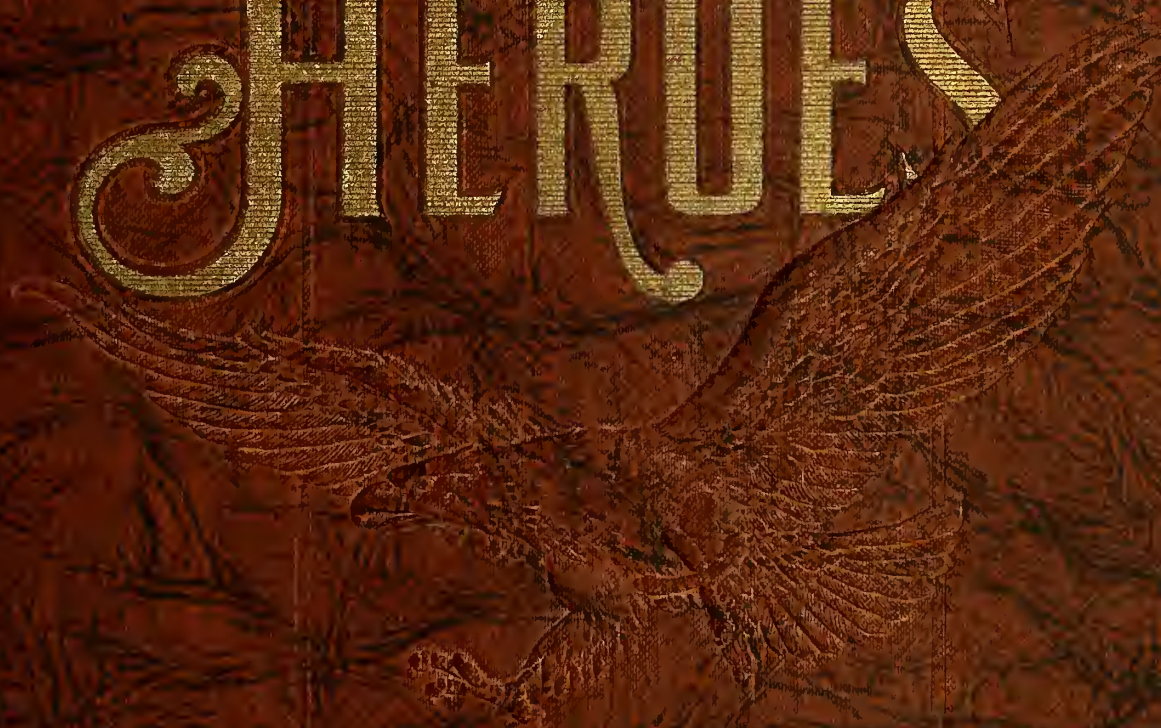


OUR HEROES



IN OUR DEFENSE



THE NATIONAL

PAVILION



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OUR HEROES



IN OUR DEFENSE



W. J. [unclear]
LABETTE COUNTY, KANSAS

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PARSONS, KANSAS

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


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PARSONS, KANSAS



OUR HEROES



An Illustrated Historical Biog-
raphy Compiled from Private
and Public Authentic
Records.



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

W. H. L.—1921

FOREWORD

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

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

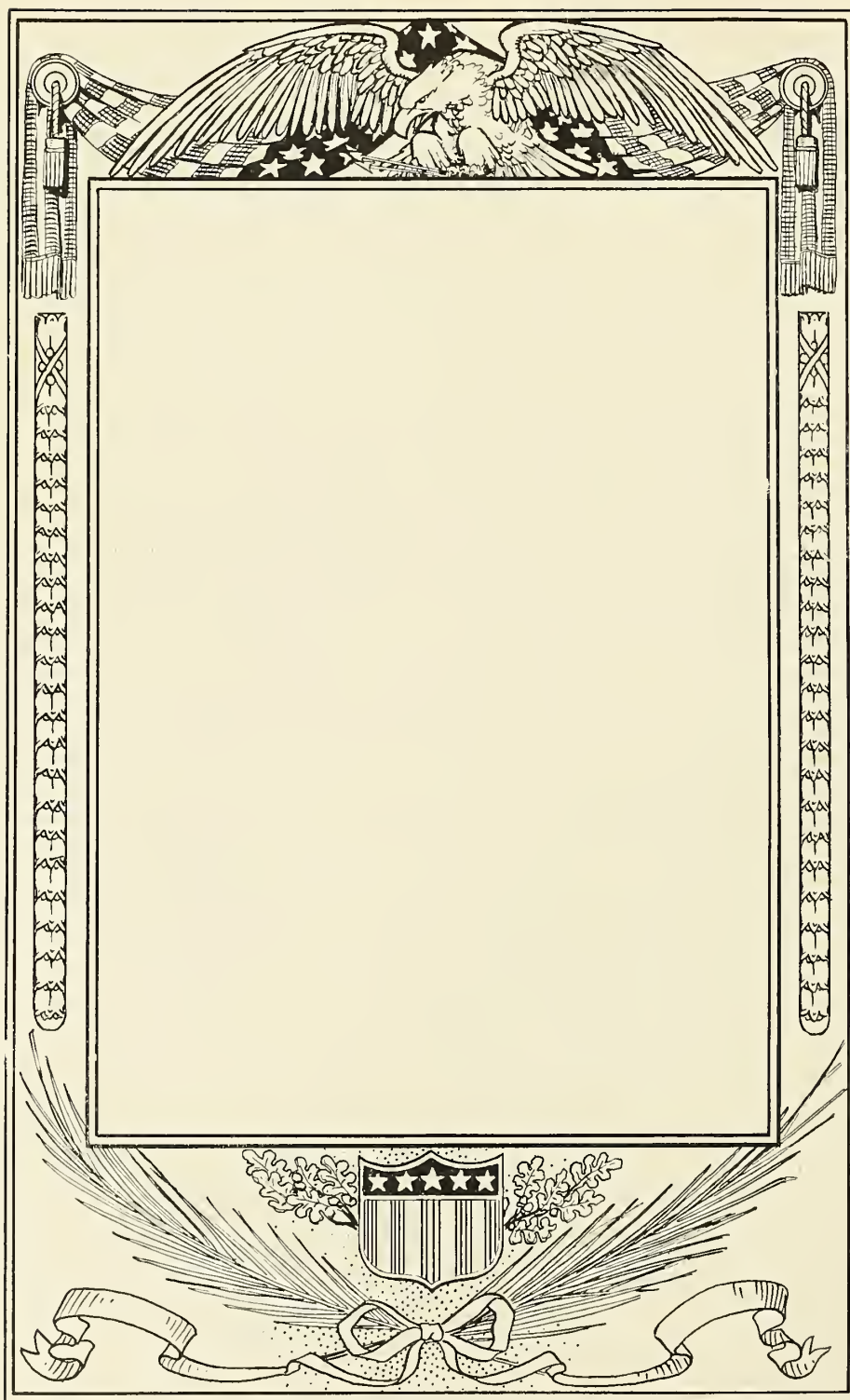
When we search the record of our state and nation, and compare Labette County's record we are proud of our boys, our women folk, our children and our men—Labette County has never been found wanting.

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

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

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

THE PUBLISHERS.



SERVICE RECORD

OF

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

UNITED STATES

on the day of 19.....

at the age of years months days and

while living at

Number

Street

Town

County

State

with his.....

Names of Parents, Relatives or Friends

Received first training at.....

Name of Camp

Located at.....

Town

State

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

Rank

Letter No.

Camp

Transferred for further training to.....

Camp

.....

Town

State

Remarks

Upon finishing training was assigned to.....

Branch of Service

.....

Company or Ship

Regiment or Squadron

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

Division or Fleet

Otherwise Assigned

Rank

Under the following Commanding Officers:

Names and addresses of three friends in the service:

Happiest moments during the term of service:

Discharged Where When

DEDICATION

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

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

—W. H. LIGHTFOOT



In Memoriam

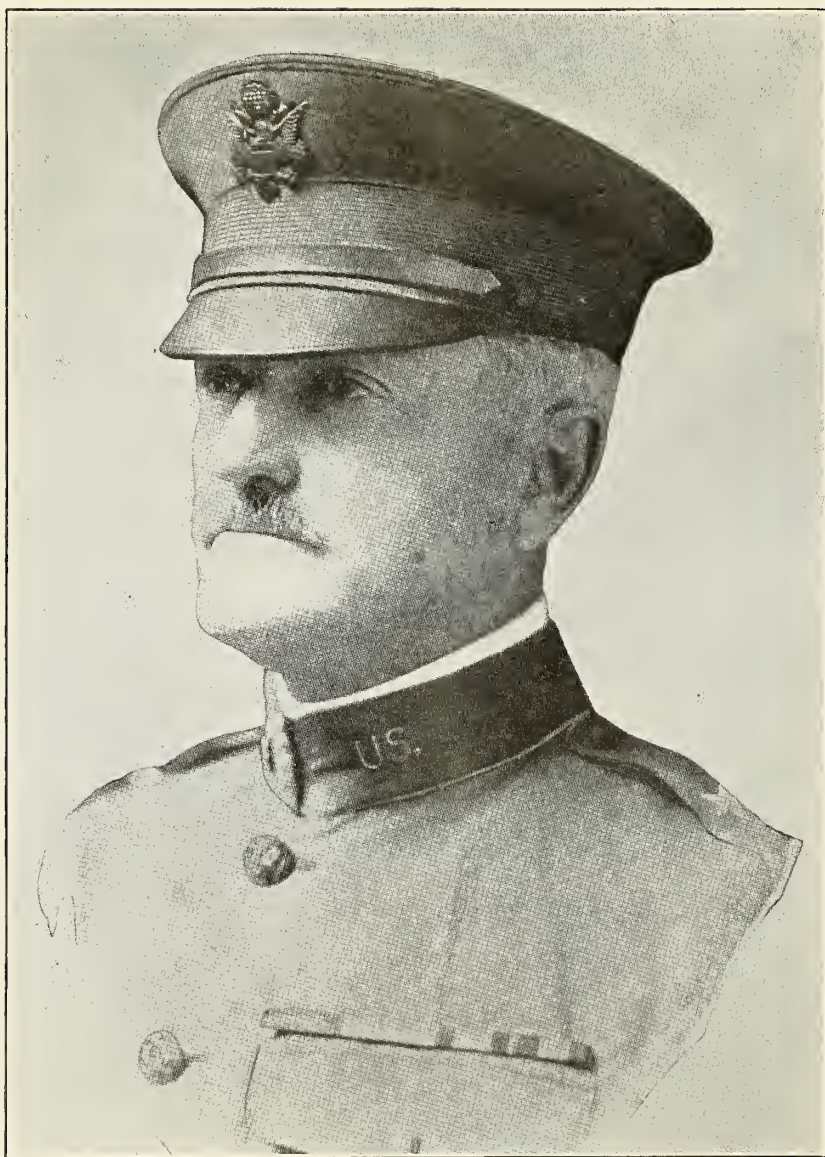
ALLEN, CLIFFORD JAMES
BARRON, LAWRENCE PERCY
BARTON, JOHN HENRY
BAXTER, CARL WILLIAM
BERENTZ, BRYAN ARTHUR
BERRY, OSCAR ROLAND
BISHOP, RAYMOND PARRIS
BLAICH, FRED WILLIAM
BLEVINS, OTIS
BROWN, JOHN CARL
BRYANT, ROY DAVIS
BURREL, HERBERT
BURRIS, CURTIS ELDER
CANFIELD, ALBA
CARPENTER, ALFRED BAKER
CASHMAN,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

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



WOODROW WILSON
War President of the United States.





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

The President's War Message

Delivered before Congress, April 2, 1917.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

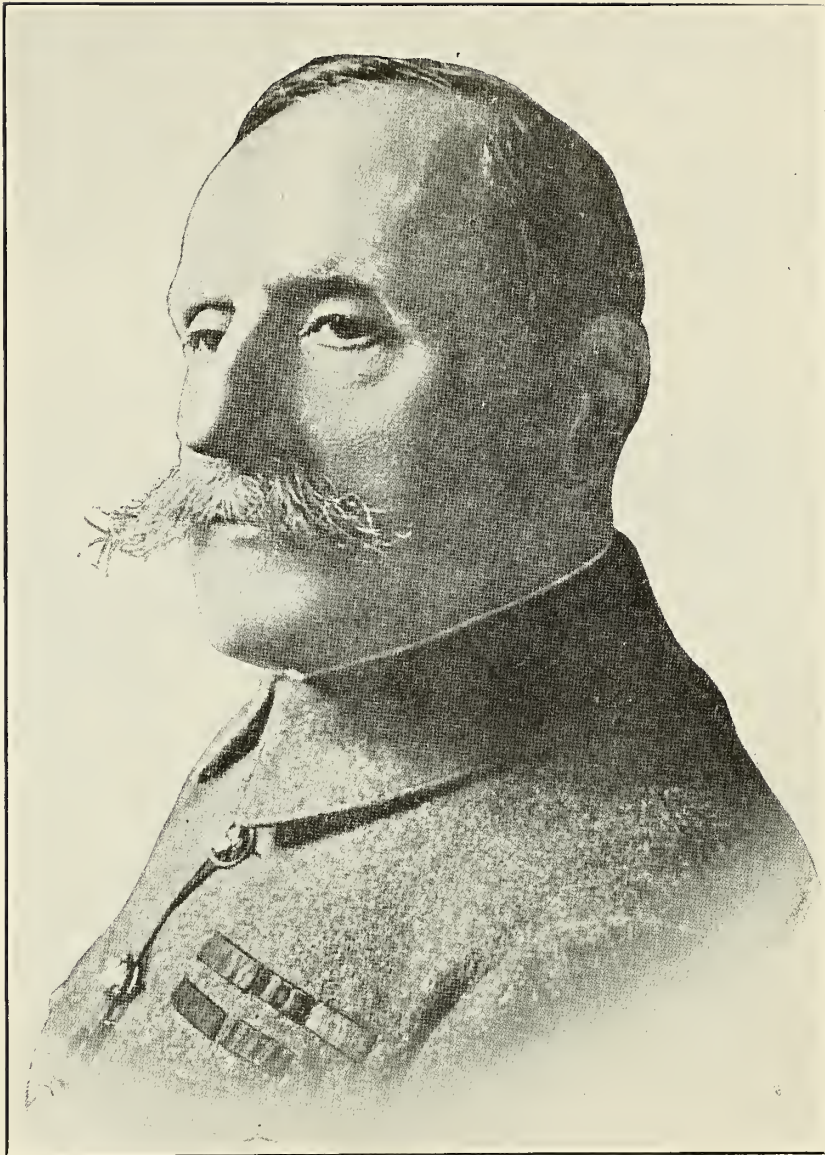
The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations.

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

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

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

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



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH
Commander-in-Chief of Allies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

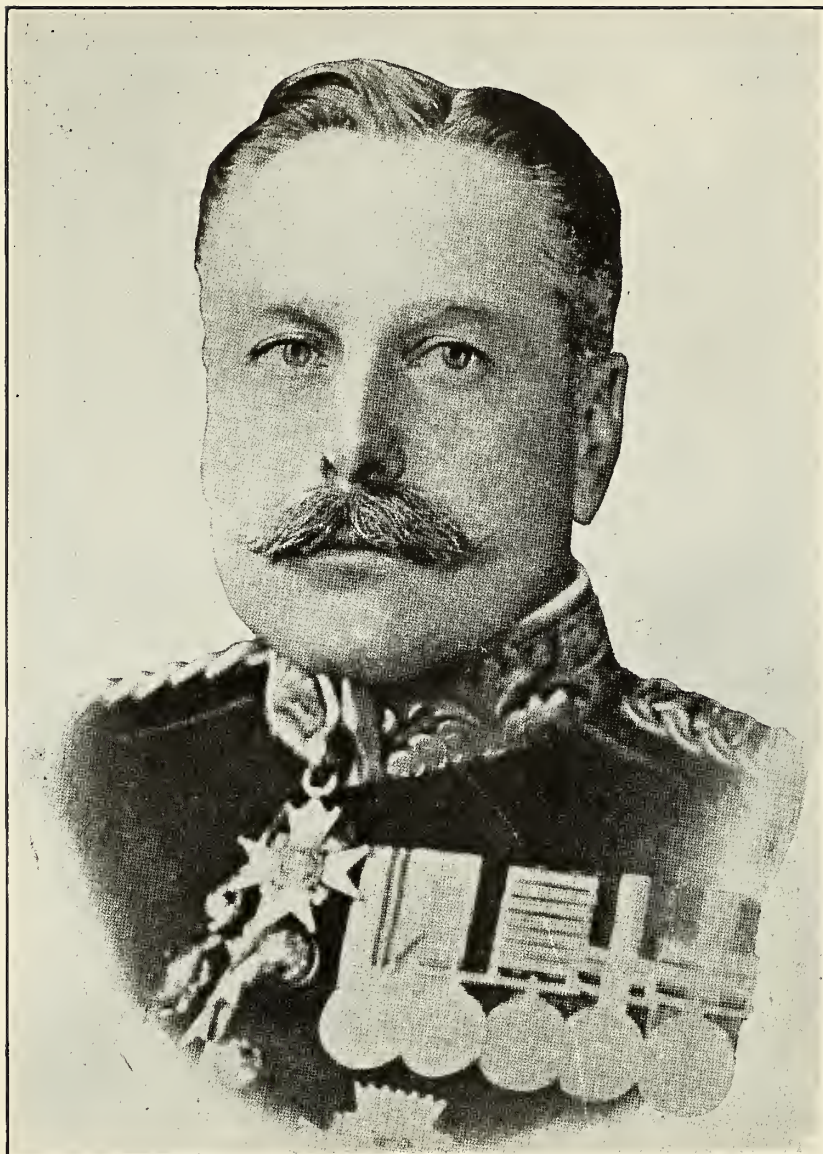
I shall take the liberty of suggesting through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ
Commander-in-Chief Italian Forces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

God helping her, she can do no other.

WOODROW WILSON.



ARTHUR CAPPER
War Governor of Kansas.

Kansas in the Great War

Arthur Capper, War Governor of Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS

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

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

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

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

Make every effort count.

Keep physically, mentally and morally fit.

Keep down waste.

Keep down the spirit of service.

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

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

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

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



HENRY J. ALLEN
Governor of Kansas.

An Overseas View

Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SOME VIEWS TAKEN IN GERMANY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

Labette County Participation in the War

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

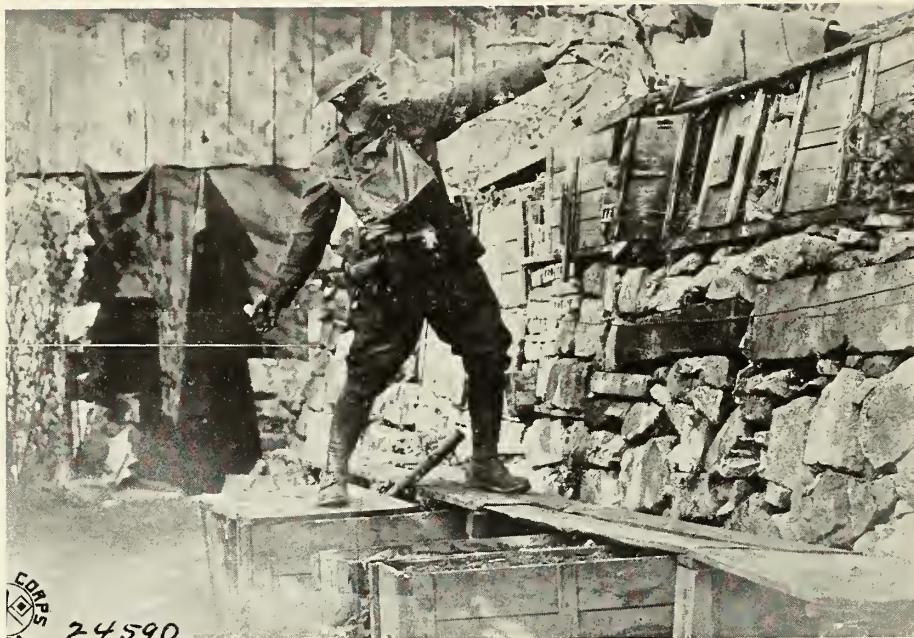
COUNCIL OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

County Chairman—O. Gossard, Oswego.

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

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

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



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



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

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

WAR BOARD

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

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

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

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

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

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

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

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

—W. H. L.



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



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

LABETTE COUNTY LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

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

O. Gossard, Chairman.

I. D. Van Meter
D. S. Romine
Guy Call
H. L. O'Bryan
George D. Lyons
C. B. Buvinger
A. S. McKnight

Henry Von Trebo
Robert Deming, Sr.
P. B. Witt
E. J. Furley
A. L. Lugenbeal
J. E. Rakistraw
J. H. Gregory

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

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

BABY BONDS

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

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

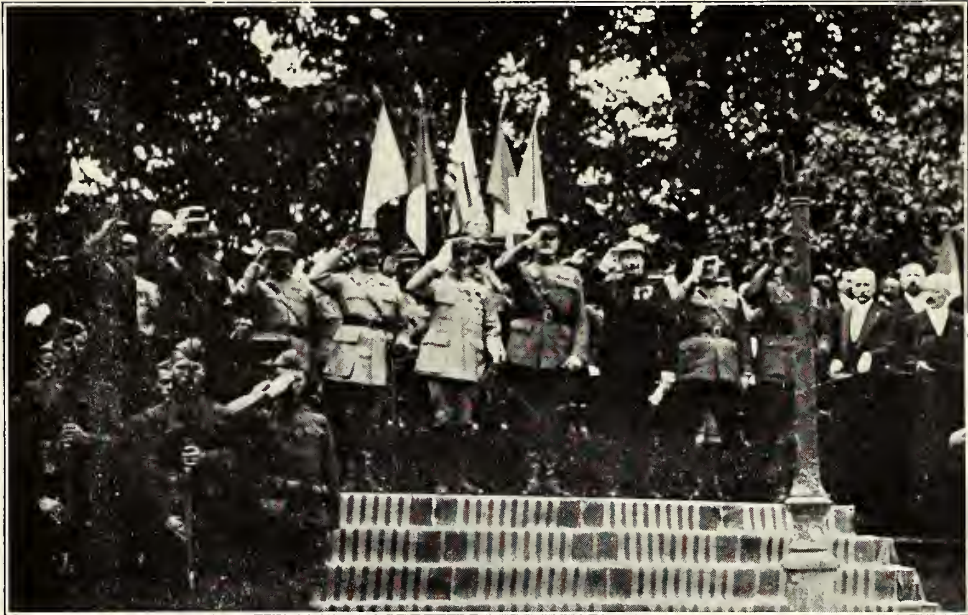
LABETTE COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATION

O. Gossard, Chairman.

Mrs. P. T. Foley, Vice Chairman

George Thurston
Miss Ida Marley
R. H. Montgomery
J. M. Dyer
A. B. Wilson
Herman Hurst
J. Q. Roberts
A. Boecker
G. H. Clark
C. F. Silcott
Grant Owens
J. Q. Howey
F. E. Wheeler
F. C. McCreary
C. S. Carlton
R. A. Blake

Frank Hoobler
C. E. Willey
Charles Gehrs
Guy Call
J. F. Holton
C. G. Whitby
J. B. Dick
Aldo Funston
Asa Smith
Frank Stephens
Allen Townsend
Joseph Carr
W. L. Hudgin
Fred Johnson
Howard Clark



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

WHEN THE GENERAL CAME TO TOWN

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

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

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

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

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

First we cleaned up in th' offus,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

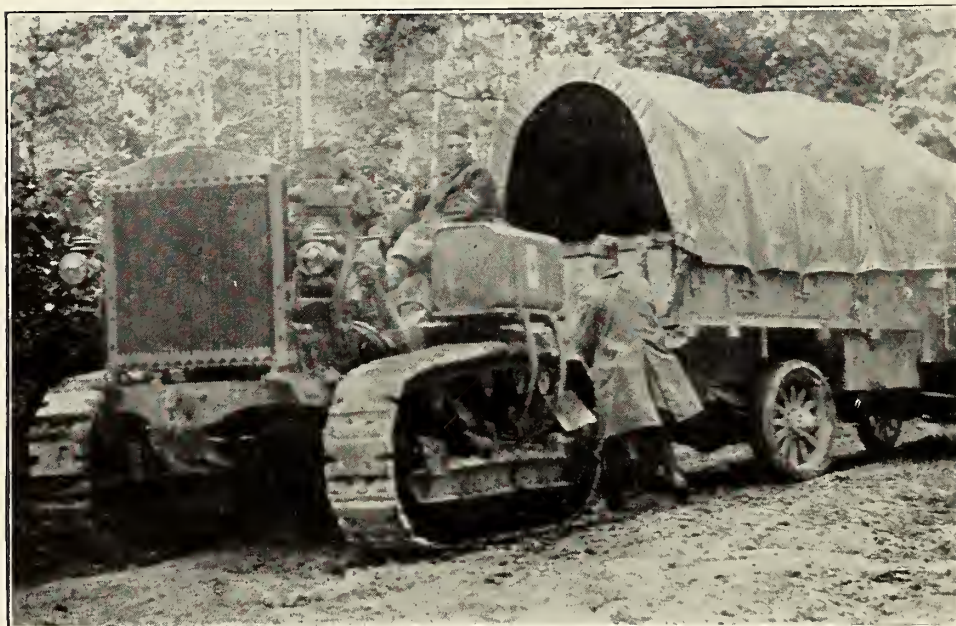
J. M. Kersey
 C. W. Doughman
 O. H. Bond
 F. W. May
 Father McKiernan
 Father McCullough
 Grant Chambers
 George Meir
 Dr. E. W. Boardman
 W. H. Condon
 Ralph Stallings
 W. W. Thompson
 John Bray
 W. A. Blair
 Alfred D. Carpenter
 A. D. Swanwick
 O. E. Woods
 Dan O'Connell
 Scott Taylor
 Fred Perkins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



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



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



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

Motor Truck Co. No. 10

ORGANIZED BY LIEUTENANT PIERRE M. KIMBALL

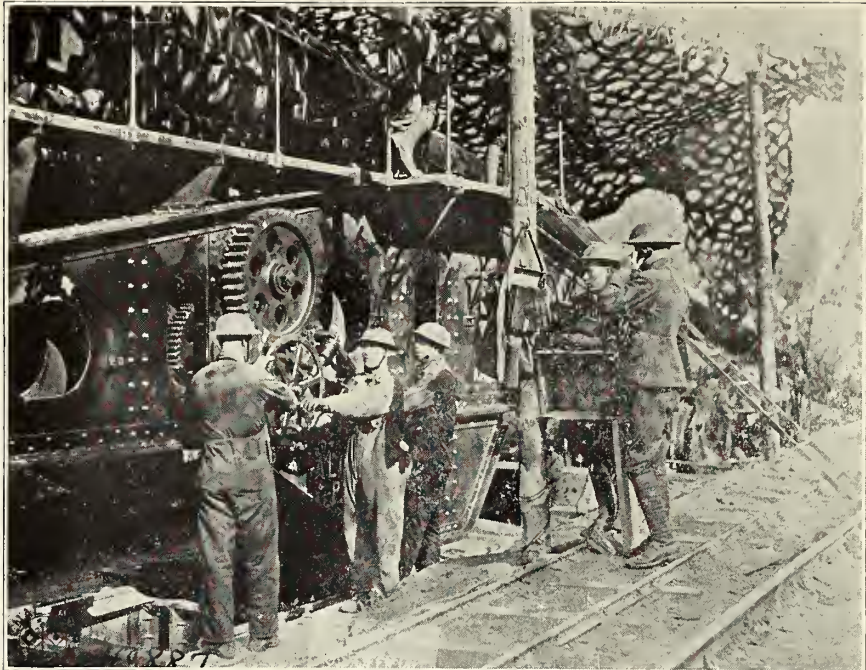
Motor Truck Company No. 10, a unit of the all-Kansas 117th Ammunition Train, consisting of Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa men, was organized by First Lieutenant Pierre M. Kimball during July, 1917, and has the distinction of being among the first 100,000 American soldiers to see service in France. In accordance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

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

ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES

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

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



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



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

IN EVERY BIG OFFENSIVE

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

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

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

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

CONTINUALLY AT THE FRONT

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

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



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



Reveille Kate speaks up. Firing of 16-inch railroad gun. Foret de Sommedieu, Meuse, France, 1½ kilometers east of city, October 29, 1918.

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

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN MOTOR TRUCK NO. 10.

Lieutenant Pierre M. Kimball

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

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



A Camouflaged U. S. Destroyer at Brest, France

THE AMMUNITION TRAIN

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

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

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

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



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

Organization of Ambulance Co. No. 2

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

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN AMBULANCE CO. NO. 2

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

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

ALLIES

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

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

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

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

—Merritt Y. Hughes, Pvt., Inf.



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

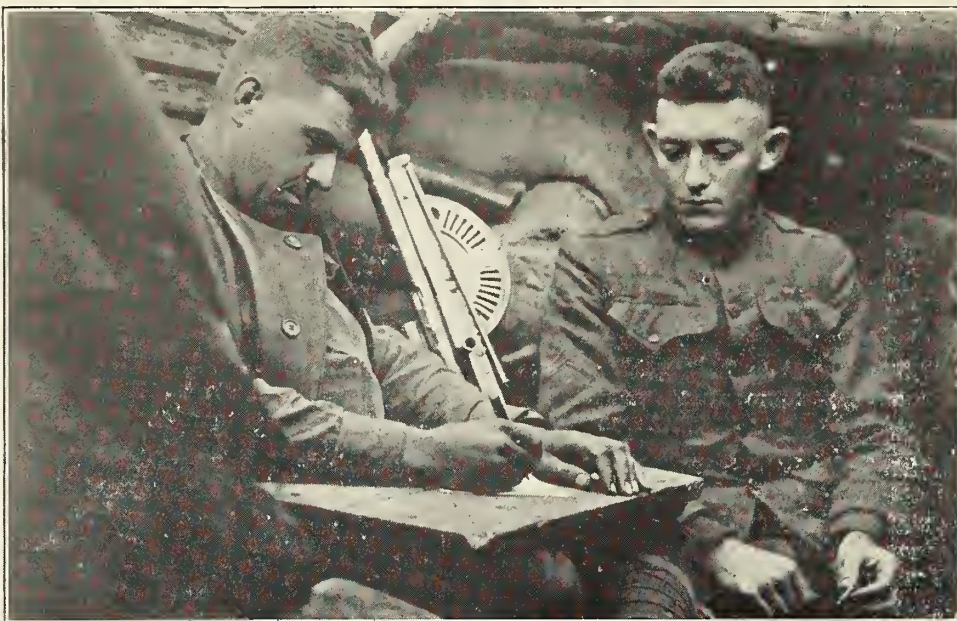


General Peter E. Traub leading Col. T. C. Clark, Major W. W. Taylor, Capt. P. V. Valle, 2d Lieut. K. Cooper, Adjt., coming through a crater made by one of the German shells. One of the largest shell craters in this sector; 50 ft. long, 25 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. Deux Mouds, Aux Bois, Meuse, France,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

Labette County Boys who Served in the Navy and Marines

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

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



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

AS THE TRUCKS GO ROLLIN' BY

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

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

—L. W. Suckert, 1st Lt., A. S.

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

ORGANIZATION.

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

TRAINING

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGE IN COMMANDERS

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

JOURNEY OVERSEAS

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

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

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

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

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

TRAINING IN FRANCE

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

MOVING INTO THE LINE

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

FIRST ENGAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARATION FOR THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

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

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

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

AIR BATTLES

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

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

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

PROPAGANDA

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

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

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

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

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

RELIEF FROM THE PANNES-FLIREY-LIMEY SECTOR

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

THE FINAL DRIVE OF THE WAR

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

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

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

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

RECORD OF THE DIVISION

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

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

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

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

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

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

THE HOME COMING

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

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

GOODBYE

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

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

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

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

A Brief History of the 35th Division

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

POILU

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

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

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

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

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

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

And your days and nights are racking in the line,

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

Oh, so wistful and so patient and so fine.

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

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

And your slim, steel sweetheart Rosalie is out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Steuart M. Emery, Pvt., M. P.

The American Legion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kansas Department of the American Legion to date:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THERE'S ABOUT TWO MILLION FELLOWS

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

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

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

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

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

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

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

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

Meetings each second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

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

A. C. Mann, Commander,

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

Labette County Chapter American Red Cross

Organized, December 2nd, 1917.



Harrison, Kansas

BRANCHES

ALTAMONT
ANGOLA

LABETTE
BARTLETT
VALEDA

CHETOPA
OSWEGO
MOUND VALLEY

DENNIS
EDNA

AUXILIARIES

WILSONTON

SPRINGHILL

SALEM

PRAIRIE VALLEY

CALDWELL

Red Cross War Council

Henry P. Davidson, Chairman

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

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

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

NAVAL AUXILIARY BRANCH

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

MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS WAR FUND

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

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

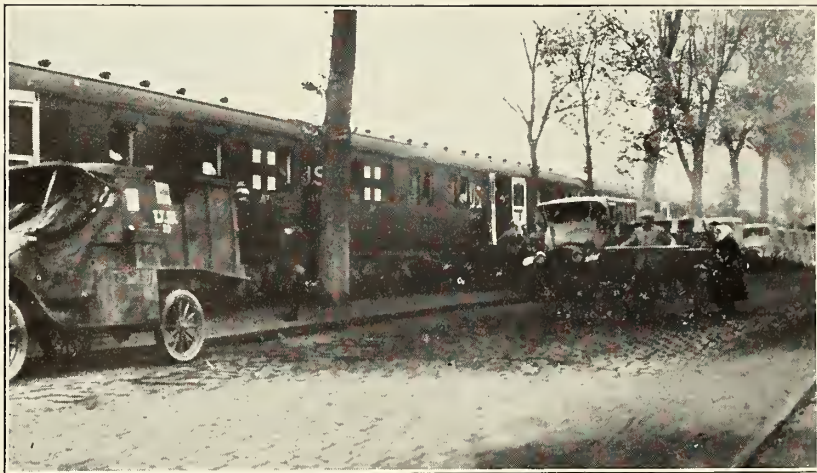
The Red Cross Commissions were also actively interested in supplying American aid in Russia, Roumania, Italy, Serbia and other devastated countries.

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

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

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

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



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

Labette County Chapter American Red Cross

PARSONS, KANSAS

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 2, 1917.

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

Organization

SIGNATURES FOR THE CHARTER.

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

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

FIRST OFFICERS ELECTED

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

Kirby Barton, Treasurer
George Karr, Secretary (Temporary)

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

SLOGAN

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

MEMBERSHIP AND BRANCHES

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

PRODUCTION

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

PUBLICITY

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

BUILDING THE CANTEEN "HUT"

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

CANTEEN

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

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

CANTEEN TEAMS

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

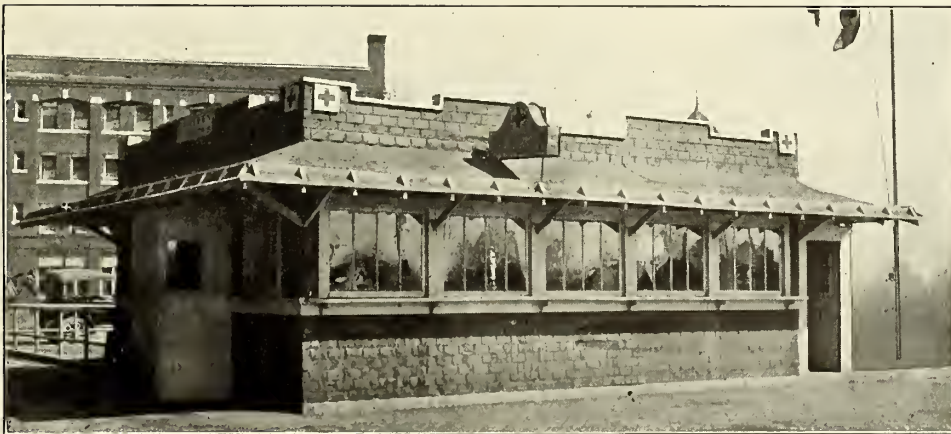
Mrs. Frances Reynolds was appointed commandant October, 1918, and served until the Canteen was closed in November, 1919.

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

CANTEEN WORKERS

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

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



PARSONS RED CROSS CANTEEN



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

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

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

Some of the "Work Room" Results

PARSONS

HOSPITAL GARMENTS

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

REFUGEE GARMENTS

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

KNITTING DEPARTMENT

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

SURGICAL DRESSING DEPARTMENT

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



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



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

MANUEL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

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

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (Motor Corps)

First Drive (Clothing):

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

Second Drive (Linen shower for hospitals in France):

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

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

Gathered, sorted and sent 2,995 pounds.

Fourth Drive (Tinfoil and platinum):

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

Fifth Drive (Magazines and old newspapers):

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

Cleanup:

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

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

HERE THEY ARE

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

ACTIVE WORKERS

Mrs. C. Berglund
Mrs. J. B. McCaffrey
Mrs. A. L. Leonard
Mrs. L. L. Waller
Miss Pauline Drew

Miss Ruth Johnson
Miss Roma Hall
Miss Helen Piper
Mrs. E. W. Boardman
Mrs. Theo. Weisbrod

Trucks were furnished free to the Motor Corps for hauling by

Alex Phillipy

F. M. Watt

M. M. Price

BOXES SENT OVERSEAS

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

WAR FUND DRIVES (Red Cross)

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

C. H. Doughman, Chairman
W. H. Martin, Campaign Manager
T. E. Donnellan, Treasurer
Dr. E. W. Boardman

H. F. Anderson
C. C. Humphrey
E. F. O'Herin

FIFTEEN TEAMS

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



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



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

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

SECOND WAR FUND (Red Cross)

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

CASH RECEIVED AND PAID OUT

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

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

CASH SENT TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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

NURSES

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



CANTEEN WORKERS—SATURDAY—MRS. FRED STOCKER, CAPTAIN

NURSES—GRADUATE AND IN TRAINING

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

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

NURSES—FIRST AID CLASS

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

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

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

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

THE RAINBOW CLUB

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

RED CROSS MEMORIAL SERVICES

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

SECOND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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

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

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

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



CANTEEN WORKERS—SUNDAY—CORA AND VESTA SMITH, CAPTAINS

Red Cross Branches in Labette County

DENNIS

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

Work Accomplished

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

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

CHETOPA

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

EDNA

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

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

OSWEGO

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

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

ALTAMONT

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

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

BARTLETT

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



BARTLETT RED CROSS WORKERS

Miss Theresa O'Brien, Chairman
Mrs. Carrie Parnell
Mrs. Edna Crane
Mrs. Sylvia Vance

Miss Jennie Baty
Mrs. Addie Gillet
Mrs. T. G. Knowles
Mrs. T. P. O'Brien

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

Sheets	12	Hand towels	55
Bath towels	26	Handkerchiefs	50

Receipts.....\$2,468.05

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

LABETTE

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

MOUND VALLEY

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

ANGOLA

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

In July they had 284 members.

VELEDA

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

AUXILIARIES AND OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAST ACTIVE WAR WORK

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

Present Officers of Red Cross

OFFICERS

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

Norman Riley, Secretary
Kirby Barton, Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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

BRANCHES AND CHAIRMEN

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

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



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

Junior Red Cross

J. F. BARNHILL, FIRST CHAIRMAN

Organized December 15, 1917; 2839 Members.

WORK DONE

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

H. M. C. A.

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

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

H. M. C. A.

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

Mrs. O. M. Davis, County Chairman.

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

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

Knights of Columbus

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

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

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

The Knights of Columbus have a membership of 260.

Miscellaneous Service

POSTAL SERVICE

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

ED. BERO—RED CROSS OVERSEAS

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

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

GEORGE KARR—RED CROSS OVERSEAS

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

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

THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES

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

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

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

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

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

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



American Dressing Station in France



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



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

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

SERGEANT ALFRED BAKER CARPENTER

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

WALTER RAY LINDSTROM

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

EDMUND McCREARY

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

JOSEPH LEROY STRICKLAND

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

SERGEANT LAWRENCE PERCY BARRON

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

GEORGE EARL MOLLENHOUR

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

EUGENE REGNIER STEWART

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

CORPORAL ROSCOE WILSON

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



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

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

CLYDE D. GARDNER

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

SERGEANT CHESTER G. UMPHENOUR

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

SERGEANT WARREN HENRY WILLISON

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

JOSEPH CLARENCE STARTZ

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

OSCAR ROLAND BERRY

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

WILLIAM CARL BAXTER

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

ARTHUR J. CHANSLER

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

CORPORAL JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER

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

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

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

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

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

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



1—SERGEANT-MAJOR EARL C. MILLICAN

2—LIEUTENANT DAVID W. McCAIN

3—HAROLD L. CHANDLER

4—SERGEANT ROBERT L. McCLAIN

5—CURTIS ELDER BURRIS

6—DAVID FRANK GOOD

7—MISS LOURA DALE PERRY

8—MRS. JOE GRAVES

SERGEANT-MAJOR EARL CROCKETT MILLICAN

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

LIEUTENANT DAVID W. McCLAIN

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

SERGEANT ROBERT L. McCLAIN

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

HAROLD L. CHANDLER

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

DAVID FRANK GOOD

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

CURTIS ELDER BURRIS

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



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

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

MRS. JOE GRAVES

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

MISS LOURA DALE PERRY

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

MRS. FRANCES REYNOLDS

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

MISS ELSIE CATHERINE HELLWIG

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

MRS. SIDNEY GOTTLIEB

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

MISSSES CORA AND VESTA SMITH

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

MISS ELLA W. DRESSER

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

MISS CORA M. MARSHALL, R. N.

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

MRS. GEORGE B. YOUNG

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



1—MRS. BELLE EMERY

2—MRS. E. W. BOARDMAN

3—MRS. J. M. KERSEY

4—MRS. J. F. REILY

5—MRS. H. A. MEDARIS

6—MISS LAURA ARBEGAST

7—MRS. G. W. GADDIS

8—MRS. ROSA PATRICK

MRS. E. W. BOARDMAN

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

MRS. J. F. REILY

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

MRS. ROSA PATRICK

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

MRS. J. M. KERSEY

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

MRS. H. A. MEDARIS

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

MRS. B. W. GADDIS

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

MRS. BELLE EMERY

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

MISS LAURA ARBEGAST

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



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

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

LIEUTENANT PIERRE M. KIMBALL

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

CAPTAIN RICHARD C. MEEK

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

WEBSTER W. KIMBALL

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

CAPTAIN CLARENCE WITT

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

CAPTAIN CHARLES D. STEELE

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

MAJOR E. W. KOONTZ

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

LIEUTENANT AMBA C. MANN

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



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

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

LIEUTENANT HARRY E. GABRIEL

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

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

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND CAMPBELL

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

LIEUTENANT RUSSELL F. MILHAM

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

CAPTAIN CHESTER RICHARD MILHAM

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

LIEUTENANT JOHN W. TINDER

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

LIEUTENANT ALVA C. WIMMER

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

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. LANDES

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

LIEUTENANT NORMAN B. FALL

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

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. WHITE

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



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

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

CAPTAIN ED BERO

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

CAPTAIN GEORGE KARR

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

ROBERT E. MACLEAN

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

CAPTAIN JOHN C. CORNELL

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

LIEUTENANT C. N. PETTY

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

CAPTAIN PAUL CHRISTMAN

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

LIEUTENANT MILLARD KOHLER

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



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

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

DR. E. W. BOARDMAN

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

DR. J. M. KERSEY

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

O. GOSSARD

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

J. F. BARNHILL

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

J. F. STEELE

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

WILLIAM T. NELIGH

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

REV. STADO A. MUNNEKE, D. D.

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



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

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

GEORGE T. HOWSER

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

C. V. COGGINS

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

LEONARD RUDE

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

GEORGE F. JEPSON

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

JOSEPH F. SHAFFER

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

CORPORAL CLAUDE H. ERVIN

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

HOWARD GROVE CAVE

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

CECIL BURRIS

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

ROY BARNETT

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



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

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