Guilbert, Roscoe	65	Harter, Roy	239	Horlick, William	113
Frint, Peter	457	Gulbrandsen, J. W.	59	Hartman, P. J.	49	Horner, Edmund	281
Frisco, Chas.	49	Gulbrandsen, Wm.	267	Harvey, Harry	269	Horton, Lyman B.	461
Fritch, A. J.	239	Gurski, Stephen	267	Harvey, Richard	127	Hosp, John	273
Fritch, Arthur	165	Gurska, Stephen	239	Harvey, W. T.	109	Houghton, E., Lt.-Col.	119
Frost, Carl N.	159	Gustawski, J.	243	Harvey, W. T.	113	Houston, Wm. J.	43
Frost, G. W.	165			Harvey, W. T.	359	Howarth, Roy	141
Fruedenwald, F. A.	59			Haudek, Herbert	145	Howr, Stanley	229
Fruidy, Chas W.	151	Haag, Ray	159	Haugland, Harold	461	Howick, Michael	137
Fuller, P. S.	419	Haas, Arthur	127	Haumerson, Wilfred	291	Hoyer, M. E.	173
Fuller, R. A.	281	Haase, Ernest B.	167	Haupt, Howard	229	Hoyt, David	229
Funk, Wm.	269	Haase, R. H.	273	Hauser, C. H.	139	Hoyt, J.	243
Furno, Giacinto	149	Haban, Frank L.	241	Havcn, Frank	127	Huck, A. J.	409
Furreses, O. J. A.	147	Hack, Erick	421	Hawley, James P.	449	Huck, J. A.	421
Fyhrle, H. C.	359	Hader, A. E.	41	Hay, A.	147	Huguenin, A. S.	451
		Hader, Arthur	229	Hayes, John	227	Huguenin, Helen C.	419
Gabryzewski, Ignatz	229	Haglund, A. E.	281	Hayman, Wm. H.	173	Hughes, Emil	127
Gaiser, William	229	Hagopian, Gazaroo	153	Heath, R. E.	163	Hughes, Harry R.	151
Gallagher, Russell	241	Halbach, W. A.	153	Hebbethwaite, H. E.	139	Hughes, S.	227
Ganss, L. E.	59	Halberstadt, M.	427	Hebert, G. J.	243	Hughes, S.	141
Garbo, Jos.	141	Hall, Curtis	145	Hebert, Geoffrey	153	Hueller, F. T.	65
Garrick, James H.	43	Hall, Floyd E.	283	Heck, Arthur	419	Huie, Nina F.	71
Garski, Nick	237	Halvorsen, John	267	Heck, Regina Mrs.	419	Hulett, M. A.	423
Garski, Nicholas	451	Hammiller, John	45	Heck, Max	127	Hultzberg, Sexton	239
Gascoigne, Alvin	229	Hamata, J. C.	131	Heclra, Peter J.	277	Hultberg, S. G.	267
Gastrow, O. C.	161	Hancock, Kenneth	185	Heffman, E.	225	Humble, Fred	455
Gates, H. C.	483	Hand, E. B.	127	Hegard, T. S.	127	Hunter, A. S.	173
Gatzke, A. A.	167	Hanrahan, Geo.	409	Hegeman, E. A.	41	Hunter, Lt.-Col. F. R.	119
Gatzke, G. A.	269	Hansche, W. J.	113	Hegeman, J. J.	167	Hurshostian, Giuragos	61
Gatziewicz, Raymond	239	Hansen, Alex.	43	Heidenreich, A. P.	45	Hushy, Segard	173
Gausche, W. C.	359	Hansen, Arthur	281	Heim, Jacob	113	Hush, W. H.	413
Gavegian, Sato	41	Hansen, Axel	413	Heimes, Leonard	229	Hwalisc, Jos.	227
Gebhardt, F. D.	291	Hansen, C. A.	43	Heimes, L. J.	161	Hyde, R. A.	161
Gebhardt, H. L.	267	Hansen, C. A.	139	Held, Herbert H.	137	Hyduke, John	41
Gebhardt, W. H.	359	Hansen, C. J.	291	Held, Theo. W.	137	Hyduke, John	241
Gecencie, Victor	455	Hansen, Edwin	413	Helding, Hans	273		
Gemmill, John	127	Hansen, Emil B.	159	Helding, Christ	419	Ingersoll, Miss E. M.	71
Geneit, Ralph	159	Hansen, Ephriam	59	Helding, Harold	409	Ireland, Eugene	153
Genich, Otto	227	Hansen, F. H. M.	241	Helding, Harold	43	Iselin, W. J.	139
George, H.	45	Hansen, Fred	65	Helding, Viggo	265	Izenhuser, J. W.	49
George, H. B.	159	Hansen, Geo.	147	Helgeson, H. C.	45	Iverson, H. E.	163
George, Lyle	59	Hansen, H.	41	Hemm, Henry	279	Iverson, John	137
George, Lyle	229	Hansen, Hans	41	Hemmingsen, T. C.	279	Iverson, L. H.	41
Gerber, Albert G.	137	Hansen, Hans P.	237	Hendrickson, Lawrence	231	Jackson, J.	231
Gerber, A. W.	421	Hansen, Harry	43	Heneman, Harry	265	Jacobs, H. F.	41
Gere, Allen	279	Hansen, Henry	279	Henkes, J. J.	59	Jacobs, P. W.	409
Gere, Allen F.	147	Hansen, Henry E.	153	Henkes, P. J.	49	Jacobsen, J. C.	43
Gerc, Byron A.	265	Hansen, H. R. P.	151	Henningsen, Theo.	279	Jacobson, Clarence	269
Gersonde, W. F.	421	Hansen, Hilton	413	Henry, C. R.	237	Jacobson, Clarence	137
Geyer, J.	229	Hansen, John	139	Henry, Walter	147	Jacobson, David	45
Gfroerer, H. N.	45	Hansen, John G.	281	Hensman, Frank	141	Jacobson, John	49
Giardina, Natale	147-273	Hansen, L. B.	159	Herbst, Geo.	231	Jacobson, J.	149
Gieseler, R. J.	139	Hansen, Nels P.	241	Herchen, John	163	Jacobson, Jacob	149
Gifford, Everett	283	Hansen, N. P.	59	Hermes, A. D.	127	Jacobson, Nels	233
Gilday, John	239	Hansen, Otto	151	Hermes, F. J.	127	Jacobson, Otuf H.	445
Gilday, John B.	265	Hansen, Sophus	43	Hertzfeld, R. L.	243	Jacobson, O. T.	167
Gillen, I. P.	163	Hansen, W.	413	Herzog, Harry	229	Jacobson, Peter	239
Gilson, Maj. James W.	335	Hansen, Walter	165	Herzog, Harry	37	Jacobson, N. E.	45
Gilson, Maj. Jas. W.	119	Hansen, Walter	43	Herzog, M. H.	113	Jacobson, Robt. A.	421
Giuliano, C.	243	Hanson, A. C.	59	Heublein, Walter	423	Jacobson, Theo.	59
Giulli, James	149	Hanson, Albert	359	Heusdens, James	239	Jensen, T. D.	413
Giordano, E.	143	Hanson, Anger	163	Heusdens, J. H.	267	Jacquet, E. M.	277
Giortz, Helmar	231	Hanson, Aug. L.	161	Higgins, Frank	63	Jadny, F. J.	49
Gist, John C.	37	Hanson, C. E.	445	Higgins, W. C.	163	James, Carl	265
Gist, Mrs. Opal J.	71	Hanson, Carl	229	Higgins, Wm. J.	423	James, Harry	65
Gittings, Elmer	127	Hanson, Christ	239	Hijenia, Mike	161	James, Hiram	151
Gittings, Ward	131	Hanson, Earl	165	Hilker, Edw.	359	James, John Jr.	269
Gittings, W. L.	413	Hanson, Elmer	277	Hill, E. L.	45	Jandl, Chas.	273
Gizirian, M.	281	Hanson, Emery	243	Hille, C. J.	145	Jandl, Otto	227-423
Gjellerup, Sven	229	Hanson, Emma	275	Hilt, Frank J. (Pat)	229	Janecky, Chauncey	231
Gleason, Ray	151	Hansen, Fred. I.	421	Hilt, J. J.	161	Janecky, Adolph	127
Gleason, V. D.	153	Hanson, Harold	239	Hinz, Werner G.	165	Janecky, Joseph	237
Gliniecki, Felix	149	Hanson, Harry	151	Hixon, G. M.	141	Jayne, Edward	141
Godske, C. E.	139	Hanson, H. E.	149	Hjorth, C. E.	455	Jelliffe, Florence	71-275
Goebel, R. J.	139	Hanson, Julius	427	Hoffert, Herbert C.	165	Jelliffe, Sarah	71
Goetz, Edward R.	457	Hanson, Miss	275	Hoffman, A. B.	269	Jelliffe, Taylor	127
Goldbeck, O.	421	Hanson, Paul A.	273	Hoffman, Adolph	231	Jembrzycki, S.	241
Goldsworthy, H.	127	Hanson, Peter	269	Hoffman, John	227	Jennello, Gianni	149
Gotsche, E. F.	291	Hanson, Peter	237	Hogan, J. H.	161	Jennings, R. C.	145
Gothe, Walter	49	Hanson, Peter	167	Holden, H. M.	63	Jensen, A.	237
Gougislan, Mike	149	Hanson, Robert	185	Holland, Knute	127	Jensen, Adolph	163
Grady, Wm.	241	Hanson, Thos.	427	Hollmaier, Leo	145	Jensen, And.	61
Grams, Barney	229	Hanson, Maj. Wm.	119	Holm, C. H.	283	Jensen, Anton	239
Granger, Frank	41	Harcus, John W.	423	Holm, Esther	71	Jensen, Arthur	161
Granger, F. T.	243	Harcus, R. R.	159	Holm, Victor	291	Jensen, August	173
Grann, Eugene	233	Hardie, A. M.	421	Holmes, Chas.	241	Jensen, Bert	277
Greco, Giuseppe	149	Harding, Earl	143	Holmes, Martin W.	441	Jensen, B. V.	153
Greco, James	279	Harkness, Dr. Grove	105	Holmes, Wm.	419	Jensen, Carl C.	269
Green, Homas	151	Harms, G. W.	281	Holtz, W. A.	167	Jensen, Christ	243
Green, R. R.	59-147	Harney, G. R.	427	Holub, Joseph	409	Jensen, Clarence	227
Greene, Guy M.	45	Harpke, Wm.	153	Holy, Joe	143	Jensen, Clarence J.	145
		Harpster, Philo E.	265	Holy, Tony	261	Jensen, G. J.	173

Jensen, G. S.	153	Kammerer, W. F.	419	Kuchenbecker, L.	153	Luedke, August	137
Jensen, Herbert C.	277	Kamper, Ray S.	139	Kuckenback, Arthur	185	Luedke, Frank	137
Jensen, Jens	109	Kannenber, C. J.	163	Kuckenback, Harold	185	Luedke, Otto F.	149
Jensen, Jens P.	167	Kannenber, Wm.	241	Kudlacek, John J.	457	Lueschke, H. H.	407
Jensen, John E.	151	Kaplan, E.	403	Kuehl, Ludwig	37	Luker, John	227
Jensen, Laurence	273	Kappel, Irving C.	165	Kuehneman, Wm.	239	Lui, Arthur	47
Jensen, Marius	145	Karalumas, P.	153	Kuehnert, B. M.	149	Luxem, Frank	109
Jensen, Marius	151	Kasproovich, R. S.	281	Kugel, Herman	137	Lynn, Edward	231
Jensen, Marius	159	Kate, E. J.	65	Kuhnwald, Gust	273		
Jensen, Marius G.	239	Kautz, R.	279	Kuldacky, Peter	269	Maas, Walter	231
Jensen, Maurice	277	Kaylegian, N.	153	Kumiszczo, Konstant	45	Maciejewski, F.	277
Jensen, T. M.	47	Kearney, Thomas Jr.	127	Kurjanowicz, J.	63	Mack, Catherine L.	71
Jensen, Tobias C.	283	Keenan, Elmer	159	Kurigan, Vahan	139	Macky, Chas.	229
Jensen, Vested	269	Keeler, H. H.	281	Kuspudis, John	149	Malsen, A. B.	163
Jensen, Viggo	483	Kellogg, R. H.	409	Kuspers, G. E.	45	Madsen, Clarence I.	499
Jensen, Walter	227	Kelley, Miss Bertha	356	Kvamme, Hans	233	Madsen, J. P.	279
Jensen, Walter C.	269	Kelly, Wallace	59	Kwapil, A. W.	403	Madsen, Peter E.	403
Jensen, Wm.	143	Kenasian, Neshan	63	Kwapil, Arthur	239	Magnan, F. E.	283
Jenson, Herman	167	Kochakian, T.	161	Kwoieski, Joe	49	Magnan, F. R.	173
Jepeway, A. D.	145	Georgianian, V.	173			Magnon, Floyd	231
Jepnesen, Sophus	359	Kerr, B. M.	403	Laatz, A.	145	Mahler, F. G.	49
Jerstad, Geo.	277	Keshishian, Capriat	137	LaFortune, H. A.	163	Maik, Ernest	163
Jerstead, R.	229	Keuper, Fred W.	127	LaFortune, R. J.	65	Mainland, Harry	279
Jersted, Arthur	127	Kevocekian, Moses	229	LaLonde, L. P.	43	Malinowski, L.	41
Jirucha, Lester	43	Kikosecki, Steven	237	Lampe, Chas.	413	Malmquist, Ernest	43
Jirush, Joe	141	Killips, Clinton	163	Landerslager, C. H.	291	Malone, Dr. F. A.	109
Jirush, Jos.	239	Kimberg, Harold	153	Jane, C. W.	273	Malone, Roland V.	277
Johns, E. F.	145	Kindschy, Arthur F.	237	Langdon, Edw.	427	Malone, Mitchell	277
Johns, R. E.	159	King, A. W.	161	Lange, Andy M.	445	Manali, J. M.	413
Johnson, A. N.	145	King, Wm.	403	Lange, Carroll	47	Manchester, Howard O.	271
Johnson, Albert	483	King, Wm.	49	Lange, Clarence	165	Manchester, Russell H.	271
Johnson, Albert W.	455	Kinner, Earl	229	Lange, John C.	413	Mandro, John	139
Johnson, Arthur	139	Kinnerup, Jas.	153	Lange, O. C.	267	Mandry, Fred	229
Johnson, Arthur	241	Kinosian, Simon	41	Lange, Oliver	237	Mangialardo, M.	139
Johnson, Arthur C.	41	Kinreed, R. S.	421	Lange, Peter	139	Manjold, E. N.	59
Johnson, Arthur N.	297	Kinsler, John W.	421	Langenfeld, John W.	455	Mangold, Ralph	277
Johnson, Chas. J.	461	Kisow, W. F.	127	Larsen, Aage	267	Manko, Frank	63
Johnson, Edgar J.	239	Kister, Harold	441	Larsen, E.	267	Mann, Harold	127
Johnson, Edgar J.	281	Kister, Harold J.	241	Larsen, Henry	277	Mann, I. O.	131
Johnson, Geo.	237	Kister, Ralph	185	Larsen, Karl C.	403	Mapes, H. L.	147
Johnson, H.	237	Klandrud, A.	243	Larson, A. C.	167	Marck, J. A.	45
Johnson, Harold	145	Klandrud, Lester O.	239	Larson, Carl A.	167	Maritato, R.	63
Johnson, Harry	145	Klapproth, Arthur	165	Larson, C. T.	125	Markarian, Ankar	63
Johnson, Harry O.	269	Klapproth, Walter	165	Larson, Henry L.	429	Markison, Allic C.	239
Johnson, Harry P.	297	Klein, N. J.	173	Larson, Holger	265	Markisen, Lawrence	137
Johnson, H. F.	359	Klema, E. J.	173	Larson, John	403	Markusson, Alfred	421
Johnson, Mrs. H. F.	357	Klema, Fred A.	439	Larson, Nels	403	Marquette, C.	267
Johnson, Herbert F.	405	Klepel, Edw. G.	41	Larson, Peter	233	Marsch, Anthony	141
Johnson, Holgie	229	Klippel, C. B.	143	Larson, Peter	269	Marsch, Peter J.	47
Johnson, Howard	229	Kloster, George	49	Larson, Walter	423	Martin, Frank F.	43
Johnson, John	185	Knoeller, Harold W.	47	Larson, W. E.	423	Martin, Mark H.	291
Johnson, John C.	413	Knudsen, Archie	37	Lasch, Lewis H.	421	Martin, Nels	41
Johnson, John J.	65	Knudsen, Einer	147	Last, Axel	41	Martino, S.	63
Johnson, Josephine	275	Knudson, Harold P.	239	Last, Axel	231	Maschewsky, C.	159
Johnson, Lester G.	413	Knudson, Peter	423	Last, L. B.	413	Maskiewicz, V. J.	243
Johnson, Melvin	243	Kobierski, Wacław	239	Lau, Theo.	281	Matchey, Jos.	239
Johnson, Nels	227	Kobierski, W.	41	Laube, A. R.	127	Matson, C. O.	139
Johnson, O. A.	233	Koblisek, R.	421	Lavin, Matt	113	Matson, James	41
Johnson, Oscar	159	Koch, M. G.	403	Layton, F. H.	277	Matson, Louis	167
Johnson, Oscar	59	Kolodziecyk, John	229	Layton, Howard	267-427	Matson, Viggo	239
Johnson, Mrs. O. W.	357	Koestner, Clarence	227	Layton, Orrin	267	Mattery, Harvey	143
Johnson, Paul	141	Kohl, A. W.	41	Leach, E. W.	131	Matenik, P.	421
Johnson, P. E.	359	Kolander, Ben	43	LeClair, Oscar	273	Mau, Wm. Fred	265
Johnson, Peter	229	Kolander, B. W.	61	LeClair, R. J.	233	Mauer, Jacob	231
Johnson, P. L.	147	Kolinsky, M. C.	173	Lehti, Alex.	139	Maur, Frank	63
Johnson, R. J.	279	Konrad, Arthur	61	Leigh, A. R.	127	Maxed, Fred	229
Johnson, Roy L.	65	Kopecky, Paul	167	Leissner, R. H.	149	Mazurkiewicz, Joseph	137
Johnson, Maj. W. W.	119	Koprowski, P. K.	45	Leitner, Joseph	149	Mazzei, Frank	413
Jonas, Walter	163	Kotosos, John	145	Lemke, Arthur	269	McCanana, C. Roy	359
Jones, Ellsworth	231	Korpiuk, Leon	173	Leuker, J. F.	279	McCaughy, Beulah	71
Jones, E. O.	267	Kortendeck, J. A.	281	Levinson, Geo.	273	McCaughy, Glenn	185
Jones, Frank V.	239	Kousek, Albert	229	Lewandawski, Vincent	243	McCaughy, W. F.	359
Jones, G. W.	143	Kowalsky, Joe	277	Lewis, David	127	McCaughy, W. S.	131
Jones, Hiram G.	277	Kowalsky, R.	419	Lewis, Edward	127	McConnell, E. P.	147
Jones, H. M.	127	Kowder, Matthew	173	Lewis, Geo. F.	441	McConnell, L.	269
Jones, John	359	Kraft, Emil	127	Lewis, H. D.	281	McCourt, Geo. R.	427
Jones, John D.	113	Kraft, Louis	265	Lewis, H. W.	265	McCullough, Harry A.	37
Jones, N. C.	227	Kralicek, Anthony	173	Lewis, Lt.-C. Wm. M.	117	McCullough, R.	281
Jones, Oscar M.	139	Kramer, A. J.	153	Lewis, W. Turnor	409	McCutcheon, Dale	291
Jones, Ray W.	267	Kramer, A. N.	173	Liegler, Fred D.	47	McDowell, L. A.	151
Jorgensen, F. B.	159	Kranz, H. W.	147	Liesner, Arthur	185	McElroy, D.	47
Jorgenson, Herbert	283	Kraupa, E.	49	Linberg, Einer	419	McElroy, R. A.	409
Jorgenson, John	229	Krebs, Leo	145	Lindeman, Albert	43	McGregor, B. A.	421
Jorgenson, Robt.	265	Krebs, L. T.	45	Lipp, Frank	231	McGuire, J. W.	413
Jorgenson, T. B.	153	Kreyche, Harold	239	Lisuzzo, Joe	421	McKee, S. E.	161
Juedes, Erwin	43	Krikonian, K.	173	Llada, Raimundo	45	McKinsey, H. J.	65
Jungck, R. F.	59	Kristopeit, Paul	41-229	Llongo, F.	63	McNitt, Grover	291
Junkhan, O.	45	Kroes, George	43	Loehr, E. G.	45	McPherson, H. A.	45
Juranek, Wm.	143	Krogh, C. H.	131	Logan, Mabel E.	71	Mehder, A. C.	113
		Krogh, Peter	141	Lohse, W. C.	147	Mehder, Clyde	185
Kachickian, Mike	149	Kropp, John J.	277	Lomasky, Frank	239	Mehlhouse, L. F.	159
Kahlert, Paul	281	Kronp, Louis P.	457	Longo, Vincent	147	Meischke, J. G.	441
Kahn, Jas.	173	Krueger, A. J.	267	Loosevelt, Constant	231	Melvin, Jack	241
Kahn, James	241	Krueger, Chas.	139	Lord, Ed.	43	Melvin, Jack R.	291
Kaiser, Frank J.	151	Krueger, Wm.	237	Lorenze, Harry	239	Mensor, E. C.	153
Kaiser, Joe	229	Krueger, W. R.	277	Lorum, Louis	43	Mensor, Rudie	163
Kaiser, John H.	159	Kruienski, Antoni	237	Losch, Arthur	283	Merrill, Atwood	271
Kalagian, Mike	61	Krupp, Edw.	269	Lucarelli, Enrice	159	Merrill, Charles	271
Kaltenbach, Clarence	231	Kubek, Joseph	143	Ludwig, Ernest	147	Merrill, E. A.	271
Kamien, Paul	43						
Kamin, H. C.	161						

Merrill, Fred	271	Nelson, Christ	159	Olson, Hans P.	413	Peterson, Ulgar	63
Mertens, Frank	153	Nelson, Maj. C. I.	119	Olson, Harold R.	165	Peterson, Viggo	227
Metten, L. M.	45	Nelson, C. K.	45	Olson, LeRoy A.	151	Peterson, W. C.	141
Meyer, Pdk. C.	445	Nelson, Clar.	49	Olson, P. R.	241	Petraio, Joe	153
Meyer, F. J.	273	Nelson, C. P.	143	Olson, Sidney	231	Petrulka, C. R.	279
Meyer, J. J.	65	Nelson, D. R.	167	Olson, Walter	403	Pettit, M. H.	113
Meyer, Lars K.	423	Nelson, Earl H.	153	Oneson, H. D.	421	Plarrdrescher, H. E.	61
Meyer, O. C.	449	Nelson, Edwin J.	281	Osius, Mrs. Max	403	Pfeifer, L. M.	421
Meyer, Theodore	137	Nelson, E. G.	43	Ostergaard, Perry	137	Pfister, Frank	163
Meyers, Paul	227	Nelson, Emil	47	Otnadvec, J. J.	109	Phillips, H. W.	163
Michel, J.	47	Nelson, Emil O.	277	Ott, Voyie D.	409	Phister, Al.	359
Michelson, G.	141	Nelson, Frank	227	Quimette, C. H.	143	Piazza, T.	231
Mickelson, Peter	141	Nelson, Fred	359	Overson, S. F.	147	Piel, Mark	229
Mickelson, A.C. and R.	297	Nelson, G. A.	241	Owen, A. C.	37	Piepenberg, Ernest	41
Mickulecky, F. M.	413	Nelson, Geo. M.	159	Owen, Mrs. J.	403	Piepmeyer, Edw.	59
Mickulecky, M. J.	41	Nelson, Godfrey	227			Pier, Wm.	279
Middleton, B. I.	65	Nelson, Harry	49			Pierce, Louis	231
Mikulecky, Sidney	109	Nelson, I. H.	173	Pahl, Arthur A.	457	Piette, Harvey	43
Miles, A. R.	59	Nelson, J. W.	423	Palazzo, Paul	143	Piutta, Anthony	61
Milkie, Mathew	65	Nelson, James	37	Pallesen, Andrew	65	Pinto, R. W.	161
Millar, Ralph	147	Nelson, John P.	41	Pallesen, Peter	239	Plotrowski, Zigmund	227
Miller, Anthony	59	Nelson, Kenneth	267	Palmer, W. C.	127	Plotrowski, Z.	267
Miller, Art	147	Nelson, Knute M.	243	Palmer, Wm. M.	47	Pisa, Petro	273
Miller, Bernard H.	449	Nelson, Lawrence A.	421	Pantelas, N.	237	Pistulka, J.	163
Miller, Frank H.	113	Nelson, Leslie	227	Paolucci, C.	61	Pitach, Louis J.	45
Miller, Geo.	231	Nelson, L. N.	159	Parks, R. L.	173	Plantz, Louis	427
Miller, Geo. A.	455	Nelson, Louis	227	Parks, W. J.	173	Plocek, Chas.	265
Miller, Ralph	173	Nelson, Mrs. M. L.	71	Parson, H. D.	409	Pluhar, A. J.	423
Miller, R. F.	159	Nelson, Martin	277	Patrick, Joseph	127	Pooch, Wm. P.	65
Miller, Wm.	63	Nelson, Martin	143	Patzke, Arthur	149	Pope, C. A.	161
Millstead, Mr. & Mrs. E.	297	Nelson, N. C.	113	Paulson, P. W.	141	Porter, George	131
Milner, Albert	291	Nelson, Nels	61	Pavek, Julius	265	Porter, Geo.	141
Mpner, James	65	Nelson, Nels C.	127	Pavlik, M.	279	Post, Cornelius	173
Minasian, Miras	427	Nelson, Sieger	229	Pawlak, Walter	231	Potter, Harry	273
Mischke E. J.	237	Nelson, Sophus	127	Pea, P. W.	167	Poulson, A. E.	267
Misorski, Joe. E.	151	Nelson, Stenberg, Paul	151	Pearmain, W. J.	59	Poulson, Christ	421
Mitchell, Mrs. H. G.	403	Nestrl, Chas.	277	Peck, Ervine D.	445	Powers, John C.	421
Mitchell, W. Dean	47	Nesetril, C.	241	Pedersen, H. N.	419	Powless, L. W.	65
Mixdorf, Albert	149	Neuman, Carl O.	147	Pedersen, Lars C.	147	Pozzi, Dominick	269
Mochartis, A. P.	277	Nevin, C. R.	359	Pedersen, L. C.	59	Pratt, I. L.	141
Moe, Arthur	47-63	Newell, Harry P.	265	Pedersen, Thorwald	41	Price, Art.	269
Moe, Louis	185	Newell, H. H.	281	Pederson, Alf. N.	239	Price, E. H.	419
Mogenson, Louis	127	Newman, Gust	37	Pederson, Allen	267	Froffis, Modesti	161
Mohr, Matt. M.	61	Newman, John	165	Pederson, Anton	173	Proost, John	145
Mohrbacker, Frank	241	Nichols, Hugh	243	Pederson, Chas.	239	Proost, Wm.	41
Mohrbacker, J. J.	151	Nichols, R. J.	237	Peil, F. W.	291	Prostrednik, E. L.	419
Mokracik, Robt.	231	Nickel, A. W.	139	Peil, Joseph W.	45	Prott, Rud.	59
Molbach, Laurits	147	Niebler, Edwin M.	47	Peil, N. I.	421	Prudhom, P. J.	161
Molbach, Laurits	147	Nield, Ben	127	Pella, F. C.	161	Prudhomme, Armand	147
Molholt, Anton	283	Nielsen, A. E.	141	Penfold, Rev. F. S.	37	Puermer, Leroy	185
Molholt, Emil	281	Nielsen, A. T.	283	Pennell, B. L.	427	Pugh, Christopher	145
Monk, Louis	483	Nielsen, Julius	403	Perkins, Alvin	229	Pugh, L. C.	161
Monty, A. C.	149	Nielsen, L. B.	273	Perkins, Edgar J.	239		
Morelle, Eugene	143	Nikt, Joseph	461	Perkins, James A.	441		
Morey, Donald J.	291	Nilson, Einer	281	Perry, Bert	165	Qyard, Robt.	227
Morey, F. A.	359	Nissen, Herman	61	Perry, Newton	165	Oytlak, Edw.	231
Morey, Marjorie	275	Nissen, W. J.	141	Petavina, C.	149	Qualler, L. P.	281
Morgan, Alvin H.	243	Noble, Francis A.	445	Peters, Edward	43	Queckenstedt, M. L.	113
Moranson, C.	139	Noz, George	265	Peters, Edward J.	37	Quella, A. B.	143
Morgenson, T. E.	41	Noll, Alfred	65	Peters, Gustav C.	265	Quinn, L. J.	359
Moritz, Eugene J. C.	241	Norton, F. Lee	113-405	Peterson, Arthur	61	Quirk, Lawrence	49
Morris, T. G.	151	Novak, Vincent	161	Peterson, A. S.	273		
Morrissey, Chas. F.	445	Nowak, Frank	239	Peterson, Christ	419	Radewan, Fred	109
Mosher, Austiu	275	Nubert, John	231	Peterson, Einer	237	Radovitch, C.	413
Mosher, I. D.	153	Nugent, Robert	113	Peterson, Elmer C.	151	Rakusek, Tom	239
Moyle, O. R.	127	Nurnbeiger, Martin	61	Peterson, J. A.	47	Ramey, Jack	37
Mrotek, G. F.	143	Nyberg, John	265	Peterson, John O.	263	Rango, Archy	413
Msciujewski, J.	173	Nygaard, Hans	137	Peterson, Nels H.	277	Rapp, Harold	273
Mullen, L. M.	47	Nystrom, Olle	139	Peterson, Richard	237	Rapp, H. F.	273
Munn, Hugh	231			Peterson, A. J.	243	Rapps, Carrie	71
Munn, Hugh	403			Peterson, Arthur	159	Rapps, Edw. F.	273
Munro, J. A.	281			Peterson, Arthur	159	Rasch, Mrs. W. G.	113
Mura, J. H.	59			Peterson, August	239	Rasmussen, Clarence	185
Muronski, John	167			Peterson, Axel	239	Rasmussen, Harold C.	281
Murphy, Ed. C.	47			Peterson, Cerbell	269	Rasmussen, Martin	149
Murphy, H. J.	167			Peterson, Chas. G.	427	Rasmussen Oswald	419
Murphy, John	231			Peterson, Clarence B.	281	Rasmussen, R. C.	273
Murphy, R.	47			Peterson, C. S.	173	Rasmussen, Victor	277
Murray, A. F.	427			Peterson, C. T.	59	Rasmussen, Victor	167
Murray, Albert	241			Peterson, E.	49	Rastall, W. H.	161
Mustel, Otto	151			Peterson, Elmer C.	267	Ratchford, G. R.	147
Mustl, Wm.	45			Peterson, Frank	279	Rattle, A.	227
Mutchie, J. A.	421			Peterson, G.	243	Rattle, Arthur	43
Mutcher, E. L.	291			Peterson, G. E. A.	427	Raush, H. E.	147
Myers, P. J.	105-113-127			Peterson, George	185	Ray, Earl	265
				Peterson, G. W.	237	Redewald, Peter	153
				Peterson, Harry B.	413	Reed, John J.	277
				Peterson, Harvey	281	Reed, Mrs. W. H.	71-357
				Peterson, I.	239	Reichert, Fritz	59
				Peterson, James	131	Reiff, I.	43
				Peterson, James P.	147	Reinardy, F. C.	161
				Peterson, Lilly W.	71	Reis, Frank	47
				Peterson, Marinus	151	Reis, William	45
				Peterson, P. A.	159	Reitmeier, Ernest F.	127
				Peterson, Peter	47	Remkus, Walter	49
				Peterson, Peter A.	227	Remak, Frank B.	359
				Peterson, P. S.	421	Reth, Fred	427
				Peterson, R. L.	139	Reth, H. H.	139
				Peterson, Roy G.	409	Rice, E. N.	359
				Peterson, T.	241	Richow, W. F.	143
						Rick, Arthur	59
Nalbantian, G.	139	Oberst, Michael	439				
Naleid, Mr. & Mrs. A. N.	297	Obilsky, Pcter	231				
Naleid, Clifford	161	O'Brien, J. N.	143				
Naporer, K.	409	Obry, W. F.	451				
Naughtin, H.	237	Oddo, Vitto	227				
Naughtin, Rev. J. M.	359	Oertell, Otto	163				
Naughtin, Rev. J. M.	127	Ohanian, M.	163				
NeCollins, J. C.	127	Ohly, M.	143				
Neholia, Arthur	419	Ohrmundt, R.	413				
Neholia, Harry	127	Olander, J. A.	233				
Neidhardt, Geo.	167	O'Laughlin, Geo. T.	441				
Niesen, Louis	427	Oliver, Donald	427				
Nelson, Chas.	279	Oliver, Edward	427				
Nelson, Chester	279	Oliver, Joseph	37-427				
		Olsen, Axel	267				
		Olsen, Christ	153				
		Olsen, John	413				
		Olsen, A.	231				
		Olsen, Art	273				
		Olsen, Axel	161				
		Olsen, B.	277				
		Olsen, B. J.	413				
		Olsen, B. V.	163				
		Olsen, C.	237				
		Olsen, Chas.	233				
		Olsen, Chester	279				
		Olsen, Earl	41				
		Olsen, Earl	229				
		Olsen, Edgar	49				
		Olsen, Emilius	279				

Rickeman, Maj. G. W.	119	Schlosser, Paul	227	Smith, H. J.	131	Tauskela, John	143
Rickeman, Hugo A.	145	Schmidt, A. B.	275	Smith, Matty	165	Taylor, Dr. E. A.	131
Rierson, G. A.	493	Schneider, C. A.	151	Smith, Oscar C.	43	Taylor, H. B.	237
Rierstad, Andy	167	Schnetz, L. N.	45	Smit, Roy	37	Taylor, Wm.	231
Riggs, A. J.	127	Schnetz, R. J.	45	Smith, Stanley	237	Taylor, W. S.	145
Rindfleisch, G. B.	441	Schoening, Peter V.	239	Smitt, Robt.	61	Tentcher, Phillip	167
Riolo, John	149	Scholz, Ernie A.	239	Smollen, B. J.	127	Tessmer, J. G.	421
Rivello, Nichola	63	Scholzen, John	143	Smollen, Geo.	143	Teshta, B.	281
Rizzo, Caspar	173	Scholzen, Leo	145	Smollen, Martin	47	Thackeray, Dr.	131
Robers, F. A.	283	Schonmer, Alfred	239	Snowden, Frank	231	Thackeray, R. C.	359
Roberts, Edward	237	Schowalter, E. F.	141	Sobierski, Kostek	227	Theisen, Clarence	165
Roberts, John D.	291	Schreiber, F. H.	163	Sobota, L.	243	Theisen, Soren	229
Roberts, M.	229	Schroeder, A.	151	Solberg, Percy	449	Thelen, L. H.	153
Rochie, S. H.	49	Schroeder, Geo.	231	Sommers, Paul	431	Theos, John	149
Rockie, Chas.	229	Schroeder, Nicholas	65	Sondergaard, Andrew	429	Thery, E. E.	273
Rodgers, H. J.	165	Schuit, Nick	45	Sondergaard, Chris	239	Thiede, E. R. E.	427
Rodiger, E. A.	265	Schiutta, Chas.	451	Sondergaard, C. S.	277	Thiesen, Soren	419
Roeschen, H.	421	Schulte, Carl	265	Sondergaard, Christ	421	Thiesen, T. Wm.	261
Roeser, J. A.	427	Schulte, Karl T.	427	Sondergaard, Fred C.	151	Thomas, Fred	145
Roever, Ernest	41	Schulte, R. J.	427	Sonturi, Henry	167	Thomas, Iren	231
Rogan, Wm.	427	Schulte, Robert J.	47	Sopinski, Adolph	63	Thomas, N.	229
Rohan, J. V.	485	Schultz, F. A.	267	Sopko, Wm.	41	Thomas, N. A.	419
Rohr, L. H.	109	Schultz, Fred	241	Sorensen, E. O.	141	Thomas, Russell	291
Ronsholtz, John	267	Schultz, Wm.	283	Sorensen, Herbert, T. L.		Thome, Chas.	231
Roonev, Cornelius J.	41	Schulz, F. H.	131	and E. H.		Thome, Joe	229
Rooney, Harry	173	Schulz, H.	237	Sorensen, Oscar	427	Thompson, Allan	279
Rose, A. F.	167	Schulz, H. F.	63	Sorensen, Martin	173	Thompson, Clar.	139
Rose, Stanley	273	Schumacher, E.	273	Sorensen, Richard	185	Thompson, C. S.	153
Roskilly, A. R.	243	Schutzen, G. W.	59	Sorensen, Walter	163	Thompson, Fulton	127
Ross, E. H.	281	Schwartz, Jacob	173	Sorensen, A. J.	267	Thompson, Fulton	105
Rosman, P. F.	163	Schweitzer, Joseph W.	241	Sorensen, Albert	405	Thompson, Henry	243
Roth, Walter C.	151	Seaholm, O. F.	65	Sorensen, Alfred H.	269	Thompson, James	441
Rothweiler, H. C.	409	Schold, F. N.	421	Sorensen, Chas.	159	Thompson, Rudolph	279
Rowlands, Len	127	Scribach, M.	145	Sorensen, Chris.	151	Thompson, T.	61
Rowland, Wm. J.	449	Semmes, David	227	Sorensen, E.	241	Thompson, Victor	419
Rowley, A. J.	141	Septon, Erling J.	149	Sorensen, Edmund C.	151	Thomsen, M. J.	61
Rowley, Burton	45	Sewall, Fred	377	Sorensen, Erwin	423	Thorkelson, Tillie E.	71
Roy, Julius	413	Sharkey, B.	473	Sorensen, Geo.	141	Thravalos, S.	147
Ruchti, Alb.	139	Sharpinski, Walter	65	Sorensen, M. F.	141	Tieser, Stephen	137
Rudat, August	137	Shaw, Ben	271	Sorensen, O. L.	227	Tilton, Andrew	165
Ruelle, J. H.	141	Shaw, Harold	271	Sorensen, Peter	229	Titus, S. A.	291
Ruetz, John	239	Shaw, Irving	271	Sorensen, Paul	405	Titus, S. A.	63
Ruffalo, Louis	267	Shaw, Louis	271	Sorensen, Peter	279	Tobako, Joe	237
Rush, Harold	243	Sheahan, Wm.	165	Sorensen, Walter	241	Tomlinson, W. B.	41
Rusinski, Stanley	153	Sheehy, John	231	Sorensen, Wm. H.	409	Tommerup, Herbert P.	241
Russell, Kenneth	185	Shelfield, Frank	267	Speiker, Frank	143	Tomter, J.	243
Russell, Melvern	185	Shellberg, M. P.	419	Spence, James	127	Topp, A. J.	189
Russell, Ray	239	Shepstone, Earl	265	Spillum, Arthur	241	Torposian, Moses	409
Ruston, H. A.	163	Sherman, Mrs. B.	357	Sprague, Dewey	427	Townsend, A. H.	273
Ruzicka, Antoniu	451	Sherman, Mrs. Bernice	71	Spychalla, F. C.	139	Townsend, Jay G.	405
Ryan, J. H.	419	Shimeta, Mike	149	Stallman, John	137	Townsend, J. Griffith.	37
Ryan, James	461	Shimkus, Frank	413	Staszewski, Stephan	237	Trinke, H.	59
Ryan, Timothy	229	Shinski, Anthony	143	Stearns, H. C.	161	Troertler, Alvin	231
Rybacek, G.	241	Sholzen, W. A.	419	Stegner, Ed.	61	Trumbull, John	185
		Shook, Wm.	413	Stegner, Joseph	269	Tulloch, T. W.	413
Sabaatian, Kasper	149	Shrader, Ervin	185	Steibel, Fred J.	445	Tuttle, Frank	461
Sabee, A.	413	Sickle, Van	243	Steibel, Steve	147	Tyborczyk, Walter	409
Sabel, Rasmus	269	Silesky, C. O.	279	Stemmer, F. L.	153	Ulger, Jake	43
Sadowski, John	63	Sidley, Mrs. John	357	Stephan, C. V.	427	Ullicki, Joe	243
Sadowski, Joseph	227	Sieb, Walter	281	Stephans, A. E.	61	Ulrich, Wm. L.	149
Sadowski, Thos.	49	Siebert, J. O.	63	Stettler, G. W.	421	Usik, J.	237
Safake, Alex.	269	Siegel, E. P.	159	Stijlbauer, Geo.	229	Usik, John	141
Sahs, Elmer	273	Sieger, John L.	151	Stilb, Edward	229	Vakos, J. P.	41
Sakowski, S.	243	Sieverkropp, E. H.	419	Stindle, A.	237	Valde, Ole	159
Salagin, Alexander	149	Sigeln, Ben	269	Stindle, A. E.	281	Valley, Clifford	149
Salak, C. J.	43	Silverman, Ben	147	Stoffel, A. F. J.	45	Valley, Clifford	143
Salak, Geo.	165	Simeoni, M.	149	Stoffel, Peter T.	113	Van Bree, Harold	143
Sanders, H. J.	163	Simmons, J. B.	131	Stone, David	143	Van Bree, H. J.	273
Sanders, Lt.	345	Simonak, J.	163	Stork, C. J.	139	Vandermeier, Henry	143
Sanders, Wm.	359	Simonsen, Einer	413	Storms, W. W.	131	Van DerWal, George	243
Santkus, J. C.	173	Simonsen, Einer	273	Stouss, R.	227	Van Emmeren, J.	147
Sauville, E. E.	241	Simonsen, Sigwart	421	Strankowski, John	37	Van Wie, Dell	165
Saras, J. T.	63	Simpson, E. G.	267	Stransky, Walter	409	Vartasen, H.	161
Sargen, E.	141	Sinelli, Joseph	243	Strauss, Julius	267	Venetos, Nick	65
Saskowski, I.	269	Singer, Louis A.	277	Streff, Jacob J.	457	Verbes, James	283
Sauter, A. A.	279	Sinsky, Jno.	173	Strom, E. A.	279	Verbeten, Peter	237
Saugman, H. P.	139	Sister, Dominic	149	Strugala, John	279	Vigilien, D. A.	147
Saugman, Hartvig P.	241	Sittig, A. C.	163	Strugala, John	241	Vineak, Mike	283
Sawicks, Frank K.	439	Skandor, Peter	141	Studey, E. F.	153	Vos, Aloys	47
Sawyer, Helen	275	Skaar, John	279	Studey, Geo. F.	149	Voss, Gerhard	229
Sawyer, Wm.	227	Skow, Aug.	229	Studt, Kai H.	153	Vrana, Chas.	63
Sbertoli, Elmer	231	Skow, C. T.	163	Stuebe, Henry	151	Vranich, Tony	241
Schacht, Annette M.	419	Skriver, John	141	Sugden, Chas. B.	45	Wacker, Vincent	149
Schacht, E. W.	409	Skudlorek, Julian	241	Sumpter, Howard	141	Wadewitz, W. R.	59
Schacht, F. L.	409	Slama, L. K.	423	Sustachek, August	61	Wadmond, Lowell C.	147
Schacht, Fred W.	159	Sloan, Stewart	153	Svitavsky, R. I.	427	Wagner, Al.	165
Schacht, Herman	403	Slovacheck, Joseph	461	Swan, Jack H.	65	Wagner, Clar.	143
Schacht, Roland	409	Smader, Charles	281	Sweetman, G.	159	Wagner, Harry	37-45
Schaefer, Lt. Carl O.	331	Smerchek, Geo. L.	281	Swencki, D. J.	61	Wagner, M. E.	281
Schaefer, Dr. C. O.	291	Smieding, Amelia	71	Swenson, Louis	269	Wahlen, Frank G.	439
Scharping, F. P.	139	Smieding, William	127	Swingle, F. P.	359	Wahler, Chas.	281
Scheel, Oscar	241	Smith, Chas. L.	457	Swoboda, Wm.	229	Waiteak, J. J.	165
Schevel, Lawrence J.	45	Smith, Clarence	227	Swoboda, Wm. J.	65	Walker, Frank W.	279
Schimelpfeinig, C. O.	143	Smith, D.	229	Szymanski, P.	143	Walker, S. B.	113
Schleck, J.	149	Smith, Erwin R.	461	Tabbert, Theodore	409	Walker, Warren	359
Schlender, T. F.	273	Smith, Frank	241	Tandrup, Adolph	141-237	Wallace, G. H.	49
Schlevensky, Irving	229	Smith, Frank D.	434			Walker, Geo. W.	185
Schlichting, W. J.	277	Smith, Gertrude Davis	273				
Schliesmann, F. J.	173	Smith, H.	241				
Schliesmann, J. J.	173						
Schliesmann, Theo.	59						

Waller, Geo. W.	113	Weyres, T. L.	153	Wishau, Clifton	413	Youngs, M. W.	49
Wallis, H. M. Jr.	291	Weyres, Wm.	141	Wishau, J. K.	173	Youska, Jos.	151
Wallis, Dominick	273	Whalen, Frank G.	439	Wishau, John J.	189	Zachar, L.	237
Ward, Howard L.	273	White, Adolph	237	Wisniewsky, H. A.	281	Zacarelli, M.	413
Ward, Myrl E.	61	White, Emil	147	Wisniewsky, P. J.	161	Zacarelli, M.	413
Wartner, Ernest	231	White, Wallace	47	Wittey, Albert J.	47	Zache, Alexander	461
Washburn, Curtis	127-359	White, William	37	Wojcik, Andrew	65	Zacharias, W. G.	269
Wasiaak, V.	237	Whitton, Marvin	161	Wolf, August	173	Zager, Carl	265
Watson, W. H.	43	Wiechers, John	407	Wolff, David	231	Zahorik, Frank	277
Wawrzykewicz, Louis	243	Wiess, Wm.	237	Wolff, Paul F.	149	Zamin, Ermine	61
Webb, Hugh	37	Wilcox, Rose A.	439	Wolff, W. F.	63	Zank, Rudolph	167
Webber, Joe	243	Wilfer, Ed.	159	Wood, E. H.	59	Zauierucha, E.	139
Weber, Edward	47	Wilkie, Oscar	231	Wood, R. F.	153	Zeese, Earl	283
Weber, P. T.	161	Williams, Maj. A. H.	119	Woods, E. L.	165	Zelmer, Gustav	61
Webster, Mrs. Stuart	403	Williams, G. O.	45	Wratten, Chas.	59	Zielenski, Frank	237
Wegge, Clara	275	Williams, Harry E.	419	Wratten, Ed.	359	Zigich, Geo.	163
Weins, Raymond H.	423	Williams, Louis	269	Wright, Alfred E.	423	Zika, Edward	65
Weise, Henry J.	423	Williams, Walter	229	Wright, Sidney	141	Zilla, Alex	239
Weiss, Fred J.	423	Williams, Walter G.	267	Wrixton, A. G.	279	Zinnen, Norbert M.	271
Weiss, Herman	409	Williamson, Warren	423	Wrixton, Mrs. B. S.	71	Zinnen, Ralph J.	271
Weiss, Julius	61	Williamson, W. J.	359	Wuertz, Tony	403	Zinnen, Raymond M.	271
Weiss, William	457	Wilson, A. L.	243	Wurz, Edw.	59	Zirbes, Allie M.	47
Weiter, Getmer	145	Wilson, Earl T.	243	Wysocarski, Felix	237	Zirbes, Max	165
Welch, Michael	265	Wilson, Elmer	229	Yahnian, Boghas	61	Zirbes, Max J.	239
Wells, Andrew	231	Wilson, F. O.	403	Yahnian, H.	161	Zitka, G. O.	167
Welsh, F. E.	139	Wilson, Wm.	227	Yenidunian, P.	63	Zievors, E.	267
Welty, A. B.	127	Wilton, Mabel C.	275	Yilek, Frank	273	Zlobac, C. W.	283
Wendt, Hubert	37	Winters, David	359	Young, J. G.	153	Zobac, Joseph	163
Wenszell, William	185	Wisby, M.	403	Youngs, Milton W.	243	Zratsky, Arthur	141
Wespetal, O. A.	139	Wischniewsky, P.	283				
Westrich, Frank L.	47						



THE END