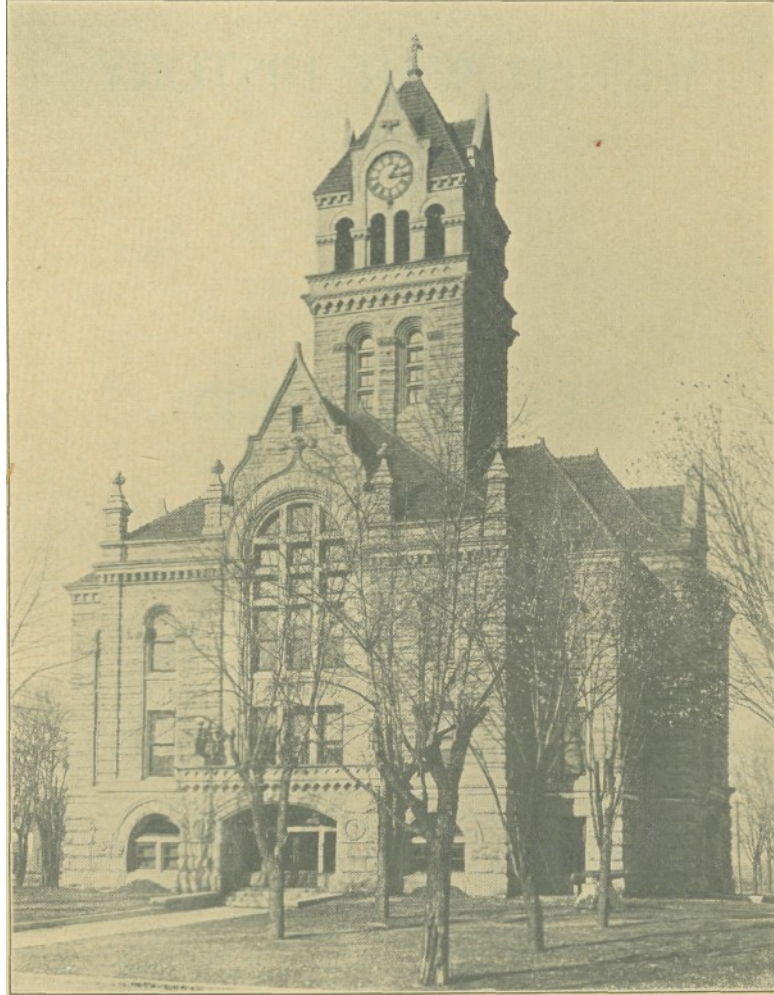


THE
WORLD WAR
HISTORY
OF
STARKE COUNTY
INDIANA

COMPILED BY
SYLVA REISS JONAS



NEW COURT HOUSE, KNOX

DEDICATION

We hereby dedicate the World War History of Starke County to the loyal and patriotic citizens of Starke County.



W. W.
OSBORN

C. T.
JOHNSON

JOHN
HORNER

STARKE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WHO SPONSORED THIS HISTORY,
1923-1924



MRS. HAZEL HATCH STBBLE, MRS. EMMA THOMPSON,
MRS. SYLVA REISS JONAS
EDITORIAL BOARD FOR THE STARKE COUNTY WORLD
"WAR HISTORY, 1923-1924

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1923

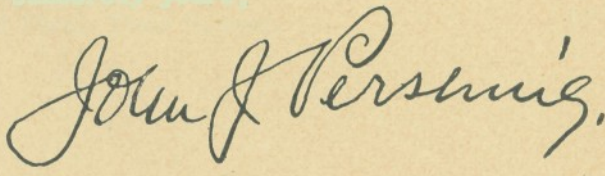
Mrs. Alexander L. Jonas,
Knox, Indiana.

My dear Mrs. Jonas:

I appreciate very deeply indeed this opportunity to send you a few words of greeting and commendation for the World War History of Starke County, Indiana, which you are compiling. While we have histories recording the achievements of the entire nation, it is to these works devoted to more limited fields that we must look to preserve to posterity the many fine acts of individual heroism and sacrifice, I am pleased to note that you have undertaken to record the part played by the soldiers of Starke County in the brilliant successes of our army in this conflict.

Believe me, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Sincerely yours,
A photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored, textured paper. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "John J. Pershing". Above the signature, the words "Sincerely yours," are printed in a small, light green font.

FOREWORD -

The Starke County History of the World War, 1917-1918, is hereby set forth for the purpose of giving our home folks a tangible and intimate record of our own activities in the greatest and most severe of all wars and to give Starke County a permanent place in the Historical Archives of our glorious state.

It has been the earnest desire of all the committees to compile an accurate, thorough, and impartial history, covering the most important economic conditions surrounding our World War activities, as well as the military factors. Any omission or error is purely accidental. We have striven through every available means to secure all the data, material and statistics bearing upon this period of the County's History, and we offer with pride and patriotism this volume.

We want to thank everyone, especially the commissioners, for the cooperation which made this volume possible and we hope our efforts meet with your unlimited approval and that the Starke County World War History will not only be a valuable addition to your home but to the loyal generations to come.

SYLVA REISS JONAS.

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A REMINDER—NOVEMBER 1918

"In Flanders' Fields"

W. B. France

INTRODUCTION

A—Economic survey of Starke County.

Starke County is located two counties from the West line and one county from the North line of Indiana, the Northwest part of the County fronting on the Kankakee River, being organized as a County in 1850 and is therefore one of the youngest and perhaps smallest in area in the State.

Before the land in Starke County was re-claimed by an extension system of large open ditches it consisted largely of sand hills and marshes. The opportunity for settlement for that reason was not very desirable and the population of the County increased very slowly. The population now consists of some 12,000 people, the native population largely coming from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. We have a considerable foreign population, consisting of natives of Germany, Poland, Bohemia and sprinklings of Russians and Italians.

The social life of the people is very similar to that of other rural communities in Indiana. The church creeds represented are Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, United Brethren and some few other minor church organizations.

The moral standing of the people of the County is very good and the general standard of citizenship has improved very materially within the last ten years.

The economic resources of the County are almost entirely agricultural, and this is limited by a lack of fertility in much of our soil. No manufacturing enterprises of any importance are conducted within the county.

The commercial resources of the county are limited to banking and mercantile enterprises. Five banks are located in the County, operating under state charters, most all of which

have been established within the last fifteen years and have shown very -satisfactory growth.

The mercantile interests of the County is that usual to agricultural communities.

B.—Pre-war Survey.

In the Starke County Republican of March 22nd, 1917, we find the Editorial Prophecy of John L. Moorman, editor.

"The sinking of three more American ships by German submarines and the probable loss of fifteen American lives only adds to the feeling between America and Germany that will surely lead to open warfare."

This editorial was written at a time when the hearts of Starke County citizens were full of hope and fear; hope that the great clouds might pass and that our nation might keep in its historic path of peace; that Europe might settle its own controversies: yet in almost every heart was the fear that Europe's troubles were fast becoming ours and that the great questions which were facing our friends across the seas were becoming world wide and that America must soon assume her full share of preserving and defending the hopes and aspirations of mankind.

Here and there upon the streets and on the farms, men and women left their work to gather and have their say. It seemed to be the prayer of all that America might be spared. "Yet how," they asked, "can we shirk our duty?" All seemed to realize that the obligation of America was becoming more and more evident each day. Excited groups gathered about the first morning papers as they were distributed about the streets. Then came the news that the United States had definitely- decided to enter the war. Starke County's response to this declaration is best depicted by the following editorial from the same pen:

"The die is cast. America and Germany are at war. The war is not of our making but it is here. There may be some who honestly doubt our right to enter this war; but all such

must keep their doubts to themselves or banish them entirely. It is no crime to have German blood in ones veins, but it is treason to have German sentiments in ones heart. America is right and no man will be tolerated who acts otherwise. The best we have, have gone forth to do and die if need be, to uphold the hands of our President and none left behind may falter in their Americanism. There is no petty politics back of this war. The most powerful nation on earth is sucking our national life. It is the most sacred duty of all to stand firm and true, in word, deed and thought for America and constituted authority."

That the citizens of Starke County liked this editorial almost to a man is now history. Their response was spontaneous and immediate. They pledged their lives and their dollars without stint. Meetings were held in every civic center in the County, the one question being constantly asked, "What can I do?"

Events came thick and fast. In every newspaper in the county appeared an appeal to the farmers to raise more grain, and more food stuffs. This appeal was headed—"Men who fight must eat," and was signed by all the banks in the County and occupied a prominent place on each front page. In the same Knox papers appeared an account of a flag pole being raised in the Main Street just across from the Fitz Hotel. Private O. D. Hepner formerly of Co. "H" was the moving spirit. Dr. S. I. Brown presided and strong patriotic addresses were made by Rev. Ivey of the M. E. Church, Rev. Gray of the Christian Church, and Rev. Hubbard of the Free Methodist Church. Knox was aflutter with flags. A fifteen foot flag purchased by proper subscription was run up to the top of the pole as the band played "The Star Spangle Banner." The flag was raised by a squad of gray haired Civil war veterans.

At the same time Capt. E. D. Turner of Company "H" was busy securing recruits for the Indiana National Guard. Harold Green, William Chapman, Russell Stradly, Glen Hardy and Henry Meyers were recruited.

Typical of those stirring times, this local is taken from the Starke County Democrat: "Robert Fletcher has left for Ft. Wayne to join the aviation corps." Another item: "Both Starke County Trust & Savings Bank and Farmers State Bank are assisting farmers by ordering car loads of seed potatoes and selling them in long time easy terms. J. E. Osborn, our local seedman, is overseeing this arrangement. William Peele and Editor Schricker had charge of the meeting where this was planned."

That North Judson was busy is indicated by the following account of a flag raising taken from the North Judson News, Chester A. McCormick, Editor: "A monster flag 29x40 feet, the largest flag in Indiana, was raised in North Judson Saturday, April 28th, 1917. A long parade formed at Burch's hall and marched to the spot chosen to raise the flag. The huge flag was borne by the school boys holding to its edges as they proudly marched along; after them a double file of school girls dressed in white, then decorated autos and floats. H. F. Schricker made the principal address. A splendid patriotic program was given at night. Music was furnished by the Knox Band. The members of Company "H" were present and did their bit. Ralph N. Smith of LaPorte made the principal address in the evening.

That everyone seemed to want to help in some way is indicated by the following letter which appeared about this time in the Knox papers: "A letter to the People," President Wilson has asked the people of the United States to sell goods at a small profit and to help our customers and others I have concluded to comply with his request.—P. VanDerweele."

On May 3rd appeared the following headlines in the Starke County Republican: "Conscription Law Passed—Nation will raise army of 500,000 by selection draft—Troops to Europe by end of year is planned."

Then follows—"The Nation was fully awakened from its dream of peace Saturday, when the news was flashed from Washington that Congress had passed the Conscription Law as called for by President Wilson."

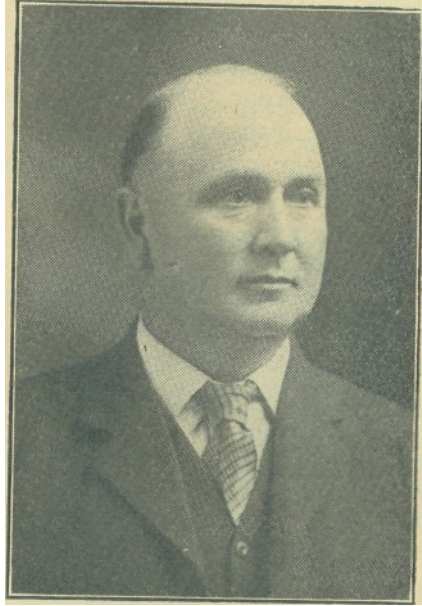
That the people of Starke County were fully awake to the situation is evidenced by the following editorial by Henry F. Schricker of the Starke County Democrat on May 2nd, 1917: "It is as much of a man's patriotic duty to pay his taxes as to help to defend his country in time of war. Yet how much money do you suppose would be paid into the County Treasurer's office each year if the business of tax paying was put under the volunteer system? A few, yes a very few, but the great majority would be dead willing 'To let George do it'. And so it is with the plan of raising an army by the volunteer system. The Nation's maxim: 'Equal rights to all special rights to none' leaves no room for the volunteer plan. Abraham Lincoln in urging a conscription law: 'You who do not like to be soldiers do not like this law,' and these words doubtless apply today."

It may be said here in all truth that there was very little, if any, draft dodging in Starke County. The boys, as called, presented themselves for examination. There were many bitter disappointments as some were rejected for service. Many left for hospitals for minor operations which might fit them for service, and enable them to get into the war. Many whose cases were such as to entirely bar them from shouldering a gun, enlisted for clerical work and thus, did their bit.

By this time things were becoming lively in Starke County. All over the county schools, churches, lodges, clubs, in fact all civic bodies and organizations were getting on their toes. What war means was being more and more realized. Business houses, especially the banks, were getting under way for the liberty loans. Those who thought America so large that even war could not stir her to the depths were beginning to change their minds. Those who were doing nothing were beginning to arouse suspicion or were casting about for some place to put their shoulders to the wheel. More and more the truth was coming home to us in Starke County that every man and every woman as well as every boy and girl were to have their full share of conflagration whose flames were leaping higher every day. Lives were being poured out as never before, the lists of

wounded and dead were mounting at a rate which made former wars tame indeed. All this was brought home to us and spurred us on and on until all were working.

The churches were doing their full share. Every pulpit in the county teemed with patriotism and the voices of our ministers and priests lashed their congregation to greater efforts and sought to instill in the public mind this great truth; that America and her institutions were at stake. Even Christianity was menaced by the war lords of Germany and her allies. Sunday, July 1st, 1917, was set aside as a Patriotic Sabbath, and on that day the good people of our County found their way to the church of their choice and there consecrated themselves to the new duty and listened to their religious leaders as they sought to point out the path of honor and glory which in the end lead to victory and peace.



LON E. BERNETHY

County Chairman County Council
of National Defense

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

For the purpose of cooperating with other organizations of a similar character in other states and with our Federal Government, the Indiana State Council of Defense was organized May 19th, 1917 by Governor J. P. Goodrich, who at the request of the Council of National Defense appointed twenty-seven representative citizens to undertake organization throughout Indiana. At the head he appointed W. H. Hays, later destined to be a leading political figure.

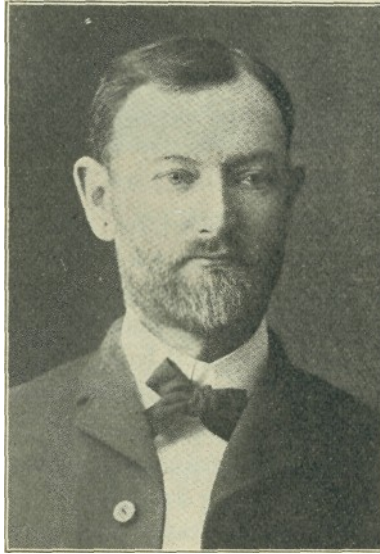
Judge W. C. Pentecost of the Circuit Court appointed the members of the Starke County Council of Defense June 16th, 1917. Each local council is composed of seven members, one of whom must be a woman. Judge Pentecost appointed the following membership of the Starke County Council:

LON E. BERNETHY, of North Judson.
WILBUR W. DYE, of Hamlet. WESLEY
W. OSBORN, of Ober. THOMAS
CLEAVE, of Bass Lake, Miss AGNES
LARAMORE, of Knox. HERBERT R.
KOFFEL, of Knox. H. F. SCHRICKER,
of Knox.

Extensive plans were adopted by the County Council of Defense for the suppression of disloyalty in any form, for the encouragement and promotion of all necessary war work and this work was carried out to a successful conclusion with but little trouble and with no particular antagonistic influence. The chief functions and activities of the County Council of Defense was to encourage, support and aid in promoting the work of the local board, financing the war, the Red Cross, all

war relief, agricultural war work, food and fuel work administration, etc. In this respect the council was very successful, accomplishing its purpose in almost every instance. In all there was \$1,150.00 appropriated for use of the County Council of Defense, about \$200.00 of which was expended for various purposes the balance reverting to the treasury.

Various and vague reports came to the knowledge of the County Council of Defense, that certain citizens of the county were accused and suspected with disloyal acts and utterances. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the County Council and a majority of the members expressed themselves as being in favor of calling a meeting at the court house in Knox, the county seat of Starke County, and notifying the various per-



H. R. KOFFEL
Member of Board of County Commissioners
Who Resigned Because of Ill Health

sons thus criticised to be present. This meeting was held on the 25th day of September, 1917, and all the parties who were so requested to report were present and answered all questions

that were put to them by the chairman, the meeting being open to the public. At the close of the meeting the Council entered into an executive session and after thoroughly discussing the various issues involved, decided that the men so called were to be exonerated, and that the charges so vaguely made were unfounded and unjustified. A resolution was then adopted that before the County Council would pay any attention to reports or rumors questioning the loyalty of our citizens, the same would have to be made in writing and filed with the chairman, and that the accused party would be put in possession of all the facts. This resolution no doubt accomplished a great deal of good as it at once put the accuser with his unfounded suspicions on the same basis with the accused, and had a very wholesome and quieting effect on the trouble maker.

Several patriotic meetings were held the latter part of October, 1917, under the auspices of the Starke County Council of Defense. The first one was held Friday evening, October 19th, at the Knox Opera House; the second, Monday evening, October 22nd, at the Majestic Theatre at Hamlet; the third at Arndt's Hall, San Pierre, October 23rd.

Early in 1918 Henry F. Schricker, one of the members of the County Council of Defense, tendered his resignation and J. W. Long was appointed as his successor. Later in 1918 Lon E. Bernethy resigned as chairman of the County Council of Defense, because of his removal from the county, and H. R. Koffel was appointed chairman as his successor.

April 3rd, 1918, California Township held an organization meeting at which the following officers were chosen: Emery A. Turner, chairman; Samuel J. Taylor, vice-chairman; Miss Olive Weidner, secretary, and Peter Mosher, treasurer. Assignments of other members to special war activities were as follows: J. V. McVey on espionage; Thos. O. Mays on military affairs; John G. Marks on agricultural pursuits; Lewis Raschka on public speaking, and Miss Olive Weidner on women's work.

Starke County's Women Section elected the following of-



CLARA E.
KLOPOT Staff
Photographer

ficers: Registration for women's service, Mrs. M. J. Hartz-ler; Home economics, Florence Seegrist; Health and recreation, Mrs. C. H. Peters; Food conservation, Mrs. W. S. Daniel; Liberty Loan, Mrs. Hugh Kreuter; Home and Foreign relief, Mrs. J. L. Moorman; Maintaining existing social service, Mrs. H. F. Schricker; Special Committee, Mrs. J. C. Fletcher; Child Welfare, Mrs. T. J. Hurley; Publicity, Mrs. C. W. Cannon.

TO THE BOYS—WHO PASSED ON

SYLVA REISS JONAS.

Poppies still grow in Flander's field, As
years move slowly on; Memories to our
senses yield Grave thoughts of far
Argonne.

A flush of pride—tinged with a tear,
Brave smiles that hide deep pain. Time
cannot dim those memories clear. They
died—but live again.

Blessings on our manhood rare
May they never be forgot.
Let posterity offer up a prayer
For the peace their lives have bought.



HARRY KELLER

Son of Ezekiel and Caroline M. Keller, born April 14,
1891, North Judson, Starke County, Ind. 'Empleye of Tin
Plate Mill, Indiana Harbor, Ind. Enlisted in U. S. Regular

Army June 27, 1917, Chicago, 111. Sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., assigned to 17th Engineers. Overseas in July, 1917. Gassed during drive in the Marne Sector. Returned to U. S. as casualty January 23rd, 1917; taken to Cook County Hospital, Chicago, where he died July 28th, 1918. Buried with military honors, North Judson, Indiana. The American Legion Post at North Judson bears his name.



JOHN EARL GOOD

Son of Jeremiah and Martha Good (both deceased) ; born March 16, 1896, Knox, Ind. Employe of Rubber Boot Factory, Mishawaka, Ind., when he entered service October 5, 1917. Sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. Transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C.; assigned to Company A, 327th Machine Gun Battalion. Sailed overseas May 11, 1918. Participated in battles of Bellecourt and Fremont. Gassed Oct. 24th, 1918, and died. Body returned to the U. S. and buried at Knox with military honors.



CHARLES EMIGH

Son of Jacob and Lavina Emigh, born November 17, 1889, near Knox, Starke County, Ind. Farmer. Entered

*STARKE
COUNTY*

service July 23, 1918, Knox, Ind. Sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; assigned to 321st Ambulance Company, Sanitary Train. Contracted pneumonia and died Nov. 29th, 1918. Buried in Bass Lake cemetery with military honors.



FRANK CLIFFORD GARBISON

Son of Joseph (deceased) and Emma Garbison (Fite) ; born April 8, 1896, Davis Township, Starke County, Ind. Farmer. Entered service June 24, 1918, Laporte, Ind. Sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. Transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y. Overseas September 3, 1918; assigned to Company F. 335th Infantry, 84th Division. Contracted pneumonia; moved to Base hospital No. 3 in France where he died October 14th, 1918. Buried in American cemetery, Menezterol Motignac, Dordogne, France.



COLUMBUS H. SHILLING

Son of Hiram and Alice Prettyman Shilling; born September 28, 1893, near Knox, Ind. Farmer-salesman. Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, August 7, 1918, Chicago,

111. Sent to Paris Island, S. C.; assigned to Company Z 33rd Regiment; transferred to Quantico, Va.; assigned to 13th Company, 10th Regiment, where he manned a seven-inch gun. Contracted influenza and died October 24th, 1918. His body was returned to Knox, Ind., where he received full military honors and was buried in the Round Lake cemetery. Columbus Shilling was a decedent of Lord Delaware of England.



ALBERT W. WILLIAMS

Son of Walter F. (deceased) and Aldawa Williams; born August 24, 1886, North Bend Township, Starke County, Ind. Machinist. Enlisted in U. S. Regular Army May 12, 1917, Detroit, Mich., where he was employed. Sent to Camp Jacinto, Tex.; assigned to Company C, 26th Infantry. Overseas in June, 1917; attached to First Division. Wounded March 25th, 1918, while fighting in the Toule Sector and died two days later. Buried in American cemetery, No. 108, Grave 15, Sebastopol Barracks, France. The American Legion Post, Knox, Ind., named in his honor.



JOSEPH REGNOLD

Son of Joseph A. and Anna J. Regnold; born February 6,

1895, Englewood, 111. Moved to Starke County, Ind., in 1904. Enlisted in U. S. Regular Army May 8, 1917, Indiana Harbor. Sent to Ft. Thomas, Ky.; transferred to Syracuse, N. Y. Overseas April 2, 1918; attached to Third Division. Fought at St. Mihiel, Montfaucon, and in Meuse-Argonne. After his brilliant heroism in the battle of Hill 204 in the Marne division, June, 1918, he was promoted to Sergeant. He lost his life October 9th, in the battle of Meuse-Argonne, at Madaline farm. The regiment in which he was fighting was decorated as a whole by the French Government with Croix du Guerre.

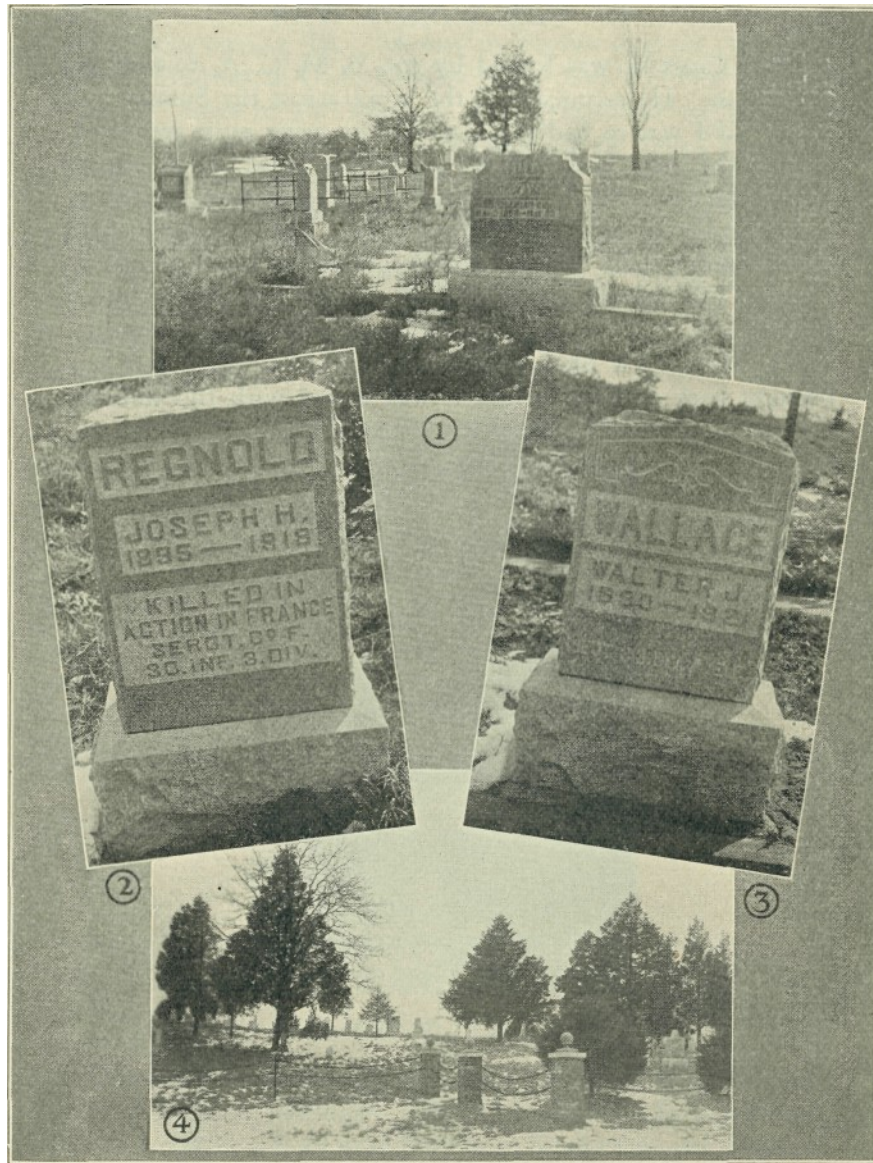


WALTER J. WALLACE

Son of Montgomery J. and Jennie Wallace, born at Peck, Sanilac County, Michigan, July 26th, 1890. In early boyhood moved to a farm near Hamlet in Starke County, Indiana. He enlisted as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary for foreign service and on June 15th, 1918, departed for France. At this time came the second crisis of the Marne. Through shortage of men in

the Red Cross he was loaned by the Y. M. C. A. to that organization. He accompanied the army across the Somme and at Hill 204 was so badly gassed that he never quite recovered. During the drive at St. Mihiel all of the Y. M. C. A. equipment was destroyed by a German shell so Walter decided to enter the contest as a real fighting man. For extreme bravery at Deadman's Hill Walter was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. He received a painful flesh wound and was invalided to Paris and finally home. He died in a tuberculosis sanitarium at Val Mora, New Mexico, March 18th, 1921. His body was brought back to Knox where it was buried with full military honors.

"PEACE BE WITH THEM"



Cemeteries where our valiant heroes lie

1. CROWN HILL, CEMETERY
2. OAK PARK CEMETERY 3. OAK PARK CEMETERY 4.
BASS LAKE CEMETERY

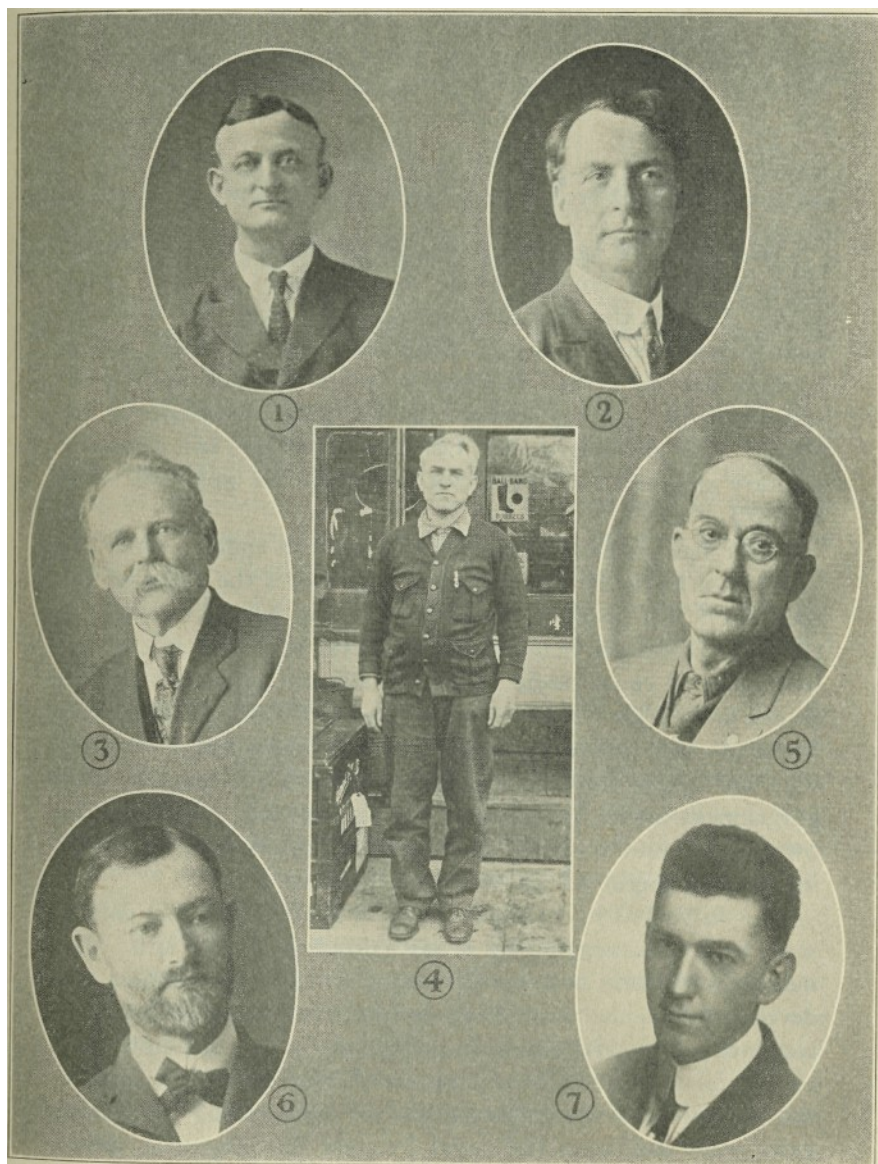
TO THE GOLD STAR MOTHERS

SYLVA REISS JONAS.

Mothers of men who gloriously died,
Poor is the consolation now. The world is
mourning by your side, Let her gratitude
sooth your brow.



1. MRS. A. WILLIAMS	GOLD STAR MOTHERS	
2. MRS. E. KELLER	3. MRS. J. REGNOLD	5. MRS. F. GARBISON
	4. MRS. H. SHILLING	6. MRS. J. WALLACE



MEN HOME VOLUNTEER WORKERS
STARKE COUNTY DRAFT BOARD

1. ED TAYLOR, Knox	5. C. L. RODGERS, Knox
2. DR. O. B. CORBETT, North Judson	6. H. R. KOPFEL, Knox
3. WARREN TERRY, Bass Lake	7. C. D. KOFFEL, Knox
4. WM. HENNLEIN, Ora	DR. ABNER, Hamlet, and BLANCHE CHILDS, Knox. Photographs unobtainable

HOME VOLUNTEER WORKERS

WAR! The very word brings visions of sacrifice, hardships, suffering, cruelty, blood-shed—death. And to what avail? Because the mighty overpowers the weak does not necessarily make right prevail. Animosity and revenge cannot produce friendship and reciprocity; peace founded upon military supremacy cannot endure. So our great adversaries in the World War discovered, for Germany with all her powerful military organization could not maintain the peace she won in 1871.

War has as many phases as a prism has angles. It is not only the man in the fighting lines who makes the army of victory. The man behind the plow, the man behind the desk in the offices, and the man behind the great machines in our factories deserve equal credit. One without the other is lost. He is not a "slacker" who was not permitted to go gloriously "over the top" in the front line trenches; he is not a "slacker" who untiringly labored month after month at whatsoever the government asked him to do—giving his time, sacrificing his own affairs and donating hundreds of dollars that our fighting soldiers might return victorious heroes.

In July, 1914, the Arch Duke of Austria and his consort were foully assassinated by a half-crazed Serbian youth. Immediately Austria and Serbia locked forces in a warfare that developed into the most fiendish, the most inhuman war ever reckoned in history. Science, heretofore considered noble and exceedingly helpful to the progress of humanity, lent itself to the invention of the vilest means of destruction. Poisonous gases were shot over the royal Princess Pat Regiment of the English army in France by the Germans which mowed down these unsuspecting boys like wheat before a harvester. Those

who were not instantly killed were so affected that their lungs were partially destroyed and they died soon after from tuberculosis.

When the allied armies saw this outrage they immediately provided the soldiers with gas masks an equipment never before used in any war. It was a mask for the face only which protected the wearer from the deadly effect of the gas. When the front lines recognized an approaching gas attack, a signal was given to the entire division and the masks were placed in position immediately.

Guns were manufactured that could shoot a range of seventy-five miles, called by the entente "The Big Bertha." In this war aeroplanes, zeppelins, submarines first made their important appearance. The power of our great men of war was as naught compared to that of those fast running treacherous submarines. Aeroplanes made camouflaged trench warfare necessary and with it the vermin such as notorious cooties. The term "No Man's Land" was a phrase of horror to everyone.

Years of preparation gave Germany the advantage at the beginning but they did not reckon with the spirits of the allied armies; a spirit of patriotism, of dogged determination and love of home; the spirit of men not beaten into military discipline by an iron-fisted military machine, whole-hearted men of every nationality and religion banded together in one supreme purpose of halting this outrageous barbarism and stopping the huns in their sacriligious slaughter.

April 6th, 1917, Woodrow Wilson, at that time President of our United States, declared a state of warfare between the United States and Germany. Immediately America began preparation to send the American Expedition forces (A. E. F.) to the aid of the allies who had been in the conflict already two years.

Sergeant Alex Arch, Battery C. 6th Field Artillery, was the first American to fire shot into the German line. November 3rd our first troops entered the war on foreign soil.



WOMEN HOME VOLUNTEER WORKERS		
1. MAE KNOSMAN,	Ktiox	5. MRS. ELIZA CHILDS, Hamlet
2. DORA TERRY,	Bass Lake	6. MRS. J. TOMLISON, North Judson
3. MRS. WAGNER,	Ora	7. MRS. J. BRICKLES, Hamlet
4. MRS. SEWARD REINHARDT,	Grovertown	8. MRS. N. FISHER, North Judson
		9. MRS. W. OSBORN, Obers

Already our boys were leaving for the camps to begin rigid training for the battling line. Service flags with their blue stars on white backgrounds, each star representing one boy in service, surrounded with a border of red hung in nearly every window. The stars soon began to change from blue to silver designating that one boy was wounded, and then, alas, the gold stars appeared for those who "went west." Starke County's heart followed the boys as they entrained for camp.

Thanksgiving, 1917, nearly a hundred boxes of food were sent to the camps for our boys. The contents were various, such as brown bread, jelly, sandwiches, chicken, pickles, cake, cookies, fruit and homemade candies.

Ralph Kline donated a bushel of apples. Forty-nine boxes were sent to Camp Taylor; twenty-one boxes were sent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; twenty-one boxes were sent to several other camps.

When the Library War Service issued a call for books for the camps in March, 1918, Starke County set aside March 23rd from 8 to 12:30 A. M. for books to be left at the Knox High School. Women of Knox took their cars and canvassed the town for books. Consequently Starke County sent a goodly share to the camps. There were thirty-seven free libraries throughout the camps.

Much confusion was avoided by the gallant assistance of the Starke County lawyers in helping the boys with their questionnaires, a complicated paper each boy was compelled to file. December 12th, 1917, the County papers printed this notice:

TO REGISTRANTS

"The Attorneys of Starke County will render such aid and assistance as may be necessary under the service act to every registrant, such services to be free."

The most important battles of this World War were the Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Bellau Woods, Cantigny, Soissons, Vesle, Verdun and Ypres. Indiana furnished one hundred, six thousand, five hundred and one men for the

army, making us tenth among the states for the number of troops furnished from the U. S. A. Sixty-nine thousand, seven hundred, forty-nine went with the National Army. Twenty-five thousand, eight hundred forty-seven enlisted. Eight thousand, three hundred thirteen went to the Navy, and one thousand, sixty-four went to the Marines.

Starke County is proud of a number of officers she possessed. There may be more of whom we have no record. A short space will be left following this list so that any omission may be filled in by the owner of this history if so desired.

LIEUT. HINZ.....	Hamlet
CAPT. P. O. ENGLERTH.....	North Judson
LIEUT. H. L. BELL '	Knox
LIEUT. MCCAIN	Knox
LIEUT. JULIUS HENRY.....	Knox
LIEUT. KENNETH GOOD	Knox
ENSIGN P. C. DENNY	Knox
LIEUT. H. K. LARAMORE	Knox
LIEUT. PATRICK MALONEY	San Pierre

The boys in the Marines were Joseph Arnsdorff, Jacob Beyers, Raymond Cox, Ed. Haley, Columbus H. Shilling, Robert Fletcher and Donald Reinhardt.

Many of our younger boys eager to get into the fight enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps (S. A. T. C.), where they underwent strict military discipline.

One group of men, small but powerful, deserve honorable mention in this History—the editors of our three Starke County papers to whom, also the editing board of this History are deeply grateful. Chester A. McCormick, Editor of the North Judson News; Henry F. Schricker, Editor of the Starke County Democrat, and John L. Moorman, Editor of the

Starke County Republican. They not only gave their time writing editorials and attending all the meetings through the county that they might authentically cover them but their papers were free mediums of patriotic inspiration and information during the entire period of the war. Forgetful of politics, nationally or religious difference, they printed everything of interest to the people of our county. They did their bit faithfully and Starke County appreciated it.

As early as 1776 when the drum and fife stirred the blood of our colonial ancestors with the fire of patriotism, music has been the inspirational means of touching the hearts of humanity. Some are more susceptible than others to its power but one thing is certain; music can arouse and when the Knox band marched down the street playing one of its lively patriotic airs, the blood in the veins of those who listened tingled and they burned with patriotism. Even now when we hear "Over There" strange little quivers run up and down the spine.

And the Band did play!

They never failed. At every meeting, campaign or celebration they unselfishly donated their services and played with all their fiery enthusiasm. They went all over the county in all kinds of weather and Starke County owes a debt of gratitude to the Knox Band Boys they cannot easily repay. The following men played in the band at the time:

J. M. Swartzell, A. W. Swartzell, C. A. Baldwin, Frank A. Green, O. D. Hepner, Harry Loring, Harold Loring, Grant Green, Bruce Wilhelm, Roy Savery, Clarence Savery, Russell E. Thompson, C. D. Newby, Virgil McCormick, Robert Edgell, Lewis Morlan, Leslie Miller, Charlie Lundin and Harry Menser.

A CHANCE FOR THE STARKE COUNTY GIRLS

Besides giving their time and energy to knitting and sewing and campaigning for war funds the women of Starke County made a noble showing in military service. Marie Fletcher was the first to leave the county for war work. She enlisted in the clerical department at Washington and took up a position with Col. Deitrich. Ada and Harriet Geddes followed in 1918. They also went to Washington. In July, 1918, Miss Alice Baldwin, Miss Sylvia McGill and Miss Zelma Jordan answered the government's call.

The woman's section for the State Council of Defense and the Red Cross undertook to recruit 1500 student nurses in Indiana for government service. The drive extended over the period between July 28th and August 11th. Four recruiting stations for the convenience of Starke County's young women were opened at the following places:

KnoxMRS. GORRELL'S MILLINER SHOP
North Judson..... BERT FRUITS' STORE
Hamlet..... TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
Bass Lake CLEAVE'S STORE

From North Judson's recruiting station Esther Atherton, Ida Henning, Helen Dolezal, Florence Akers and Edith Short enlisted. From Knox, Ruth Gronquist and Emma Marks.

In October, 1918, six North Judson girls and one San Pierre girl left for Camp Sherman, namely: Miss Lydia Kou-kalik, Miss Florence Akers, Miss Esther Atherton, Miss Se-repta Fruits, Miss Louis Hudson and Edith Short, of North Judson, and Helen Dolezal, of San Pierre.

Teachers who entered the war work in Washington were Edna Bunnell, Julia Geddes and Iva Good.

The registration of women for war work of Starke County, Indiana, was taken during March and April, 1918. Mrs. Mahlon J. Hartzler was appointed County Chairman, and appointed the following Township Chairmen:

Center Township ...MRS. MAHLON J. HARTZLER
 Washington Township MRS. CHRIS SEIDER
 Jackson Township.....MRS. CHARLES JOHNSON
 California Township Miss OLIVE WEIDNER
 North Bend Township MRS. PETER LAVERY
 Wayne Township MRS. BERT FRUITS
 Railroad Township.....MRS. M. HOGAN
 Oregon Township MRS. SEWARD REINHARDT
 Davis TownshipMRS. CARRIE BERG

About eighteen hundred women of the county registered showing their willingness to assist in clerical, domestic, agricultural, industrial, professional, public and social service, Red Cross and allied relief. After the close of the registration a detailed report was made and sent to the State Chairman, Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, at Indianapolis.

Below is a fac-simile of the registration card:

Agricultural		Domestic		Industrial		Professional		Public Service		Social Service		Red Cross & Allied Relief		Miscellaneous		Contributions																																																																																																																																																									
<p>No. <u>976</u> Woman's Committee—Council of National Defense</p> <p>Name <u>(Mary) Mrs. Burns Center</u></p> <p>Address <u>Burns Center, Ind.</u></p> <p>Age (in years) <u>25</u> Married or single <u>Married</u></p> <p>Color or race <u>White</u> Country of birth <u>U.S.</u></p> <p>Citizen: By birth <u>U.S.</u> By naturalization <u>None</u></p> <p>Persons dependent upon you, if any <u>One child for care</u></p> <p>Service offered: <u>Volunteer</u></p> <p>Time pledged for service <u>Spare time</u></p> <p>If training is wanted, specify time <u>Knitting</u></p> <p>Tuition <u>paid or free</u></p> <p>Present occupation <u>Housewife</u></p> <p>By whom employed <u>None</u></p> <p>Where employed <u>None</u></p> <p>References <u>None</u></p> <p>Education (graduate or in progress) <u>Graduate</u></p> <p>Grammar <u>graduate</u> Higher (give name) <u>None</u></p> <p>Specialized <u>None</u> Training <u>None</u></p> <p>Emergency service: (specify whether volunteer, associate or not) <u>Yes</u></p> <p>Will you go anywhere? <u>Yes</u> Home town only? <u>Yes</u> In United States? <u>Yes</u></p> <p>How soon can you start? <u>Now</u></p>																																																																																																																																																																									
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CAMP FIRE GIRLS

The Kankakee Camp of Camp Fire Girls at Knox made generous donations to the Red Cross War Funds, and helped as much as possible for busy high school girls in other war work. Miss Agnes Laramore was their guardian. These Camp Fire Girls were: Ruth Johnson, Florence and Thelma Newton, Lucile and Lenore Pentecost, Gladys Kesler, Kathryn Thompson, Mildred Budlove, Mildred Hornner, Gertrude Foster, Dora Stevens, Dorothy Kellogg, Kletha Kreuter, Martha Tuesburg, Clara Thomas and Eulalie Shook.

THE HOME GUARD

The government's appeal for the organization of Home Guard companies throughout the country met a hearty response in Starke County, and a special meeting for this purpose was held in the Farmers' Room of the court house on the evening of September 27, 1917. This meeting was well attended and after some discussion it was unanimously decided to foster the organization of Home Guard Companies throughout the county.

On November 24, 1917, the first company was organized at Knox and more than seventy men were enrolled. Orville W. Nichols, Thomas J. Hurley and Henry F. Schricker were appointed a committee on rules and regulations, and at a subsequent meeting, on December 5th, the following officers were chosen: Henry F. Schricker, Captain; Orville W. Nichols, First Lieut., and Virgil H. McCormick, Second Lieut. Regular meetings and drills were held until the close of the war and enthusiastic support was given to all war activities.

The North Judson Company of Home Guards was organized at Burch's Hall on Friday night, December 7, 1917, and a large membership was enrolled. The following officers were chosen: Charles Heruska, Captain; Harry Watts, First Lieut.; Orin S. Schuyler, Second Lieut.; Chester A. McCormick, Secretary; John F. Lightcap, Treasurer, and William H. Replogle, Patriotic Advisor.

On December 27th the Aldine Company held a rousing meeting at the Gleaner Hall and organized by electing the following officers: James Forbes, Captain; Emery Turner, First Lieut., and John Hanson, Second Lieut. The Company started off with a membership of sixty-five, and Captain Forbes appointed the following non-commissioned officers: Cecil Weidner, First Sergeant; Clyde Mosher, Charles Zahrn, Charles Reeg, Curtis Kelley, Martin Swanson, Homer Collins, Cressel Lucas and Otis F., German Corporals; Elmer Gridley, Patriotic Advisor.

The Hamlet company was organized on Wednesday night, December 26th, and the following officers were elected: Raymond E. Hardesty, Captain; L. N. Laramore, First Lieut., and Ellsworth Childs, Second Lieutenant.

All of these companies did effective home work during the war and through their organized efforts aided materially in moulding a spirit of patriotism and loyalty that was felt in every home and fireside in the county.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORDS

The army conscription bill which makes every able-bodied man of military age subject to the government's call to defend the colors, passed both houses of congress at Indianapolis, April 28th, 1917, and Indiana the great Hoosier State, through the prompt action of Governor Goodrich, again took the lead in meeting the nation's plans under the new act. There were four district boards, one hundred twenty-four local boards, one hundred two medical advisory boards in the State. There were three drafts. The County boards were selected by Governor Goodrich late that night and in each instance the board consisted of three men; the County Sheriff, the County Clerk, and one other citizen selected by the Governor. The Board in Starke County was composed of Sheriff Clement L. Rodgers, Clerk Hugh Kruter, and Sidney A. Uncapher, of Knox. Notice of these appointments were sent out from the Governor's office by wire. This was the first gathering of conscription officers in the nation and another important thing about this was the unanimous decision that the members of our boards and also the precinct registrars should serve without pay. May 1st, the county conscription officers met in their respective localities everywhere in Indiana to select the precinct officials and make their report to the Governor, the Starke County board met in the Clerk's Office at the court house and compiled this list of well known and patriotic men:

North Bend Township, No. 1	THOMAS CLEAVE
North Bend Township, No. 2	R. B. WALTERS
Washington Township, No. 1	FRANCIS O. HISEY
Washington Township, No. 2	L. B. COHENOUR
Oregon Township, No. 1	E. M. SCHWARZENTRAUB

Oregon Township, No. 2 JOHN R. ABNER
 California Township, No. 1 PETER MOSHER
 California Township, No. 2... WALTER CONKLIN
 Center Township, No. 1 HARRY E. JOHNSON
 Center Township, No. 2 E. A. THORNBURG
 Center Township, No. 3 WILLIAM QUICK



INDIANA WAR HISTORY RECORDS

MILITARY SERVICE RECORD

Prepared by the Indiana Historical Commission as a permanent memorial to the Indiana soldiers and sailors enrolled in the American and Allied fighting forces during the World War.

Do not fold or mutilate this record. Write all information in ink.

Name in full.
(surname) (Christian name) (middle name)

Date and place of birth.
(month) (day) (year) (place)

Race, White, Colored or Indian.

Birthplace of parents.
(father) (mother)

Name of parents.

Married or single
(maiden name of wife) (place of birth)

Occupation before entering the service.

Residence before entering the service.
(street) (town) (county)
(state)

Previous military experience

Wayne Township, No. 1 HENRY W. MATHEWS
 Wayne Township, No. 2 CHRIS NEUPERT
 Railroad Township, No. 1 PATRICK WELSH
 Railroad Township, No. 2 WM. J. SOLT



STARKB COUNTY CHAIRMEN

1. GDS REISS, First Starke County Chair- man Red Cross	6. JAMES F. FLETCHER, Starke County Chairman War Savings Stamps
2. MRS. HUGH KREUTER, Starke County Chairman Ladies' Liberty Loan	7. MAMIE HARTZLER, Starke County Chairman Women's Registration
3. MARK FALVBT, Starke County Chair- man Liberty Loan	8. CHARLES H. PETERS, Starke County Chairman "War Relief"
4. NELLIE R. PENTECOST, Starke County Chairman Surgical Dressing	9. NORMA TAYLOR, Starke County Chair- man Red Cross Work Rooms
5. FLORA REISS, Chairman of County Seat	

Davis Township, IRAN N. COMPTON
 Jackson Township JACOB F. CLEMENS

The new conscription bill provided for the draft of men between the ages of 21 and 40. This was a House Bill; the Senate Bill fixed the age limit from 21 to 27. The bill passed fixing the requirement between the ages of 21 and 30 and June 5th was the day set for registration.

Following is the official list of boys as compiled by the County Draft Board with as many as we could possibly determine who enlisted away from home:

Order No.	Name	Serial No.	Address
18	Jerry Slansky	616.....	North Judson, Ind.
22	Vincent Smaltek.....	692	English Lake, Ind.
23	Robert Anderson	600.....	North Judson, Ind.
26	Enoch Carlson.....	309.....	Knox, Ind.
31	Harry R. Quinn	514.....	North Judson, Ind.
41	Edmond John Kopke....	601	North Judson, Ind.
42	Louis Clark Sphung	606.....	North Judson, Ind.
43	Alvin Haines.....	132.....	Grovertown, Ind.
45	Earl Erwin Casper	46.....	Monterey, Ind.
46	Rudolph William Zilch..	223	Hamlet, Ind.
49	Otto R. Schrum.....	390.....	Knox, Ind.
54	Josehp Swanson	230.....	Aldine, Ind.
60	Valentine W. Stark	194.....	Grovertown, Ind.
65	Jas. Jerald McCormick .	343	Knox, Ind.
71	Ernest R. Schuster	809	Hamlet, Ind.
73	William M. Smith.....	218.....	Hamlet, Ind.
78	Lorazo Dow Troyer	770.....	Hamlet, Ind.
90	Rubin S. Roney	549.....	North Judson, Ind.
91	Ralph Allen Good	440...	...Knox, Ind.
93	Fred C. Poulsen	711	San Pierre, Ind.
101	Ira Albert Fairbanks	341	Knox, Ind.
107	Albert Miller	488.....	Knox, Ind.
108	Albert M. Hankey	704.....	San Pierre, Ind.
109	Wallace M. Whitcomb....	72	Monterey, Ind.

125	John Whitney Parker....	51	Ora, Ind. (2414 W. 16th St., Chi.)
131	G. M. Harvey	608	North Judson, Ind.
132	Elmer E. Lucas.....	406.....	Knox, Ind.
147	Thos. J. Daly.....	736	San Pierre, Ind.
157	Carl Herman Marks ...	292.....	Knox, Ind.
168	Draper Camp	168 R. R. 4,	Walkerton, Ind.
171	Guy Elwood Turner	657	North Judson, Ind.
193	Clarence V. Martin	492.....	Knox, Ind.
194	John Francis Boyle	565	North Judson, Ind.
196	John E. Timm	715	San Pierre, Ind.
197	Peter Miller	539	North Judson, Ind.
28	Moses Sherman Sark	604	North Judson, Ind.

Joseph M. Hageman	Hamlet, Ind.
Charles Fawley.....	Aldine, Ind.
Charles P. Roney.....	North Judson, Ind.
Jerry Slansky	North Judson, Ind.
Vincent Smantek	English Lake, Ind.
Robert Anderson	North Judson, Ind.
Enoch Carlson.....	Knox, Ind.
Moses Sherman Sark	North Judson, Ind.
Harry Edward Rock.....	Monterey, Ind.
Harry R. Quinn.....	North Judson, Ind.
Floyd A. Brand	Hamlet, Ind.
Edmond John Koepke	North Judson, Ind.
Louis Clark Sphung	North Judson, Ind.
Alvin Haines	Grovertown, Ind.
Earl Irvin Casper	Monterey, Ind.
Rudolph Win. Zilch.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Otto R. Schrum.....	Knox, Ind.
Joseph Swanson	Aldine, Ind.
Joseph Yermack	Knox, Ind.
Herbert K. Laramore.....	Knox, Ind.
Valentine W. Starke	Grovertown, Ind.
James Gerald McCormick	Knox, Ind.
Earnest R. Schuster	Hamlet, Ind.

William M. Smith.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Lorenzo Dow Troyer	Hamlet, Ind.
Reuben S. Roney	North Judson, Ind.
Ralph Allen Good.....	Knox, Ind.
Grant Tietz	San Pierre, Ind.
Fred C. Poulsen.....	San Pierre, Ind.
Ira Albert Fairbanks	Knox, Ind.
Albert Miller.....	Knox, Ind.
Albert M. Hankey	San Pierre, Ind.
Wallace Martin Whitcomb.....	Monterey, Ind., R. R. No. 1
Byrd Smith.....	Knox, Ind.
Hane C. Johnson	Knox, Ind.
Floyd Humes	Culver, Ind.
John Whitney Parker.....	Ora, Ind.
George M. Harvey	North Judson, Ind.
Elmer E. Lucas	Knox, Ind.
Walter A. Teske.....	North Judson, Ind.
William Peter Timm	Brems, Ind.
John Battalio.....	Knox, Ind.
James Becka, Jr.....	San Pierre, Ind.
Thomas J. Daly	San Pierre, Ind.
Carl Herman Marks	Knox, Ind.
Ben Williams.....	Knox, Ind.
Draper Camp.....	Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 4
Guy Ellwood Turner.....	North Judson, Ind.
Clarence V. Martin	Knox, Ind.
John Francis Boyle	North Judson, Ind.
John E. Timm.....	San Pierre, Ind.
Peter Miller.....	North Judson, Ind.
George Rennewanz	San Pierre, Ind.
Warren Moreland.....	Ober, Ind.
Alvin Edward Drager	Monterey, Ind.
Donald Britian Baldwin	Knox, Ind.
Cecil C. Colwell	Knox, Ind.
Antrum S. Puckett.....	Ober, Ind.
Carry Lewis Freet.....	Grovertown, Ind.
Fred Kinney	Hamlet, Ind.

Mathew Norman	Hamlet, Ind.
Andrew J. Lewandowski	North Judson, Ind.
Charles H. Ashley	North Judson, Ind.
Rudolph Paul Ceerle... ..	Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Marshall T. Marks	Grovertown, Ind.
William Lumbert (Dead)	North Judson, Ind.
John H. Huhnke	Hamlet, Ind.
Irvin Stephenson	Ora, Ind.
Edward W. Stutsman	Grovertown, Ind.
Frederick Hudson Barker	Monterey, Ind., R. R. No. 1
Charles L. Roose	Hamlet, Ind.
Henry F. Falkenthal	Knox, Ind.
Guy Hall	Knox, Ind.
Frank Charles Kajer	North Judson, Ind.
Leo August Held	North Judson, Ind.
Clarence G. Holm	North Judson, Ind.
Clarence J. Johnson	Hamlet, Ind.
Peter Subutus	Knox, Ind.
Earl Okely	North Judson, Ind.
Henry Ploetz	North Judson, Ind.
Simon E. Clawson	San Pierre, Ind.
William Adolph Skibbe	Denham, Ind.
John Wesley Norman	Hamlet, Ind.
Harry C. Wyland	Grovertown, Ind.
Isaac Earl Wright	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Louis W. Bortz	Knox, Ind.
Otto W. Switzer	Knox, Ind.
John Jacob Dux	North Judson, Ind.
Raymond E. Carnes	North Judson, Ind.
Vern W. Short	North Judson, Ind.
Herman Richard A. Gretz	Hamlet, Ind.
Arthur W. Noggle	Knox, Ind.
Frederick Henry Born	North Judson, Ind.
John Mann	Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 3
John August Barbknecht	Hamlet, Ind.
Arthur Ray Simmers	North Judson, Ind.
Harry M. Doyle	Culver, Ind.

George Edgar Keck.....	North Judson, Ind.
Robert A. Jolley	Hamlet, Ind.
Carl Henry Brown.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Melvin Otha Ferch.....	Knox, Ind.
Frank Joe Lawrence	North Judson, Ind.
Benamin F. Bodamer.....	Donaldson, Ind., R. R. No. 17
Ralph Stephenson.....	English Lake, Ind.
John Pawlish	San Pierre, Ind.
Lawrence H. Abraham	North Judson, Ind.
Forest Joseph Melvin	Bass, Ind.
Jacob Goodman	North Judson, Ind.
Leonard Queer	Knox, Ind.
Melvin P. Smart (rejected).....	Knox, Ind.
Virgil E. Coffin.....	Hamlet, Ind., R. F. D. No. 2
Clem Harmon.....	North Judson, Ind.
Edward Tollar.....	North Judson, Ind.
William T. Roberts	North Judson, Ind.
John Alen Sisk.....	Ober, Ind.
George Jana.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Guy Frederick Groshans.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Worthy W. Vanasdall.....	Knox, Ind., R. F. D. No. 2
Russell Cannon.....	Knox, Ind., R. F. D. No. 4
Daniel Antrim McHenry	Knox, Ind.
Earl Rollin Whiting	Monterey, Ind.
Albert Edward Milner	Monterey, Ind.
William Glenn Follick.....	Knox, Ind.
Walter C. Johnson.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Howard E. Anders	Knox, Ind.
Guy Silvester Lee	Bass, Ind.
Charles Evert Hatfield.....	Knox, Ind.
Ross Conner	Knox, Ind.
Lewis Alvin Hackett.....	Ora, Ind.
Oscar Peterson.....	Aldine, Ind.
Herbert Mathews	San Pierre, Ind.
Albert Irvin Christoph.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Cecil Earl Johnston	Monterey, Ind.
Paul Henry Badenhoop	San Pierre, Ind.

Homer Reed	Knox, Ind.
William Roy Piper (rejected)	Knox, Ind.
William A. Gretz	Hamlet, Ind.
Raymond L. Hall	Hamlet, Ind.
Cecil B. Phillips	North Judson, Ind.
Victor Beerwart	Hamlet, Ind.
Scott K. Wilby	Knox, Ind.
Frank Steffel.....	North Judson, Ind.
Samuel Kenneth Thomas	Hamlet, Ind.
Judson H. Pulver	Brems, Ind.
Tony Tarant	Walkerton, Ind., R. F. D. No. 3
George Meyers	Knox, Ind.
Charles D. Koffel	Knox, Ind.
Charles LeRoy King	Hamlet, Ind.
Charles Poledna.....	North Judson, Ind.
John R. Baker.....	San Pierre, Ind.
Everett Elbert White	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 1
Otto L. Rozhon	North Judson, Ind.
Solomon James Fisher	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Ed. T. Hardel.....	San Pierre, Ind.
James K. Hasnerl	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 2
Ray Elmer Lain	North Judson, Ind.
John L. Kepcha.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Joseph Crabb.....	Grovertown, Ind., R. R. No. 1
Burdette Z. Wood	Knox, Ind.
James Lisekatoz.....	Culver, Ind., R. R. No. 1.5
George Ernest Anderson.....	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Leo Steinberg.....	Knox, Ind.
John Baughman	Kersey, Ind.
Irving Green	Knox, Ind.
Edward L. Born	North Judson, Ind.
Henry C. Timm.....	San Pierre, Ind.
William C. Vanasdall.....	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 2
William M. Hartsough.....	North Judson, Ind.
George Adams	Grovertown, Ind.
William Perry Bickel	Ober, Ind.
Benjamin McCoy	Knox, Ind.

Henry W. Barbknecht	Hamlet, Ind.
Joseph Edgar Lewandowski.....	North Judson, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Ralph W. Carlson	Hamlet, Ind.
John J. Steffel, Jr.....	North Judson, Ind.
Wesley Davis	North Judson, Ind.
Everett Casper.....	Knox, Ind.
C. E. Burger Peterson.....	Grovertown, Ind.
Floyd Wait	Aldine, Ind.
Otto Henry Thews	Bass, Ind.
Emil M. S. Hankey	San Pierre, Ind.
William Kinney	Hamlet, Ind.
Sotirios Dimitrion	Culver, Ind., R. R. No. 15
George A. Lambert.....	North Judson, Ind.
Pearl Edward Black	North Judson, Ind.
Albert Charles Kugler.....	North Judson, Ind.
Irvin A. Horner	Knox, Ind.
Charles Emigh.....	Knox, Ind.
Ora Oscar Harness.....	Hamlet, Ind.
Virgil H. McCormick.....	Knox, Ind.
Roy Swartz	Ora, Ind.
Charles Applegate	Knox, Ind.
Cecil D. Lindzy.....	Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Weldon Taggart Bogan.....	Knox, Ind.
Howard Richard McVey.....	Bass, Ind.
John Clarence Humphrey.....	Knox, Ind.
Samuel David Murry.....	Ober, Ind.
Gustav A. Olscheski.....	San Pierre, Ind.
William Jolitz.....	North Judson, Ind.
Stanley Armitage.....	San Pierre, Ind.
Ross S. Graeber	North Judson, Ind.
John Henry Ballinger	Hamlet, Ind.
Joseph W. Eskridge.....	Knox, Ind.
Gordon R. Shaffer	Grovertown, Ind.
Wm. A. Zilch	Hamlet, Ind.
Stanley Peter Cecrle	Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 3
Cecil W. Coats	Knox, Ind.
Ralph H. Gorrell	Knox, Ind.

Andy Kirkham Ora, Ind.
 William David Chaney Knox, Ind.
 Richard S. Ross... ..North Judson, Ind.

Date of induction into service....., place

....., rank

branch of

.....
 (Regular Army) (National Guard) (State Militia or Home Guard)

Assigned to
 (company) (regiment) (division)

Where trained
 (names of camps in this country)

Promotions
 (front rank) (rank) (date)

Embarked from
 (name of port) (date)

.....
 (ship) (name of unit)

Arrived at
 (foreign port) (date)

Where trained
 (country) (place) (time)

Battles participated in

Pleasant M. Samuels North Judson, Ind.
 Gustav F. Gollnick North Judson, Ind.
 Roscoe E. Penrose Grovertown, Ind.
 Artie J. Blockson... ..Walkerton, Ind., R. R. No. 3

William Rudolph Lehiy Hamlet, Ind.
 Joseph Burdette Favorite Knox, Ind.
 Everett Emanuel Greer Ora, Ind.
 Nelson E. Johnson Hamlet, Ind.
 John Philip Minarik Donaldson, Ind.

Cited or decorated for distinguished service.
 (state specifically the circumstances, giving place, date and by whom the honors were bestowed)

 Wounded, died of wounds, or killed in action.
 (give particulars in each case)

 Hospital treatment
 (place)

 (nature of wounds)
 Date of sailing for United States.
 (arrival) (port)
 Discharged
 (date) (place) (rank)
 Return to civil life.
 (occupation)
 Present home address.
 (street) (town) (county)

Elmer Eugene Jolley Hamlet, Ind.
 Roy Everett Newell Knox, Ind.
 Louis Foust North Judson, Ind.
 Arthur Otis Reed Knox, Ind.
 Floyd Monroe Marks Osceola, Ind.
 Oscar Bartley Davis Knox, Ind.
 Jacob Frank Bilek North Judson, Ind., R. R. No. 3
 John Robert Auw Ora, Ind.

William Henry Saine North Judson, Ind.
 Orlyn Jesse Clawson San Pierre, Ind.
 Joseph Thomas Szczech North Judson, Ind.
 Axel Walter Lindstrand Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 1
 George Raymond Hamilton North Judson, Ind.
 Mike Amico Knox, Ind.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

(Use this sheet for inserting any additional information that is of historical value.)

Do not fold or mutilate this record. Write all information in ink.

Henry F. Dubas Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 4
 Frank William Noetzel Knox, Ind.
 Albert Peter Jana Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 5
 William Henry James Knox, Ind.
 Harry Edward Long North Judson, Ind.
 Mount Marion Miller North Judson, Ind.
 Donald Russell Strader Hamlet, Ind.
 Edward Huston Knox, Ind.

Wayne Township, No. 2	At Sonnenberg's Building
Railroad Twp, No. 1	At Pat Welch's Hall, English Lake
Richard Albert Nelson	Knox, Ind., R. F. D.
Rudolph Joseph Dusek	North Judson, Ind.
Robert Renview Green	Knox, Ind.
Arthur Bernard Wobith	North Judon, Ind.
Arthur Cox Tuesburg	Knox, Ind.
Harry Kenneth Jo'hnson	Knox, Ind.
James Hobart Barr	Knox, Ind.
Joseph Arnsdorff	Knox, Ind.
Clair Bentley Campbell	North Judson, Ind.
Dallas Earl Cannon	Knox, Ind.
Robert Bender Fletcher	Knox, Ind.
Chester Arthur McCormick	North Judson, Ind.
Harry Ellsworth Tannehill	Knox, Ind., R. R. No. 4
Lewis Morlan	Knox, Ind.
Ward H. Wilhlem	Knox, Ind.
Arthur Otto Mosher	North Judson, Ind.
Patrick Maloney	
Lee Burson Lain	
John R. Manz	
Eber R. Burch	
Victor Rengus Peterson	
Leslie Tillman Coup	Hamlet, Ind.
William McNett Atherton	North Judson, Ind.
Adolph M. Dukes	
Ora Chester Henricks	
George Lewis D. Jensen	
Harry Matthew Hall	
Firman F. Knachel	
William Roland Hostetler	Knox, Ind.
Floyd Benninghoff	
Walter Whitted	
Robert J. Craigmile	Knox, Ind.
Grant E. Bogart	
Frederick William Berg	Hamlet, Ind.
LeRoy Franklin Reed	

Charles F. Stifenhoefen
 Anthony Jana Hamlet, Ind.
 Harry Burdett Klingaman Grovertown, Ind.
 Robert Fishel Swartzbaugh
 William Julius Lipke
 Clark LeRoy Siebold
 Raymond W. Schnitt
 Donald C. Reinhardt
 Oliver Swartz
 George Moravec
 Augustine G. Dusek
 Charles William Jolley
 Henry A. Marsh
 Orval Clark
 Joseph Skala
 Merrill Woodward
 Harry L. Dove
 Harold J. Daniel
 Glenn Chapel
 Russell Stradley
 Glenn Hardy
 George Hart
 Fred Edgerly
 Roy Elder

The conscription board met as ordered June 5th.

North Bend Township, No. 1 At the Kaiserhoff Hotel
 North Bend Township, No. 2 At the Ora School House
 Washington Township, -No. 1 At the Ober School House
 Washington Township, No. 2 At Cotton wood School
 House Oregon Township, No. 1 At the Grovertown School House
 Oregon Township, No. 2 At Dr. John R. Abner's Office
 California Township, No. 1 At Center School House
 California Township, No. 2 At Maple Grave School House
 Center Township, No. 1 At Harry E. Johnson's Residence
 Center Township, No. 2 At basement of Christian Church
 Center Township, No. 3 At Johnson's Insurance Office

Wayne Township, No. 1....At the Town Hall at North Judson
 Railroad Township, No. 2 At San Pierre School House
 Davis Township, Entire Township at Town Hall
 Jackson Township.. Entire Township at Jordan School House
 Following is the first Official Conscription Notice:

CONSCRIPTION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all male persons residing or sojourning in Starke County, Indiana, over the age of 21 years and who have not yet attained the age of 31 years, to repair to their regular voting precincts on TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. of said day and there register their names in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States of America.

The following places have been designated by the Board of Commissioners of Starke County, Indiana, for registration in the various precincts:

North Bend Twp. Prec., No. 1 At the Kaiserhoff Hotel
 North Bend Twp. Prec., No. 2 At the Ora School House
 Washington Twp. Prec., No. 1 At the Ober School House
 Washington Twp. Prec., No. 2. At Cottonwood School House
 Oregon Twp. Prec., No. 1....At the Grovertown School House
 Oregon Twp. Prec., No. 2 At Dr. John R. Abner's Office
 California Twp. Prec., No. 1 At Center School House
 California Twp. Prec., No. 2....At Maple Grave School House
 Center Twp. Prec., No. 1At Harry E. Johnson's Residence
 Center Twp. Prec., No. 2At basement of Christian Church
 Center Twp. Prec., No. 3 At Johnson's Insurance Office
 Wayne Twp., No. 1At Town Hall at North Judson
 Wayne Twp., No. 2At Sonnerberg's Building
 Railroad Twp., No. 1 At Pat Welch's Hall, English Lake
 Railroad Two., No. 2At San Pierre School House

Davis Twp.,..... Entire Township at Town Hall

Jackson Twp., Entire Township at Jordan School House

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, C. L. Rodgers, Sheriff of
Starke County, Indiana, have hereunto set my hand at Knox,
Indiana, this 25th day of May, 1917.

C. L. RODGERS,
Sheriff Starke Co.

STARKE COUNTY REGISTERS 878 MEN

More than ten million men registered under the selective conscription law and our loyal county did her share.

North Bend Twp. 1	30
North Bend Twp. 2	41
Washington Twp. 1	48
Washington Twp. 2	29
Oregon Twp. 1	48
Oregon Twp. 2	47
California Twp. 1	45
California Twp. 2	36
Center Twp. 1	60
Center Twp. 2	62
Center Twp. 3	59
Wayne Twp. 1	89
Wayne Twp. 2	65
Railroad Twp. 1	27
Railroad Twp. 2	67
Davis Twp.	93
Jackson Twp.	32

In August, 1917, the Knox Draft Board consisted of Sheriff C. L. Rodgers, Herbert R. Koffel and Dr. John R. Abner, who decided upon August 8th, 9th and 10th as the days when Starke County's drafted men should appear in this city for physical examination. The Board decided that its first call should include the first 198 men taken in order in which their numbers were drawn in the draft.

MEN ACCEPTED FOR SERVICE IN THE FIRST CALL
AUGUST 22nd, 1917.

JOSEPH M. HAGEMANN	Hamlet
CHARLES FAWLEY	Aldine
JERRY SLANSKY	North Judson
VINCENT SMANTEK	English Lake
ROBERT ANDERSON	North Judson
ROY G. HARVEY	Hamlet
ENOCH CARLSON	Knox
MOSES S. SARK.....	North Judson
HARRY R. QUINN	North Judson
FLOYD A. BRAND	Hamlet
EDMOND J. KOEPKE	North Judson
Louis CLARK SPHUNG	North Judson
ALVIN HAINES	Grovertown
EARL IRVIN CASPER	'Monterey
RUDOLPH W. ZILCH.....	Hamlet
OTTO R. SCHRUM	Knox
JOSEPH SWANSON.....	Aldine
VALENTINE W. STARK	Grovertown
JAMES GERALD MCCORMICK	Knox
EDWARD BROWN	Knox
ERNEST R. SCHUESTER.....	Hamlet
WILLIAM M. SMITH	Hamlet
LORENZO D. TROYER.....	Hamlet
REUBEN S. RONEY	North Judson
RALPH A. GOOD,,	Knox
FRED C. POULSEN	San Pierre
IRA A. FAIRBANKS	Knox
ALBERT MILLER	Knox

ALBERT M. HANKEY San Pierre
 WALLACE M. WHITCOMB Monterey
 BYRD SMITH Knox
 FLOYD HUMES Culver
 JOHN W. PARKER Ora
 G. M. HARVEY North Judson
 ELMER E. LUCAS Knox
 WALTER A. TESKE North Judson
 JOHN BATALLIO Knox
 THOMAS J. DALY San Pierre
 CARL H. MARKS Knox
 BEN WILLIAMS Knox
 DRAPER CAMP Walkerton
 GUY E. TURNER North Judson
 CHARLES L. SMITH Hamlet
 FREDERICK A. WHITE Knox
 CLARENCE V. MARTIN Knox
 JOHN F. BOYLE North Judson
 JOHN E. TIMM San Pierre
 PETER MILLER North Judson

NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE

JOHN A. LIPKE Hamlet
 PATRICK MALONEY Knox
 LEE BURSON LAIN North Judson
 EBER R. BURCH Hamlet
 VICTOR R. PETERSON Knox
 LESLIE T. Coup Hamlet
 CLAUDE M. RODGERS... Knox

DISPOSITION OF SECOND CALL MEN ACCEPTED
FOR SERVICE
September 5th,
1917

ALVIN E. DRAGER	Monterey
CECIL C. COLWELL	Knox
ANTRUM S. PUCKETT	Ober
EMIL R. DUST.....	San Pierre
FRED KINNEY	Hamlet
MATHEW NORMAN	Hamlet
ANDREW LEWANDOWSKI.....	North Judson
CHARLES H. ASHLEY	North Judson
RUDOLPH T. CECRLE	Walkerton
WILLIAM LUMBERT	North Judson
JOHN E. HUNKE.....	Hamlet
HOMER V. COLLINS	North Judson
IRVIN STEPHENSON	Ora
EDWARD W. STUTSMAN	Grovertown
FREDERICK H. BARKER	Monterey
CHARLES L. ROOSE	Hamlet
GUY HALL	Knox
FRANK C. KAGER	North Judson
LEO A. HELD	North Judson
CLARENCE G. HOLM	North Judson
JULIUS DUST, JR.....	San Pierre
RAYMOND F. SHANKLAND	Hamlet
PETER SUBUTES	Knox
EARL OKELEY	North Judson
JAMES R. STRICKLAND	Knox
HENRY PLOETZ	North Judson
JOHN E. GODFREY	Walkerton

SIMON E. CLAWSON	San Pierre
WILLIAM A. SKIBBE	Denham
DANIEL EMIGH	Knox
JOHN WESLEY NORMAN	Hamlet
HARRY C. WYLAND	Grovertown
ISAAC EARL WRIGHT	Knox
HARRY CECIL CAPPIS	Ora
JOHN F. BERG	Hamlet
OTTO W. SWITZER	Knox
JOHN J. Dux	North Judson
RAYMOND N. CARNES	North Judson
VERN W. SHORT	North Judson
HERMAN R. A. GRETZ	Hamlet
ARTHUR W. NOGGLE	Knox
JOHN MANN.	Walkerton
JAMES PAUBER	North Judson
URVIN C. AWALS	Walkerton
JOHN A. BARBKNECHT	Hamlet
WARD H. FARRAR	Walkerton
HARRY M. DOYLE .....	...Culver
GEORGE E. KECK	North Judson
Louis KRULIK	North Judson
ROBERT A. JOLLY	Hamlet
CARL H. BROWN	Hamlet
MELVIN O. FERCH	Knox
BENJAMIN F. BODAMER	Donaldson
JOHN PAWLISH	San Pierre
SAMUEL L. LAFEVER	Hamlet
LAWRENCE H. ABRAHAM	North Judson
FORREST J. MELVIN	Bass
WILLIAM A. HARDEL	San Pierre
JACOB GOODMAN	North Judson
LEONARD QUEER	Knox
MELVIN P. SMART...	...Knox

NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE

WILLIAM M. ATHERTONNorth Judson
 ORA C. HENRICKS 'Hamlet
 GEORGE L. D. JENSENKnox

For the sake of interest we have attempted to find out from as many boys as possible the time at which they enlisted and the destination to which they were sent. This compilation is entirely unofficial, but we considered it decidedly interesting and therefore are printing it:

AXTY. PATRICK MALONEY—San Pierre, Officers' Reserve Camp, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, May, 1917.

RALPH GOOD—Knox, Officers' Reserve Camp, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, May, 1917.

CLYDE TANNER—Aldine, U. S. Cavalry, Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, May, 1917.

AOOLPH DUKES—Knox, Great Lakes Naval Station, Harvard Radio and Wireless School, May 8th, 1918.

CLARK SIEBOLD—Hamlet, 325th Field Artillery, May, 1918.

HENRY FALKENTHAL—Knox, U. S. Signal Corps, Camp Vail, New Jersey, May 8th, 1918.

ALBERT HERMANC—Sioux City, Iowa, Great Lakes Training Station, 1918.

WARD H. FARRAR—Oregon Township, Great Lakes, June, 1918.

VANCE BRICKLES—Hamlet, enlisted at Philadelphia, The U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, July, 1917.

HAROLD DANIELS—Knox, Machine Gun Company, First Indiana Regiment, Hattiesburg, Miss., September, 1918.

DALLAS SALLIDAY, HUGH STEVENS, SHIRLEY PETERS—Knox, Great Lakes, July, 1918.

BENJAMIN G. WARNKE—Brems, 338th Field Artillery, spring, 1918.

COL-UMBUS SHILLING—Knox, Paris Island, S. Car., Marines, July, 1918.

DR. P. O. ENGLERTH—North Judson, Ft. Riley, Kansas, August, 1918.

DR. H. L. BELL—Knox, Medical Reserve, Washington, D. C, October, 1918.

BENJ. McCoY—Enlisted July, 1918.

VICTOR BEERWART—Enlisted Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1918.

EDWARD BORN—North Judson, Indianapolis, August 15th, 1918.

ROBERT R. GREEN, JR.—Knox, August, 1918, Aviation Corps, Indianapolis.

EVERETT FLETCHER—Knox, Great Lakes, May, 1918.

MELVIN FERCH—Hamlet.

OLLIE HEFNER—Knox, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September, 1918.

H. K. LARAMORE—Knox, January 5th, Officers' Training Corps, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

RALPH GORRELL—Knox, February 25th, U. S. Ordnance School, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. Car.

FRED EDGERLY, GLEN CHAPEL—Knox, U. S. Cavalry, U. S. Training Camp, Arizona, spring 1918.

CLARENCE V. MARTIN, ALBERT MILLER—Knox, Sept., 1917, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

ELMER E. LUCAS—Aldine, Sept. 1917, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

FRED W. BERG, RAYMOND SCHNITT, WILLIAM LIPKE—Hamlet, Railroad Battalion, December 19th, 1917.

ROLLAND HOSTETLER—Knox, Camp Taylor, December, 1917.

RALPH HOSTETLER—Knox, Jacksonville, Fla., December, 1917.

FRED W^T. SCHULTZ—Bass Lake, Company E, 35th U. S. Engineers, January, 1918.

JOHN Dux, RAYMOND CARNES, GEORGE JANA, JACOB GOODMAN—North Judson, Coast Artillery, Columbus Barracks, March, 1918.

DR. GEO. F. BRAND—Knox, General Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, Columbus, Ohio, June, 1918.

DONALD REINHARDT—Grovertown, Marine Corps, Port Royal, So. Car., June, 1917.

AUSTIN REED—North Judson, San Antonio, Texas, and left for France in 1917.

PAUL ALTMANN—North Judson, Naval Service, left for France in 1917.

FRED HOPKINS—North Judson, Motor Truck Corps, left for France in 1917.

CHESTER McCORMICK—North Judson, Louisville, Ky., Tank Corps.

DECORATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Harry E. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Anderson, at Koontz' Lake presented with a Croix de Guerre for brave action at Chateau Thierry.

Walter Wallace decorated with Croix de Guerre by French Governor for action under fire.

NORTH BEND TOWNSHIP

The task of writing up the activities of North Bend Township during the late World War that you have imposed on me will indeed be a difficult task for me to perform when considering age, (74 yrs.,) lack of data, etc., etc., and especially so unless you indulge me in taking a step backward and including a bit of history not directly related to the matter in question, this means to go back to the sixties when the loyalty of North Bend Township was born. Time nor space, nor propriety will permit going into the details of that memorable time but we cannot refrain from mentioning the fact of this township furnishing the first hero (William Landon) from Starke County to fall in that great conflict, and that event couples with the fact that a North Bend Township volunteer (Albert Williams) was the first from Starke County to sacrifice his life on the wicked battlefields in France during the late World War. Dear readers, you especially who wore the khaki, will not feel slighted if your names are not especially mentioned in this editorial, for as we said in the beginning, time nor space will permit. But be it remembered that your names are written on the highest pinnacles of patriotism and down to the abyss of everlasting honor.

And to the living and dead of ALL WARS be it remembered:

"That the image of thy loving face,
Whose radiance cheered us on life's way,
Shall live in memorie's fond embrace
As long as reason holds her sway."

And while mentioning a few facts of former, as well as late wars that North Bend Township has figured in, it may be

interesting to you to know that the Bass Lake Cemetery in North Bend Township is the resting place of soldiers of the following named wars:

Revolutionary War—Mr. George Eskridge.

War of 1812—Mr. Solon O. Whitson.

War of the Rebellion—(Numerous ones) and at least one from every war since, that the Americans were engaged in, down to Charlie Emigh, who died while wearing the uniform of the late World War.

Now, to some this may look irrelevant to the subject assigned us, but just this morning I called Mrs. Sylva Jonas, the County Chairman, who gave us permission to insert in this bit of history, anything I pleased. It seems to be a large portion of human nature to want to slide back to times gone by—especially is it so to c5ne of the age of your humble servant.

"The long ago, the long ago,
The sad farewells, the fears and woe,
All in a dream return today,
Tho former scenes have passed away."

So here we go back to the year 1861 when our eyes first beheld the sceneries of North Bend Township, for we crossed the county line of Starke County into the very township we have been assigned to narrate. This was about the seventeenth day of September, 1861, when many of the township's brave boys had already gone to the front of battle, only a few days prior to the death of the lamented William Landon heretofore mentioned. The whole county was shocked at the news of his death, in fact has never fully recovered from it, but found some relief by naming the First Grand Army Post for him. Now you see this leads us to ring in special mention of the lamented Albert Williams heretofore mentioned, and whose memory has been revered by naming the American Legion Post for him. How could surviving comrades erect a more appropriate or honor bestowing monument?

Now listen, dear reader, if this epistle should escape the ravages of the great wind mill that separates the wheat from the chaff and meet the gaze of your penetrating eyes, let us not forget to reverence the parents of soldiers of all wars and especially the widowed mothers of some most conspicuous to mind whose likenesses brighten these pages. Mrs. Frank Williams, mother of Albert, and Mrs. Henry Wagoner, another of North Bend Township's mothers who gave to the service of our country, three noble sons who crossed the briny deep to not only face shot and shell, but had to breathe poisonous atmosphere of as murderous an enemy as ever wore uniform. But to the rest of you boys who wore the khaki let me beg your pardon for omitting personal mention, for the memories of that cruel and uncalled for war heat my blood to the point of explosion.

In our researches for information that we thought would be interesting to you, reader, we visited the homes of Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wagoner, in North Bend Township, and found hanging on the walls of their most sacred rooms, pictures and souvenirs taken from the battle fields in France and Germany. One especially touching was a memorial nicely framed which we will copy here as it is very interesting and is signed by John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief:

"UNITED STATES ARMY

In memory of Corporal Albert W. Williams, who died March 27, 1918, he bravely laid down his life for the cause of his Country, his name will ever remain fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades, the record of his honorable service will be preserved in the Archives of the American Expeditionary forces.

"(Signed) John J. Pershing,
"Commander in Chief.

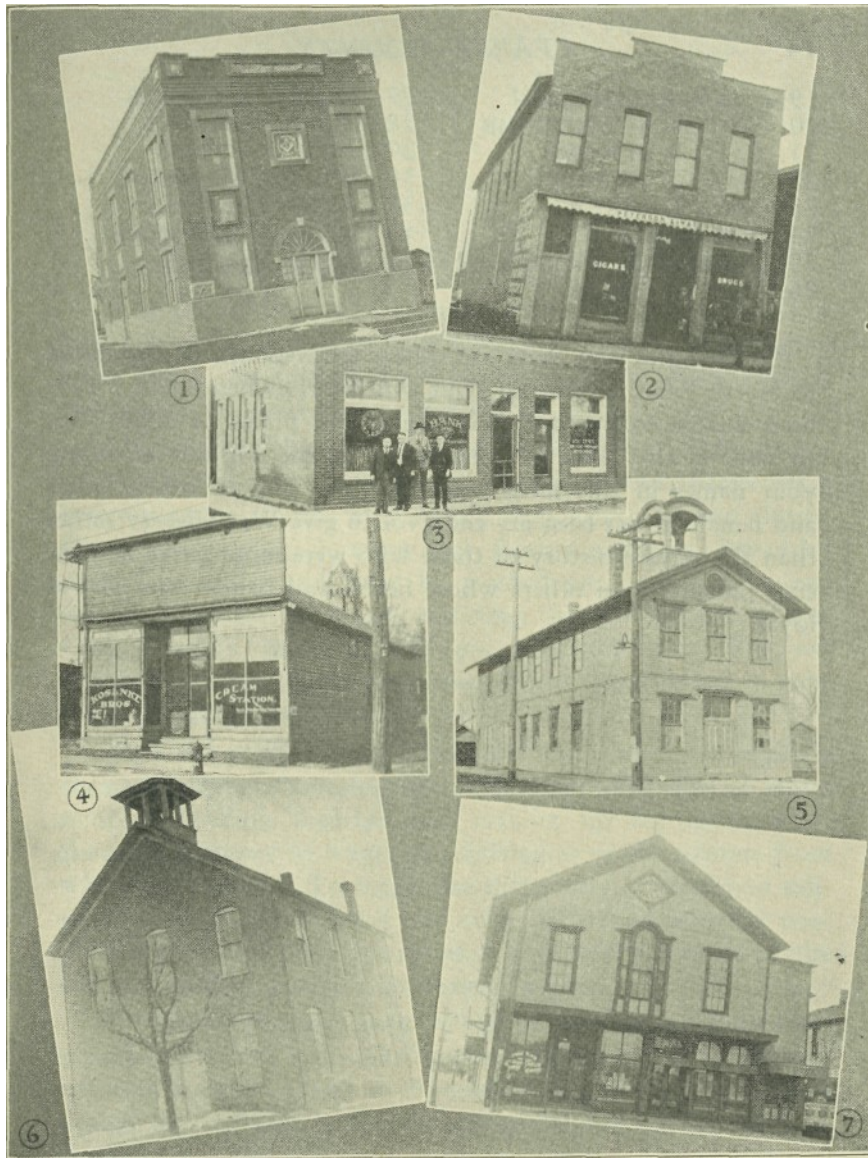
While looking at these as they hung in two well-regulated homes we noticed two more brilliant pictures, the living features of two mothers who had, and are still suffering untold agony caused by the fruits of the World War. There is still another class of patriots that are worthy of special mention; the aged, the middle aged and infants, who gave their mites to supply this great country of ours with money to carry on this mighty struggle. Who ever heard of a nation wanting to borrow money from babes in the cradle? And how loyally they all responded.

Now while again referring to the loyalty of old North Bend Township, here is another fact we think worthy of special mention. We believe the little town of Ora produced more soldiers according to its population than any spot in America. We realized this is taking in lots of territory, yet we believe it is true. When you get fourteen (14) volunteers from a population of one hundred and fifty, it is a sure test of its loyalty, isn't it?

We must not close our book without complimenting the Red Cross workers and other loyal organizations of North Bend Township for their efforts were untiring and compare favorably with those in fields of battle; and were we to make mention of those most active (in the language of the Holy of Holies) the world would not contain the volume.

I know of no more befitting benefaction to close this article than the recording of the names of the boys in brown who enlisted from North Bend Township, which names were handed to me by Wm. P. Castleman, who was record keeper in time of the World War.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ALBERT WILLIAMS | 10. HOWARD PUTNEY |
| 2. FREDERICK H. BARKER | 11. HARRY RHEINHART |
| 3. EARL J. CASPER | 12. BEN I. RHEINHART |
| 4. EARNEST COLLINS | 13. IRVIN B. STEPHENSON |
| 5. LON CHANEY | 14. RUSSELL SHOEMAKER |
| 6. ALVIN E. DRAGER | 15. JOHN SCOTT |
| 7. KENNETH OVERMYER | 16. ROY SCOTT |
| 8. FRED OVERMYER | 17. CHARLES SHOEMAKER |
| 9. JOHN W. PARKER | 18. OLIVER SWARTZ |



- PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF STARKB COUNTY USED FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. MASONIC HALL, North Judson. Surgi-
gal Dressing Headquarters. | 5. NORTH JUDSON TOWN HALL, Cam-
paign Assembly. |
| 2. WATT'S DRUG STORE, Red Cross Work
Room. | 6. HAMLET TOWN HALL, Patriotic As-
sembly. |
| 3. SAN PIERRE BANK, Home of Bond
Drives. | 7. BURCH'S HALL, North Judson, Farewell
Gatherings. |
| 4. RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS, Knox. | |

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 19. CLEM STEPHENSON | 27. HARROLD GROVES |
| 20. WALLACE WHITCOMB | 28. ALVIN HACKETT |
| 21. S. H. WHITCOMB | 29. JAKE WAGONER |
| 22. ISAAC E. WRIGHT | 30. WILLIE WAGONER |
| 23. JOHN P. HAY | 31. JOHN WAGONER |
| 24. JOE GARLAND | 32. WALTER HACKETT |
| 25. FORREST E. MYERS | 33. CLAIR COLLINS |
| 26. ROY V. MYERS | |

I am quite sure there are others who should be accredited to North Bend Township (but enlisted elsewhere) and I have been unable to procure their names and places of abode. So, to you, if any there be, this is my excuse for not recording your names in this most honorable list, and to others, male and female, it has been my endeavor to give War History rather than the private history of those who were more active in your civil pursuits than others whose hearts and hands were just as loyal.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP—NORTH JUDSON

The Great War and its complications cast a responsibility like a mighty cloud over our nation, a portion falling upon every State. In turn that responsibility fell to every county, then finally to every community of our broad Union.

During the War Activities of Starke County, the people of North Judson and Wayne Township found themselves a community or a unit with certain responsibilities and duties. Patriotism existing in every true American citizen demanded that these duties and tasks be worked out according to our massed judgment, in a manner fitting the best interests of our Great Republic, in the days of war, trial and need. The performance of these duties demanded of our people much in time energy, thought and finances.

First the people of our town and township must organize themselves into a working unit. We, the offspring of many nations dwelling together and making up the community, found it necessary to forget the differences of the nations from which we sprang. To forget the differences of creed and religion and to forget political and other differences whereby people are estranged, and became as a unit in the interest of the commonwealth of which we formed a part.

To the everlasting credit of the people interested, this organization became real. Our quotas were more than subscribed and our boys did credit to themselves and to the people from whom they sprang, in the various camps and on the fields of struggle.

In the performance of the many duties occasioned by war, many incidents occur which are of especial interest only locally. A short description of a few of them follows:

THE "DRIVE"

When it was found necessary to raise a given quota of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross funds, etc., about thirty men were selected and divided into groups of about five. Each group being charged with a given area to canvass. Each group was made responsible for the same area of town and township in each succeeding drive.

First the town was canvassed. Then on an afternoon agreed upon, seven automobiles and men responsible for the drive, gathered and departed at one time making each part of the township simultaneously. A thorough canvass was thus made and notations made by any who were not found. These were seen later and though not easily accomplished at all times, our quotas were more than subscribed and this part of our duties performed.

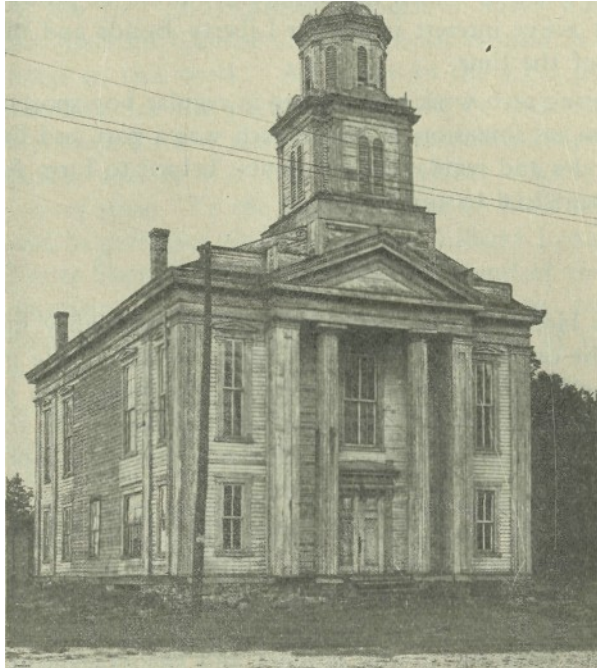
THE FLAG

Patriotism expressed in several ways is also created or expanded in several ways.

One of our community, with a vision greater than small things, suggested that we make an immense flag. The people caught the spirit and on a specified evening, more than one hundred, young and old, gathered at Burch's Hall. Bolts of red, white and blue were produced, several sewing machines were brought and work was commenced on a flag. Some were busy cutting out stars, others were employed preparing background for the stars, still others sewed full width of the goods together making stripes. Everyone was busy. Some of us, perhaps, only thought we were doing something, but in the end, late at night a flag was finished, of which every soul of us was proud, a flag twenty-six feet in width, fifty feet in length.

An afternoon was set apart for the raising of the flag. Two of the tallest poles were set, one at each side of the street, in a prominent part of the town. Ropes passed through small

pulleys were arranged with which to raise the flag at the proper time. At the time appointed, a procession was formed, headed by the band. The flag was carried by our troop of Boy Scouts. The ropes were attached and the flag was raised while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."



Standing in the back seat of an automobile, Mr. Henry F. Schricker, of Knox, who was born and reared at North Judson, gave a patriotic address.

The hundreds who were present felt the thrill of the occasion. Felt their patriotism increased by having had some small

part in the making and the raising of a beautiful flag. The largest at that time and the second largest ever constructed in the State of Indiana.

BOY SCOUTS

During the period of war a Boy Scout organization was formed and maintained with Dr. F. G. Davis, Scoutmaster. Being in uniform and maintaining good discipline, the boys proved a troop of which the community could be proud. They took an active interest in selling Liberty Bonds and Other activities of the time.

Meeting each week and joining in regular boy sports, working in an organization of which each was a part and living up to the rules and regulations of scouts; helped to form for them habits beneficial to any boy.

HOME GUARDS

Our Home Guards organized with about eighty members, under the captaincy of the late Charles Hruska. We met regularly at Burch's Hall and performed the duties and exercises of the Home Guards. Members felt the benefit of the drill, felt their patriotism quickened for deeds, having a more direct application on the activities of the war.

These are some of the activities of the folk back home, seeking and expecting no glory as individuals, but as a community working together body and soul, doing their duties according to their best judgment in the support of Uncle Sam and striving to do their bit in the support and encouragement of the boys "Over There" and of the boys preparing to go.

RAILROAD TOWNSHIP—SAN PIERRE

As in all other communities, it fell upon the bank to handle the brunt of the Liberty Loan drives. It fell to the lot of The Bank of San Pierre to handle this end of it for Railroad Township. At the first call, Cashier Thomas J. Daly joined the colors and Assistant Cashier O. M. Dolezal stepped in to take active charge of this work. All praise to the good people of our community for the parts they played in this work, for work, and hard work it really was. Everybody helped. No man refused, and it was this united effort which put us "across" every time. To the people of English Lake just credit also should be given for their aid in these Liberty Loan drives. Mr. J. Lester Short had charge of the north end of the township comprising English Lake and adjoining territory. Throughout all of these drives all of the officers of the bank took a very active part in the raising of these loans.

Although this township is settled to a large extent by German people and in fact most parts of the county referred to our locality as "Little Germany," still we were always among the first ones to report our quota filled or over subscribed.

Railroad Township was fortunate in that not one of her boys who joined the colors were killed in action. However, three of our boys were wounded.

John H. Baker shot through the right arm by a machine gun bullet while flanking a machine gun nest at Chateau Thiery. Wound healed nicely and left no permanent results.

Paul Badenhoop badly wounded while in trench fighting in the territory of Verdun by the explosion of a hand grenade. Paul says he owes his life to a Bible which his mother presented to him before leaving for the Front, and which he had in his breast pocket at the time of the accident. The piece of shrap-

nel cut through the entire Bible and Paul now exhibits this as one of his most greatly *prized* relics. Every leaf of this Bible has a hole punched through it. Paul has never fully recovered from his wounds. The force of the explosion also burst his ear drums and his hearing will be affected through life.

The son of Carl Carlson was also seriously wounded but as he is now in Chicago, I am unable to get any data on him. However, his injuries are permanent.

It was the custom of the people of San Pierre, every time one of our boys was called, to give him a grand send-off. They always did this by having a big "blow-out" in Arndt's Hall. A patriotic program was always arranged followed by refreshments and dancing. Many a letter was later received from France by the people of our community from some of these boys, stating that they never would forget the send-off the people of San Pierre gave them.

The San Pierre Home Guard was organized by R. Leo Hogan and R. T. Kingman shortly after war was declared. R. Leo Hogan was appointed Captain. Its membership had a steady growth until at the time of disbanding it had a membership of 89. This Home Guard held together until it was plain to see that Germany was beaten, and no further use for its meeting was apparent. The Guard was composed of men of all ages ranging from 15 to 63 years of age. They used the Town Commons for their drilling ground and Arndt's Hall for their meeting room. This organization helped greatly when requests for funds began to come in, as the lesson of unity they here learned united them for the work of helping to organize teams to raise the funds requested for war financing when these calls started to pour in almost monthly.

Special thanks should be given to Mr. Arndt who generously donated the use of his hall for all patriotic meetings.

The War Saving and Thrift Stamp drive which Railroad Township pushed through was one achievement of which they have always been proud. On account of the small amounts involved in these stamp purchases, many townships did not give this branch of war financing the time and care it deserved.

Miss Mae Falvey was chairman of this work in Railroad Township, and through an organization which she perfected consisting of herself, Miss Evelyn Matthews, O. M. Dolezal, J. Lester Short, Owen Daly and Byron D. Roberts, she worked up an enthusiasm in these War Saving Stamps which placed Railroad Township at the head of all of Starke County's townships in War Saving Stamp sales.

The excellent work of Byron D. Roberts, school principal, in boosting sales among school pupils is worthy of special mention. The thrift lessons driven home at this time seem to still survive in bank savings accounts of pupils who were students at that time.

Upon the first call for Red Cross funds, Mr. R. T. King-man was appointed chairman of Railroad Township for Red Cross Funds Raising Drives, and served faithfully in this capacity throughout the entire life of the organization. He drafted an able set of helpers and the way in which Railroad Township over-subscribed her quota on each and every call for funds, shows how ably he managed this work. On one of these calls we almost trebled our quota.

The miscellaneous funds and War Relief Campaigns were generally turned over to the Bank of San Pierre, they to raise the asked for money in whatever way they saw fit. The plan the bank adopted was the appointing of six teams, each team containing three men. To each of these teams was appointed a certain portion of the township and their quota figured out on the basis of the taxable valuation of that appointed district. Each team was instructed to go out and get their quota and not to return with their report until they succeeded in doing so. Needless to say we were never disappointed in the returns they brought in, although one of our teams did not return from one of their drives until after midnight.. Being asked what had detained them they replied: "We had been commanded by the Captain of The Home Guard not to return until we had raised our quota and we dared not disobey."

OREGON TOWNSHIP—GROVERTOWN

We submit the following names of boys all of whom practically born and reared in Grovertown or its vicinity, a radius of two to four miles.

Before doing so we wish to quote a few excerpts from an address made by President Woodrow Wilson in Congress April 2nd, 1917: "The wrongs against which we array ourselves are no common wrongs;" they cut to the very root of human life.

There are, it may be many months of fiery trial and sacrifices ahead of us. 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 rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring safety to all nations and make the world as last free.

To such a task we dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the price 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 the happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

We do not know where all these boys enlisted nor in which branch of the army they served, but give only such data as we have in hand:

Donald C. Reinhardt, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Reinhardt enlisted in 158th Co. 1st Regiment, U. S. Marines, at Chicago, Ill., in early June, 1917. Spent about four months in military training at Paris Island off the coast of South Carolina, where he successfully passed all trials of military train-

ing, endurance tests, marksmanship, etc., after which he with his company was assigned to duty at Ft. Thomas, Virgin Island, as a Radio Operator. After eight months' service here he was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., for a post graduate course in Wireless Telegraphy. After completing this course he was stationed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where he served until the August following the signing of the Armistice when he received his honorable discharge.

Norman Pattison, son of Mrs. Meta Pattison Marsh, enlisted in Chicago, 111., April 3rd, 1917, in Company C. 131st Infantry; in Camp Grant from July till September. In Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, from September until the following May. From here he was sent overseas, where he saw active service, participating in a number of the principal battles, one of which lasted for forty-two consecutive days, passing through it all without mishap until the day before the Armistice was signed, when he was severely wounded by a piece of shrapnel in the thigh. On one occasion he and three others were detailed to bring wounded soldiers from off the battle field and returning with two wounded men, a shell struck near them killing all but him. He was made a Corporal early in his service, and was the first volunteer from this township.

Henry C. Marsh enlisted in 4th Co. U. S. Marines in July, 1917, at Chicago, 111. After several months' military training at Paris Island, South Carolina, where he successfully passed all tests of endurance, marksmanship, etc., he was assigned to Marine Barracks at Dover, New Jersey, where he did guard duty over a large munition plant located there. He was honorably discharged in May, following the signing of the Armistice.

Harry Gumbert, Jr., was 16 years of age when he enlisted in September, 1917, at Chicago, 111. He soon went overseas where he served in the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, 2nd Division. He spent two years overseas and was in active service continuously; was shell shocked, gassed and slightly wounded. He was almost a physical wreck when he received his honorable discharge.

Bryce Gumbert, age 25 years, brother of the above, enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, in Co. D., 26th Infantry, 1st Division; was severely wounded in the Argonne and was cited for gallantry in action.

Gordon Shaffer enlisted in Knox, Ind., in the 85th Field Artillery. He was assigned the duty of cook in Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and at Mnotgomery, Ala. Honorably discharged.

Walter Stutsman, son of Sabina Stutsman, enlisted in Chicago, 111., and was assigned to duty at Camp Grant, Rock-ford, 111. He was soon commissioned a Second Lieutenant and served at Camp Grant during the period of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

Edward Stutsman, brother of the above, enlisted at South Bend, Ind., in Co. C., 309th Engineers and spent nearly two years overseas, where he did valiant service, building bridges, barracks, etc. He had many perilous experiences. Honorably discharged.

Walter Stark and Draper Camp were members of the same company and regiment with Ed. Stutsman, and served with equal distinction.

Marshall Marks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Marks, enlisted at Knox, Ind., in Co. G., 47th Infantry, and was in active service overseas within a month after his enlistment. He suffered shell shock and was gassed. Honorably discharged.

Floyd Marks, brother of the above, spent the term of his enlistment in Camp Upton, N. Y.

Carry Freet was sent to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., but was soon invalided home.

Albert Blad experienced many extreme perils and hair-breadth escapes from death and capture, as a motorcycle dispatch carrier. He was compelled to ride at night without any light, and several nights rode as many as 300 miles in utter darkness. Once he rode over an embankment, receiving but slight injuries, he succeeded in getting back up to the roadway; again a shell exploded about 50 feet in his rear in the path over

which he had just passed. Another time he ran into a small company of Heinies, but escaped unhurt. He was both shell shocked and gassed.

Nick Schroeder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Schroeder, spent nearly the entire term overseas and was in the Tank service and witnessed many harrowing scenes in his big steel-armoured, death-dealing catapillared tank which dealt death and destruction, on the right and left, to hundreds of German soldiers. It has been hard to induce him to talk at all about his experiences.

Ward Awald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Awald, Jr., was a member of Co. L., 5th. Engineer, and was stationed at Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

Arthur Blockson served overseas as quartermaster and experienced many hardships.

Harry C. Wyland, Edwin Jacobson, George Adams, Stanley and Rudolph Cecrle and Tony Tarrant all did service overseas; unable to learn in which branch of the army they served.

Ward Farrar in the Navy.

Harry B. Klingman, with his company, was ordered overseas. They were about half-way over when the Armistice was signed and they received orders to return.

Alvin Haines, Roscoe Penrose, Herman Holm, John Mann, Henry Rough, Roy Hall, Albert Lindholm and Burger Peterson all spent the term of their enlistment in the various camps in the United States.

Every one of these boys whom I have named was more than willing to serve in whatever capacity Uncle Sam directed and did their duty as best they knew and all received honorable discharge.

HELPING TO FINANCE THE WAR

First Liberty Loan, dated May 14, 1917—15-30 year 3 1/2 per cent. Gold Bonds of the United States. Do your bit, buy a Liberty Bond. At this time of necessity for action on the part of all citizens to aid our country in the stupendous task, purchase a Liberty Bond and help our country. In order that the war may come to speedy success our soldiers must be fed and clothed and provided with munitions. The \$2,000,000,000 issue of the first loan closed on June 15, 1917. In this we did our first patriotic duty.

Second Liberty Loan, from October 1 to 17, 1917, a rubber impression stamp bearing the following legend, "BACK THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES," buy a Liberty Bond, was furnished offices, the impression to be placed on letters received for delivery, purchasing second liberty loans was not only a means of encouraging thrift on the part of the individual, but another indication of patriotism and the great desire to help win the war. When we are sending our boys to the front to make the supreme sacrifice, nothing that we at home can do will be too much to show our great love for them and the noble cause for which they are fighting. It was not only our duty to them and our country to leave nothing undone that we possibly could do, but it was vitally necessary for us to do so to win the war.

Third Liberty Loan, April, 1918, we put our shoulder to the wheel to make a fine record, bearing in mind that while splendid results had already been attained by the workers in the various war activities, we all begin to realize that there was a great deal of hard work before us to win the war, everyone purchased bonds to the limit of their ability. Our respective community put their whole heart into the success of the Third Liberty Loan.

Fourth Liberty Loan, October 24, 1918, closed with much marked success. Rate of interest 4[^] per cent. They have been truly called the premier security of the world.

Grovertown, Ind., also did justice to the Victory Loan. All our railroad men secured a Victory Bond.

Our boys coming back after losing two years of their life in danger, toil and labor for our safety. What satisfaction to meet our boys with a glad hand and a free heart, feeling that we did what our government asked us to do.

Names of Liberty Loan workers list is as follows: Mr. Leonard Boots, Mr. William R. Richey, Mr. Carl Richey, Mr. Jasper P. Dipert and Mrs. Eudora A. Reinhardt.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS—1918

The War Savings Committees concluded an arrangement whereby the entire organization would engage actively in promoting the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

A blue card was supplied by the headquarters, upon which individuals secured every person, even the one receiving the smallest salary, could do their part toward helping to win the war. Jasper P. Dipe, rural carrier, placed one of the blue post cards in each of the 116 boxes on rural routes and returned signed to postoffice. Hundreds of dollars were collected in this way and the committees received orders on the blue post cards in almost every home and from almost every individual in Oregon Township. The teachers in our school gave each scholar a 25-cent Thrift Stamp and card with name written on, encouraging the scholars to fill out thrift cards when full, receive a War Savings Stamp and certificate.

Collections made and stamps sold by Eudora A. Reinhardt, postmaster.

Office oath: I, Eudora A. Reinhardt, do swear that I will faithfully perform the duty of registrar of precinct one, county of Starke, State of Indiana, that I will correctly record the answers given me by persons registered.

Much time was given to filling our Questionnaire papers, reaching out over the entire township.

Postmaster was again called upon to assist in the registration of German alien males, January 1-9, 1918. Registration of German alien females, June 17-23, 1918.

TEACHERS IN GROVERTOWN, INDIANA
HIGH SCHOOL—1917-1918

HENRY C. CLAUSSEN, Principal, (Science and History).

ROY A. BROMAN, Assistant Principal, (Litt. and
Geom.).

OTICE I. UNCAPHER, Eighth Grade and H. S. Com. Arith-
metic and Algebra.

FORREST MARSH, Grammar Grades.

MISS EDITH MARSH, Intermediate Grades and H. S. Do-
mestic Science.

MISS EMELIA NELSON, **Primary** Grades.

Miss BERNICE WILHELM, Music and Art.

PASTOR, OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF
GROVERTOWN, INDIANA, CHURCH AND SUNDAY
SCHOOL

REV. J. L. POWERS, Pastor; A. J. UNCAPHER, Class
CLARENCE HOSTETLER, Superintendent.

SEWARD C. REINHARDT, Assistant Superintendent.

OTIS I. UNCAPHER, Treasurer. CLYDE HOSTETLER, Secretary.
Miss CHRYSTAL MARSH, Assistant Secretary.

Miss ALICE LINDHOLM, Assistant Secretary.

Miss MARY GUMBERT, Pianist.

Miss JANETTE SULT, Assistant Pianist.

MR. JOEL WYLAND, Teacher Bible Calss.

MRS. SEWARD C. REINHARDT, Teacher Young Ladies'
Class.

OTIS I. UNCAPHER, Teacher Young Mens' Class. MISS
NETTIE SULT, Teacher Girls' Junior Class. MRS. CALLIE
HOSTETLER, Teacher Boys' Junior Class. MRS. HARRY
GUMBERT, Teacher Primary Class. Miss BERNICE
REINHARDT, Teacher Infant Class.

LIBERTY LOAN

W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, during the World War under President Woodrow Wilson, wrote concerning the Liberty Loans that they were offered to the American people in such denominations and upon such terms that every patriotic citizen would have an opportunity to assist the government by lending his money upon the security of a United States government bond. The money was used for the purpose of equipping with arms, clothing and food our gallant soldiers who were called to the fields, of maintaining our navy and our valiant tars upon the high seas; providing the necessary means to pay the wages of our soldiers and sailors and to pay the monthly allowances for the support of their dependent families and to supply them with life insurance; of constructing a fleet of merchant vessels to maintain the line of communication with our brave troops in France and to keep our commerce afloat upon the high seas in defiance of the German kaiser and his submarines; of creating a great fleet of aeroplanes which gave complete supremacy in the air to the United States and the brave nations fighting with us against the great military menace and for other necessary war purposes.

The first Liberty Loan in Starke County was launched June 15th, 1917. Because of lack of organization, Starke County subscribed only \$10,000.00 of its quota. The Liberty Loans were such a new proposition to the county that our people were not quite ready for them. In the following drives they did admirably.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Second Liberty Loan extended over the period from October 1st to October 27th, 1917. A period of intense war preparation had preceded the opening of the second drive. The

war atmosphere had settled down definitely around Hoosiers. By the time the second Liberty Loan campaign opened the people of the state had realized that war was to mean sacrifice. "Meatless Days" had begun to appear. On September 15th, two weeks before the actual opening of the drive, official steps were taken in mobilizing the loan workers. When the Liberty Loan county chairmen were called by Will H. Wade to meet in Indianapolis on October 2nd, 1917, the call summoned not only the leaders of the second loan campaign and the bankers, but also representatives of many agricultural associations as well. Our quota for this Liberty Loan was \$170,000.00.

October 27th the second Liberty Loan was brought to a successful close in Starke County. Not less than 722 people made application for bonds through the several banks of Starke County and their subscriptions in the aggregate amounted to \$93,500.00. Practically all the railroad men in the county subscribed for bonds and if their subscriptions were added to the above amount the total for the county would run over \$100,000.00.

Starke Co. Trust 8 Savings Bank, Knox, 175 applications, amounted to \$27,250; The Farmers State Bank, Knox, 155 applications, amounted to \$23,150; First State Bank, North Judson, 272 applications, amounted to \$23,100; Bank of San Pierre, San Pierre, 57 applications, amounted to \$7,350; Hamlet State Bank, Hamlet, 63 applications, amounted to \$5,050.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Starke County's quota in the third Liberty Loan, launched the middle of April, 1918, was \$90,000.00. April 16th a glorious meeting was held at Grovertown at which more than \$1,500.00 worth of bonds were sold. April 17th a meeting was held in Hamlet; April 19th at San Pierre and Ober; April 22nd at Knox; April 23rd Winona and Bass Lake; April 24th another meeting at Knox at which the North Judson Home Guard joined the Knox Guard in boosting Liberty Loan. April 11th, 1918, a large patriotic meeting was held at the Central-

ized school of North Bend Township under the auspices of the County Council of Defense. The Third Liberty Loan was given a tremendous boost. William P. Castleman, chairman of that council, presided and was chosen as leader of the Liberty Loan Campaign. Speeches were made by Elmer Johnson, of Monterey; Schuyler Shilling and two officers from the Culver Academy, Charles S. Lundin, J. C. Fletcher and H. F. Schrick-er, of Knox.

After many enthusiastic bond meetings were held throughout Starke County, perhaps the greatest being at Hamlet April 18th, when twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds were sold in one hour's time, the following report for the Third Liberty Loan was issued: Aldine, \$2100.00; Ober, \$1800.00; San Pierre, \$6000.00, and Rye, \$1800.00. The final reports as compiled by the cashier of the Starke County Trust & Savings Bank, Mark D. Falvey, also chairman of the drive, recorded the total for the county at \$127,300.00, taken by 1,575 subscribers. The latest report from the bank of San Pierre was 270 subscribers, \$15,100.00; First State Bank, North Judson, 454 subscribers, \$29,100.00; Hamlet State Bank, 233 subscribers, \$25,850.00; Starke County Trust & Savings Bank, Knox, 240 subscribers, \$22,500.00; Farmers State Bank, Knox, 335 subscribers, \$34,750.00.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN SEPT. 28-OCT. 19th

Starke County's quota \$125,000.00. Out of ninety-two counties Starke County was the fourteenth to go "over the top."

Quota Fourth Liberty Loan tentatively fixed September 9.

"OVER THE TOP" IN ONE DAY

All but three townships over-subscribed their quotas.

Farmers State Bank, Knox, \$43,400.00; North Judson State Bank, North Judson, \$34,100.00; Starke Co. Trust & Savings Bank, Knox, \$23,150.00; Hamlet State Bank, Hamlet, \$17,360.00; Bank of San Pierre, San Pierre, \$16,200.00.

The churches of Indiana banded together as a powerful inspirational force and gave their untiring assistance in putting over this Liberty Loan Campaign. Every minister in the county lent his talents toward this end.

FIFTH OR VICTORY LOAN

The Fifth, or Victory Bond, issue came out following the armistice and the full quota allotted to Starke County was immediately taken by the banks of the county. Through the Starke County Bankers' Association the same was apportioned off to the five banks of the county, Bank of San Pierre, First State Bank of North Judson, Hamlet State Bank, Farmers' State Bank of Knox, and Starke County Trust & Savings Bank of Knox.

WORKERS

When the real drive was made by the government for funds to successfully carry on the war the late Mark D. Falvey was made chairman of the Liberty Bond sales of this county, and beginning with the second loan Mr. Falvey had a very thorough organization throughout the county, with various committees in each township; but unfortunately we have no record of these committees. In addition to these committees Mr. Falvey had the cooperation of all the attorneys, Oscar B. Smith, Charles S. Lundin, Charles H. Peters, William J. Reed, Robert D. Peters, Orville W. Nichols, Harry C. Miller, James C. Fletcher and Judge Pentecost, and also the assistance of John L. Moorman and Henry F. Schricker, then the editors of the papers in Knox, and Chester A. McCormick, editor of the North Judson News and all the ministers of the county. These men attended all public meetings for the sale of bonds and other war work, made numerous patriotic speeches during the entire period of the war, and were of great assistance in the successful consummation of the loan drives.

Practically the whole county took a deep interest in these matters and we regret that we are unable to give the names of

all who took an active part and spent considerable time in this work. In the fourth loan drive all of the business houses and offices in Knox closed one entire day and devoted their time to bond sales. The same patriotic spirit was displayed by all the other business houses and professional men in the county and too much cannot be said in praise of the general attitude taken by the citizens of Starke County.

FIRST PATRIOTIC CALL TO DUTY CAME THRU STARKE COUNTY BANKS

The Starke County papers of April 11th, 1917, contain the first call to patriotic duty issued in Starke County for the great World War, United States having entered the war April 6th. The call reads as follows:

TO THE FARMERS OF STARKE COUNTY:

Whereas, the United States is facing possibly the greatest shortage in food supplies our county has ever known and simultaneously has entered upon the prosecution of a war which promises to be one of the most strenuous conflicts in its history, and

Whereas, Our Nation looks to Indiana for her full quota of men to prosecute this great war, and for more than her share of food products to maintain our army, navy and civilian population, and *realizing* that the man who grows food for his country is no less a patriot than the man who shoulders a gun.

Therefore, We, the several banking institutions of Starke County, most earnestly recommended to the farmers and citizens of our county, general, that every effort be made to increase the crop output of the county this year and that every available means to this end be adopted. The Department of Agriculture at Washington and also Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, have called attention to the great importance of increased agricultural activity this year, and we feel it our duty to heartily endorse this state and national plea for a greater crop production. Every farmer, we believe, should do his part. By working just a little harder he will doubtless obtain at least a slight increase in the yield of his acres, and this will only mean greater returns for him in the end.

Prices for all classes of farm produce are going to be high and a ready market will be found for everything that the farmer can possibly produce this summer. There is no danger of over-production and consequently the farmer will find a ready sale for his crops at almost unheard of prices. It will mean much to the prosperity of Starke County farmers if they will do their utmost to produce more and better crops than usual this year, and at the same time they will be rendering a great patriotic service to our common country.

FARMERS STATE BANK, Knox—Austin P. Dial, President; John W. Kurtz, Cashier.

STARKE CO. TRUST S SAVINGS BANK, Knox—James C. Fletcher, President; Mark D. Falvey, Cashier.

FIRST STATE BANK, North Judson—Chas. W. Weninger, President; G. N. Peterson, Cashier.

HAMLET STATE BANK, Hamlet—C. R. Lee, President; Jacob S. Short, Cashier.

BANK OF SAN PIERRE, San Pierre—John Dolezal, President; Thos. Daly, Cashier.

The banks of Starke County, long prior to the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Germany, had organized a county bankers' association with G. N. Peterson as President, and John W. Kurtz as Secretary, and through this organization the banks of Starke County declared a half holiday and all officers, employees and directors met at the Tag-gart Hotel at Bass Lake in June, 1917, to devise plans, ways and means whereby they could give the most efficient service to the government and the people of the community which they served in handling the war matters. The county association at that time was composed of five banks, Bank of San Pierre, First State Bank of North Judson, Hamlet State Bank, Farmers State Bank of Knox and Starke County Trust & Savings Bank of Knox.

The banks of Starke County not only were able to stand the strain of the constant out-go of funds throughout the bond and War Savings Stamp sales, - Red Cross, Salvation Army,

K. C. Drives, and other numerous war organizations which took out of the county in actual cash during the period of the bond drives close to \$1,000,000.00, but in addition to this the banks were able to and did take care of all their local customers. The banks were largely assisted, however, by their local customers and other people of the country who deposited all of their surplus and unused funds, and the working spirit between the banks and their customers during this period was very cordial, each feeling that they had a patriotic duty to perform and with the full determination to perform it.

In this connection we wish to mention personally the officers and employees of all the banking institutions of the county who are deserving of more or less commendation for the service rendered.

BANK OF SAN PIERRE—John Dolezal, Thomas J. Daly, Otto Dolezal, Herman Hines, Owen Daly, William J. Solt, and Ralph T. Kingman.

HAMLET STATE BANK—Charles O. Harness, Jacob S. Short, Charles R. Lee, Charles J. Schwartz, S. M. Needham, Peter Sebens, James L. Denaut and Grace Short.

FIRST STATE BANK—Charles W. Weninger, G. N. Peterson, Perry H. McCormick, John S. Lightcap, Jacob F. Manz, Lewis E. Mosher, Frank Dahlke, Henry Rozhon, and Frank Vanek.

FARMERS STATE BANK—Austin P. Dial, John W. Kurtz, John W. Long, David M. Baldwin, Herbert R. Koffel, Mah-lon J. Hartzler, Gus Reiss, and Gladys Childs.

STARKE COUNTY TRUST &> SAVINGS BANK—Mark D. Falvey, James C. Fletcher, William S. Daniel, Henry F. Schricker, Frank Joseph, Perry W. Uncapher, Edgar W. Shilling, Frank A. Green, Robert B. Fletcher, Emily D. Cox, Mae Falvey.

Thomas J. Daly, the efficient cashier of the Bank of San Pierre, was one of the first to get into actual service and spent twenty-two months in the service of Uncle Sam, nine months of which was spent overseas.

Robert B. Fletcher, connected with the Starke County Trust & Savings Bank, was also in the service. He was in the Marine Corps at Paris Island, South Carolina, but did not see overseas service.

The banks of Starke County were also very active in all other war work, raising funds for the Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board and American Library Association, and devoted considerable time to the handling and selling of War Savings Stamps.

WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN ACTIVITIES

Following the second Liberty Loan Drive the women of Indiana were organized to co-ordinate with the men in the war financing. In such a state as Indiana, where women had been organized in many diverse groups for years, the welding of these organizations into fighting units for the loan campaign was very important in the building of the war spirit. Their spirit in this work was manifested by their slogans—"If you are a singer, sing for bonds;" "If you are a speaker, plead for bonds;" "If you are a teacher, teach bonds;" "If you are a woman of wealth, buy bonds;" "If you are at leisure, get busy for bonds;" "If you have hens, let them lay for bonds;" "If you have a cow, trust in her and God."

The Woman's Liberty Loan work for the county was in charge of Mrs. Hugh Kreuter. Under her guidance the township chairwoman pushed the bond sale in each township. The names of all these women could not be found. The following however, were among them: Mrs. Carrie Daniel Berg, Mrs. Dora Reinhardt, Mrs. Bert Fruits, Miss Julia Welsh, Mrs. May Knosman and Miss Mae Falvey.

The results of the Women's Third and Fourth Liberty Loan Drive is as follows: Third loan, \$22,500.00, quota \$24,850.00 subscribed. Fourth Loan, \$125,000.00 quota, \$67,075.00 subscribed. There were ninety women workers during these drives.

Mrs. May Knosman was chairman of the Victory Loan of Starke County. She, with her efficient county organization, did splendid work in pushing the Victory Loan to success. However, there is no separate record of the women's subscriptions.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Of the many methods employed in raising funds to meet the expenses of the government during the World War, the issue and sale of War Savings Securities stands out prominently in our recollections of that period of strife.

The original issue consisted of \$5.00 War Savings Certificate Stamp, and the 25 cent Thrift Stamp, which were issued by the Treasury Department, and offered for sale January 1, 1918.

War Savings Certificate Stamps were issued in denomination of \$5.00. They were sold at \$4.12 each during January, 1918, the cost increasing one cent each month thereafter during the year, the interest being paid when the stamps were cashed, and computed at 4 per cent, per annum, compounded quarterly. Payment of War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1918, at full value of \$5.00 each was due Jan. 1, 1923. Provision was made, however, for redemption of these stamps at any time. Purchasers of these stamps were given a blank War Savings Certificate, bearing a serial number, name and address of purchaser of stamps, to which stamps were affixed, each certificate having space for twenty stamps of the aggregate maturity value of \$100.00, a table of cost and redemption values being printed on the back thereof.

Thrift Stamps were issued in 25 cent denomination, and were affixed to Thrift Cards, each card holding 16 stamps, total value \$4.00, and when filled was exchangeable for a War Savings Certificate Stamp upon payment of the additional value thereof, (12 to 23 cents depending on month of purchase).

The Treasury Department was authorized by Congress to sell \$2,000,000,000.00 of these stamps in 1918, and the

Postoffice Department assumed joint responsibility with the Treasury Department for the proper distribution and sale of these securities. Starke County's quota, of the Series of 1918, was placed at \$100,000.00, and due to the untiring efforts of the County War Savings Committee, organized under the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and of which James C. Fletcher, of Knox, was chairman, and to the splendid cooperation of the postal employees throughout the county, the entire quota for the county was subscribed by June 1, 1918.

The Knox postoffice having been designated as the center accounting office for Starke County, all of the stamps sold in this county were sent to and accounted for by the postmaster at Knox, and by him distributed to the other postmasters in the county and to various other selling agencies throughout the county.

Other postmasters who ably assisted in the distribution and sale of these securities, were:

MORGAN WELSH.....	Postmaster at Aldine
THOMAS O. MAYS.....	Postmaster at Bass
DAVID L. P. CLEM.....	Postmaster at Brems
LESTER SHORT.....	Postmaster at English Lake
EUDORA REINHARDT.....	Postmaster at Grovertown
HARRY C. HARNESS	Postmaster at Hamlet
FRANK J. VESSELY	Postmaster at North Judson
HARRY EMIGH	Postmaster at Ober
SAMUEL M. OBERLIN	•..... Postmaster at Ora
OWEN DALY	Postmaster at San Pierre

War Savings Securities became so popular that they were continued among the offerings of securities during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and served to create the habit of saving by almost every one the effect which will be felt for many years.

* * * * *

The county committee for the Thrift Saving Stamp Association was composed of James C. Fletcher, chairman; Lon E. Bernethy, J. Allen Barr, Charles A. Buechner, R. Hinz, G. N.

Peterson, Frank Hay and E. H. Taylor. The first meeting was held in Knox, December 14th.

Following is a list of the township committees who were appointed:

NORTH BEND—Miss Margaret H. Kruge, Carl Malott and William H. Emigh.

WASHINGTON—Roy Piper, Alonzo C. Bolen and Miss Vlasta Lukes.

OREGON—Henry C. Clausen, J. H. Brickies and S. D. Dipert.

CALIFORNIA—Dale Short, S. A. Craigmile and Miss Julia Welsh.

CENTER—Harvey G. Dickson, Miss Julia Geddes, W. S. Pulver, S. E. Geiselman and Harry K. Kramer.

WAYNE—Miss Lois C. Foust, Charles E. Lucas, Henry E. White, G. W. Schricker and Joseph Dolezal.

RAILROAD—Byron D. Roberts, J. Lester Short and Miss Mae Falvey.

DAVIS—L. E. Johnson, Frank M. Black and Mrs. Anna Bricker.

JACKSON—W. H. Dunkelberger, Benj. Fleishman and Miss Irene Regnold.



PUBLIC PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. REV. H. P. IVEY | 2. J. D. MOORMAN | 3. C. S. STEELE |
| 4. C. S. LUNDIN | 7. W. C. PENTECOST | 5. O. B. SMITH |
| 6. H. F. SCHRICKER | | 8. J. C. FLETCHER |

THE RED CROSS

A—History of the Organization and the First Drive.

In 1917 at the May meeting of the Knox Woman's Club, it was decided to organize a county chapter of the American Red Cross. The president appointed Mrs. John L. Moorman and Mrs. F. A. Green to circulate a petition for application for a charter. They rapidly secured the required signatures and applied for a charter in proper form. The names on this petition were: Mrs. Maud M. Moorman, Mrs. Amanda Green, Mrs. May Knosman, Mrs. Hazel Steele, J. W. Kurtz, Henry Schricker, F. A. Green, Gus Reiss, O. B. Smith and Rev. H. P. Ivey.

On June 3rd, 1917, the Starke County Chapter was formally organized at a meeting of the petitioners. The following officers were elected for the year: Gus Reiss, president; Hazel H. Steele, vice-president; O. B. Smith, secretary, and J. W. Kurtz, treasurer. Each township trustee was appointed chairman of Red Cross work in his township. An executive committee was named: Mrs. Roy Wyman, Mrs. Maude Moorman, Mrs. H. R. Koffel, Mrs. May Knosman, Miss Agnes Laramore, F. A. Green, Rev. H. P. Ivey, Rev. Earl Gray, H. F. Schricker, Elza Aukerman and J. C. Fletcher.

The first public meeting was held on June 8th at the court house in Knox, with the president, Mr. Reiss, presiding. This meeting was well attended. Mr. Reiss announced that Starke County's quota for the first war fund was \$4,250.00, to be raised in one month. He made a strong appeal for subscrip-

tions followed by similar appeals by other citizens. A considerable sum was raised but not enough, however a growing interest in the work was noticeable which was fostered by the hearty support of our three county papers.

The official charter for the Starke County Chapter was received from Washington during the same week and it was believed that the announcement of this recognition would stimulate and create interest throughout the county.

Center Township was effectively organized at a special meeting at Secretary Smith's office on June 18th, and twenty men and women were delegated to canvass the township before the end of the week. The business district of Knox was canvassed the next morning and five life memberships representing \$25.00 each were secured.

During the last week of June, successful meetings at Hamlet and Bass Lake were held. Two meetings in Washington Township had equal results. Grovertown, North Judson and San Pierre responded well. Many auto loads of Knox citizens attended these meetings. The Knox Band was an added attraction at several places. The speakers were: T. J. Hurley, H. F. Schricker, C. S. Steele, J. L. Moorman, Gus Reiss, Rev. H. P. Ivey and C. Elmer Tuesberg.

The drive culminated at Knox, Sunday evening July 1st, Rev. H. P. Ivey presiding. He made such a wonderful appeal that over \$600.00 were raised in a short time. This amount put Starke County over the top in its first red cross war fund. The subscriptions came in all amounts from large sums down to the \$1.00 pledges of the school children. Such response and enthusiasm promised well for the greater demands to come.

At the close of this successful campaign the red cross workroom was opened in the court house the work of which will be taken up in another chapter.

During the autumn a musical comedy "Our Boys" was presented in Knox by home talent, for the benefit of the red cross netting the organization \$178.00. This play was written and staged by Sylva Reiss Jonas of Knox. Its great success artisti-

cally as well as financially gave ample proof of the authors ability. The cast was as follows: John D. Moorman, Ruth Kline, Orville Nichols, Weldon Bogan, Mary Gorrell, Irma Stevens, Grace Hisey, Stella Klopot, Bernice Aukerman, Virgil McCormick, Ward Wilhelm, Robert Kreuter, Lewis Morlan and Harry Johnson. The orchestra composed of Bernice Wilhelm, Harry Loring, Harold Loring and Jacob Byers also won much commendation.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the ladies of Ora was held at the school house April 11th, 1918 at which a Red Cross Chapter was organized. Mrs. H. H. Capps was elected president, Mrs. R. B. Walters vice-president, and Mrs. Helen Good Sec-retary-Treasurer, and Mrs. J. B. Parker assistant secretary.

XMAS RED CROSS DRIVE 1917

New officers for the Starke Co. Chapter of the American Red Cross were chosen at a meeting held December 11, 1917. Attorney Thos. J. Hurley, of Knox, was chosen county chairman to succeed Gus Reiss who had served very efficiently in that capacity during the past six months. Homer Piper of Bass Lake, vice chairman, F. Forest Whitson, secretary and John W. Kurtz, Treasurer.

The following week, the big nation-wide Red Cross, Christmas membership drive was made. Claude S. Steele was selected as campaign manager.

Committees were appointed throughout the county and a house to house canvass was made. During the last week of the drive, a Red Cross booth was opened at the Knox Post-Office from nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. This accommodated persons who had not been solicited or who had not paid their dollar.

At the close of this drive Starke County had, as usual, done more than her share.

Under the auspices of the Knox Woman's club a home talent play "The Wishing Ring" was given for the benefit of

the local Red Cross. The cast contained about 125 people. Some of the leading parts were taken by the following people:

The Two Children	THE PENTECOST TWINS
Old Mother Goose	MARIE TRUBY
Mrs. Pumpkin Eater	MRS. NELLIE HoBART
Bo-Peep	MRS. EMMA THOMPSON
King of Hearts	HARRY TANNEHILL
Queen of Hearts	BEULAH BALDWIN
Knave of Hearts	RUSSELL E. THOMPSON
Mary Quite Contrary	BERNICE WILHELM
Tom, The Piper's Son...	...WELDON BoGAN

The gross receipts amounted to \$321 and the Club's share was turned over to the local Red Cross Chapter.

Even the youngsters of the county organized to help the Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross was organized February 15th, 1918, officers elected: Chairman, Russel M. Thompson; Vice-chairman, L. E. Johnson; Secretary, Miss Ada Geddes; Treasurer, Miss Stella Klopot. The purpose was to aid in doing the same work that the senior Red Cross was doing. The making of democratic citizens.

San Pierre School Junior Red Cross contributed \$86.61.
Washington Township Junior Red Cross at a Box Social contributed \$23.00 April 3, 1918.

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND DRIVE

The nation-wide drive for the second Red Cross Fund of \$100,000.00 was launched during the week of May 20-26.

Starke County's quota for this drive was \$4,500, which was carefully apportioned among the nine townships.

<i>Township</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Center, CHAS. S. LUNDIN		\$1,100
Wayne, CHAS. HRUSKA.....		900
Davis, CHAS. R. LEE		550
North Bend, THOMAS CLEAVE		400
Oregon, HENRY C. CLAUSEN .		400

Railroad, RALPH KINGMAN	400
California, ELMER TURNER	350
Washington, URSLEY W. OSBORN	250
Jackson, CHARLES T. JOHNSON.....	150

One of the big features of the drive was an address given by former Congressman Fred Landis of Logansport, at North Judson. A large delegation from Knox, headed by the band, attended the meeting.

Other important features of the drive was staged at Hamlet and Bass Lake in the nature of Red Cross auction sales. The people of Davis and North Bend Townships donated all manner of produce, live stock, and other articles for this sale, and the proceeds were to go to their respective Red Cross Funds. A speaking program preceded the Bass Lake Sale.

During the week other splendid meetings were held at Jackson and Washington Townships. At the close of the drive it was found, as usual, that Starke County had done more than her share.

The quota was almost doubled, the amounts raised by different townships were approximately as follows: David Township with a quota of \$550, raised a grand total of \$870.15. North Bend Township with a quota of \$400, reported \$600. Oregon Township with a quota of \$400, reported \$520. Center with a quota of \$1100. Wayne with a quota of \$900.

* * * * *

About six weeks after the armistice was signed November 11th, 1918, America's second Christmas Red Cross Drive was scheduled. Claude S. Steele was appointed campaign manager and the following deputies were appointed:

North Bend Township	WARREN TERRY
Washington Township	MRS. W. W. OSBORN
Oregon Township	LEONARD BOOTS
California Township	EMERY TURNER
Center Township	H. F. SCHRICKER
Wayne Township	CHARLES HRUSKA
Railroad Township	RALPH KINGMAN

Davis TownshipC. R. LEE
 Jackson Township.....C. T. JOHNSON

In their usual way Starke County responded to the patriotic call.

STARKE COUNTY RED CROSS WORKROOMS

While the men of the community were especially called upon to finance the Red Cross work the women were depended upon to make the clothing, surgical dressings and other necessities for our soldiers in the hospitals. To accomplish this a work room was equipped in the court house, committees appointed and appeals made in our papers and from the pulpits of our churches for workers.

Chairman Reiss appointed the following workroom committee on July 25th, 1917: Mesdames E. H. Taylor, T. J. Hurley, Frank Hoffman, Albert Keist, H. R. Koffel, Wesley Grindle, James Newton, Gus Reiss, W. C. Pentecost, C. W. Cannon, John L. Moorman, John Michaelson, C. J. Lundin, Charles H. Peters. Purchasing Committee: Mesdames Harry Geibel, M. J. Hartzler, William J. Reed. Knitting Chairman, Mrs. Jennie Lundin.

The first workroom in the county was established in Knox at the Court House, September 5th, 1917. This room was open from two to five o'clock every afternoon. The first garments made were pajamas and hospital bed gowns. In a very few weeks workrooms were opened in the following places: North Judson with Mrs. Albert Fisher in charge; at San Pierre, with Mrs. Richard _ Hogan in charge and at Hamlet with Mrs. H. W. Childs in charge. Mrs. Gus Reiss was appointed head of the Knox work room. Mrs. E. H. Taylor was put at the head of the county work with Mrs. C. S. Steele as Secretary. Early in 1918 Mrs. Ada Hurley was made Secretary. All materials for these various workrooms and for all other work done in private homes and clubs in the county were purchased by the buying committee and were distributed by

the Chairman and Secretary. All finished articles were shipped in to Knox and sent to headquarters. In the other townships not mentioned above there were many clubs and circles of women who took work out and returned it as faithfully as in the towns where workrooms were established.

At Ober in Washington Township, Mrs. W. W. Osborn in charge, much good work was done.

In North Bend Township, Mrs. Borg and Dora Terry supervised much excellent work.

In California Township, the Bass Lake Woman's Club, Mrs. Estus Kesler President, and the Round Lake Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Lewis Raschka, president, worked faithfully and did their bit.

At Aldine the women responded to the call and sent in many completed garments to headquarters.

Mrs. Harry Jordan has charge of the work in Jackson Township; many women took work to their homes and did their part of the task.

The San Pierre workroom, Mrs. Richard Hogan chairman, was established in the old McLaughlin building which was donated for this use by M. D. Falvey. This room was used for a workroom throughout the war. Trustee Wm. J. Solt donated the use of the school sewing machines and other equipment from the domestic science department. Many others donated other equipment. There is no separate record of the number of garments made in San Pierre; this is included in the County reports. However, San Pierre in this work made its usual fine showing.

The report of work from the excellent North Judson auxiliary, Mrs. Albert Fisher Chairman, is combined with that of the Knox workroom and the adjoining townships in the following report taken from the County papers.

The Starke County Red Cross Chapter made its first shipment of 393 pieces of hospital supplies November 24th, 1917 to the Ft. Wayne headquarters. These were made at North Judson and Knox workrooms, the Bass Lake Auxiliary com-

pleting considerable work from the Knox shop. The articles consisted of North Judson—13 suits of pajamas, 21 shoulder wraps, 12 bed shirts, 156 handkerchiefs, 7 pair bed socks and one convalescent robe. From Knox—54 suits of pajamas, 36 bed shirts, and 13 pairs of knitted socks. A workroom was opened up at Hamlet and their supplies were included in the next shipment.

Another notice of a display is quoted as follows:

During the week of January 23rd, 1918, a very interesting and creditable display of knit-wear and hospital supplies made by the ladies of the Starke County Chapters of the American Red Cross was on exhibition in windows of the Vanderweels store.

The following summary of work done in the county is also found in our county papers.

From November 1917 to November 1918: 212 suits of pajamas, 65 bed shirts, two convalescent robes, twelve pair of bed socks, twenty-one shoulder wraps, 125 pairs of knitted socks, 204 handkerchiefs, 50 knitted sweaters, four knitted scarfs, 35 pairs of wristlets, three comfort pillows, eight helmets, thirty-six wash cloths.

From the Hamlet workroom Mrs. H. W. Childs reported on May 1st, 1918 remarkable industry during a period of two months previous. The Hamlet ladies turned out in this length of time 68 suits of pajamas, twelve pairs of bed socks, two pairs of knitted socks, twelve property bags, two knitted scarfs, and their workroom was only open from one to five on week days.

Mrs. Eudora Reinhardt reported that the Red Cross Auxiliary at Grovertown did splendid work especially in knitting. Mrs. William Uncapher president holds the record of twenty-eight pairs of socks, Mrs. C. E. Holderman knit twenty-seven pairs of socks and Mrs. Hattie Marsh won third place.

It is impossible now, over five years since the Red Cross Work Rooms were closed, to give an accurate list of the splen-

did women of Starke County who gave their time, talents, and energies to this cause. Therefore we hesitate to print any names we have at hand.

The making of surgical dressings in Starke County was in charge of Mrs. Nellie R. Pentecost who wrote the following account: When the call came for surgical dressings, two chapters were organized: one at North Judson and one at Knox. Rooms were properly equipped for these classes. A regular course of study and instruction was instituted and conducted by special instructors. Graduates from this course were honored with diplomas and were qualified as instructors in surgical dressing work. These graduates had supervision of the making of surgical dressings by the ladies of the county, who met at workrooms each afternoon and evening to do this work. The Starke County chapters made all kinds of surgical dressings required by our government in treating wounded soldiers, and all orders received from the government during this great war were promptly filled.

The Knox Class consisted of the following members: Nellie R. Pentecost president, Amanda Green Inspector and shipper, Bertha Abner, Ruth Kline, Cloe Kratli, Mabel Hermance, Rhoda Van Allen, Lucile Rennalls, Vina Fletcher, and Ava Peters.

Mrs. Amelia Dahlke chairman of the North Judson's surgical class reported the following members:

Mrs. Ada Carnes, Mrs. Hattie Watts, Mrs. Nellie Eating-er, Mrs. Bess Merriam, Mrs. Grace Deardorf, Mrs. Dilly Bybee. Mrs. Tressa Vanosky, Mrs. Mary Corbitt, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Amelia Dahlke, and Mrs. Maude Wakeman.

Her report also includes the following interesting specifications: First dressings on wounds made of gauze, Gauze wipe, 2x2; gauze compress, 4x4; gauze compress, 9x4 1/2; gauze strip, 9x3; gauze roll, 3x4 1/2 ; gauze roll, 5x4 1/2.

Bandages made of muslin five different kinds.

Pads covered with gauze different sizes—absorbent.

Oakum, paper—back, split irrigation, also made pneumonia jackets, flannel sutures, and heel rings.

It is interesting to note the enthusiasm shown by the high school girls and the young graduates at this critical time in their surgical dressing activities. In both surgical dressing classes there were junior students who won the Red Cross both on the cap and sleeve for efficient work done in this course.

WAR RELIEF WORK

The awful carnage 1914 to 1918, called upon all the forces of our people to prepare not only the boys who were to make and willingly so, the supreme test for their country but to secure the necessary funds with which to "carry on" and not only that but to see that the boys received the proper food and care. The slogan not only was, "The boys will do their duty" but also in connection therewith, "Money will win the war." With these as our slogans the citizens rallied to the call. The first meeting was called May 22nd, 1917, and the basement room of the M. E. Church was the place of the meeting. This meeting was called for the purpose of raising \$350.00 as Starke County's share of the three million dollar fund to be raised for the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of providing buildings and accommodations "over there" for our boys. At this meeting a permanent organization during the war was had. The following officers were duly elected, Hon. William C. Pentecost, Chairman; Henry F. Schricker, Secretary, and John W. Kurtz, Treasurer. Seventy dollars was raised at this meeting and the following executive committee appointed,'—Charles W. Weninger, North Judson, Jerry H. Brickels, Hamlet; Guy M. Wells, Knox; William W. Osborn, Ober, and John Borg of North Bend Township. The sum was soon raised and applied for the purposes intended.

The second big drive for the Y. M. C. A. was started in November, 1917. This drive was for thirty-five million dollars and Starke County's quota was four thousand dollars. The preliminary arrangements for this drive for the county was made at a meeting of the citizens of the county held at the office of Oscar B. Smith in Knox on November 12, 1917.

After a careful survey of the matter a county organization was worked out and the following officials chosen,—C. Elmer Tuesberg, Chairman, Harvey G. Dickson, Secretary, and Perry W. Uncapher, Treasurer. To carry out the project big meetings were held, as follows: November 15th, at Hamlet, M. E. Church; November 12 at San Pierre, and North Judson; November 14th, at Ober, Grovertown and Bass Lake. At these several meetings teams for the purpose of raising the funds were appointed. When the final reports came in from these several teams they showed that Starke County was true-blue and had gone over the top. The writer regrets that a full report of the personnel of these several teams cannot be given. However, this does not dim the glory due them.

The next big drive in Starke County was the United War Worker's Campaign. This drive was set for November 11, 1918. At a meeting held at the Circuit Court Room in Knox, on Friday, October 3rd, 1918, the following Chairmen were appointed: Guy M. Wells, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Mamie M. Nichols, Y. W. C. A.; William J. Reed, K. of C.; Fred Haas, Jewish Welfare Board; John L. Moorman, War Camp Community Service; Harvey G. Dickson, American Library Association; Rev. R. L. Phillips of Hamlet, M. E. Church and Frank J. Vessely of North Judson, associate members. Starke County's quota in this drive was five thousand dollars. The several chairmen and associate members organized the county, made their drives and the writer is advised raised their quota for the county.

Unfortunately there was not at the time of these several drives any active organization of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, K. of C., Library Association or Jewish Welfare Board, but each of the chairmen chosen was a member of the society to which he was elected. Just who had charge of the Salvation Army drive, the writer is unable to learn, however, some of the other writers of this story of Starke County's activities in the World War may know and give. The writer can only say that there was money raised, and that it was put to good use by the heroic lassies who braved the hell fire of

German shot and shell and gave the boys in the trenches and on the battle front coffee and doughnuts. All Glory be to them.

At Camp Taylor in the month of February, 1918, the Y. M. C. A. alone sent 147,822 letters to the boys. This certainly was a worthy act and deserves, as it has, commendation by us all who did our fighting in swivel chairs. The Y. M. C. A. provided more than one hundred and fifty centers in France, had more than thirteen hundred American Secretaries there to assist the boys and care for their wants.

The P. E. O. Literary Society of Knox, through its efforts in a motion picture benefit show at the Fairy Theatre, contributed to the Armenian Relief.

It is an unfortunate thing that we did not at the very outset of this war arrange for a complete history of these several activities but in the hurry, stress and excitement of the occasion this was overlooked as all were anxious to do his bit to get those brave boys who had not "gone west" back to their beloved "United States." Let us hope that if another war (may it never come is the hope and prayer of the writer) should ever come that the future generations will take a lesson from our oversight and provide the means of keeping a complete history of all the activities and a list of those whom were the active movers in the various ones.

If the writer has overlooked any it is of the head and not the heart and the lack of necessary information. All honor and glory is given to each and every individual who did his bit in all these various works to save the world for Democracy.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK

The first of the activities for the Belgians in Starke County of which we have any account was a voluntary organization of Knox ladies who interested themselves in this work and on November 11th, 1917, made their first contribution which consisted of the following: 14 gingham dresses, 6 boys caps, 4 boys shirts, 9 woolen dresses, 1 pair long pantaloons, 4 coats, 6 petticoats, 5 rompers, 2 boys waists, 2 underskirts, 3 pair knickers (female), 2 pair bloomers, 1 pair knee pants, 2 aprons, 7 hoods, 3 pair wool mittens (boys), 3 pair stockings, 1 pair stocking feet and 4 boys woolen suits, all of which were sent to the proper place.

The final work on the Relief for the Belgians was done the week of September 16th to 23rd, 1918. The writer was selected as County Chairman, notices were given in each of the county papers, the Starke County Democrat, the Starke County Republican, and the North Judson News—calling on the citizens to send or bring to Knox, at the Red Cross Headquarters, all of the old clothing they could possibly give and township and town chairmen were appointed. At the prescribed time the clothing came, it came by car load, by the wagon load and on the arms of children and in all the ways imaginable, and it came in great quantities until we got almost a car load. There were hats and caps, boots and shoes, one person I do not remember, at this time, who it was, brought at least a dozen pairs of little boots with red tops and copper toes that had never been worn. Everyone in connection with the drive at the headquarters was highly elated over these and especially the men, all of the older ones well remembered when they had a pair just like them. They all commented on the fact that

Lucifer never was as proud as they were the first time they put them on. There were shirts and skirts, coats and vests, wraps and suits, socks and stockings, union and non-union suits of underwear, and in fact there were garments for all, the old and the young, the infant and the child, the boy and the girl, the mother and grandmother, the father and grandfather. There were whole suits, pants, knickers (both male and female) and teddys for the ladies. In fact the ladies who assisted the writer in sorting and packing the outfit ready for shipping were astonished that so many things could come for this purpose, out of our County, which is not densely populated, is small and not very wealthy. This fact leads us to believe that almost every family in the County gave something. Along about the last day there came two little children, a girl and a boy, the boy carrying a little suit and sweater, the girl a little dress and bloomers—these children seemed so happy to be able to give their bit that after that the sorting and packing seemed so much easier and we were soon through and started the goods over the Nickel Plate to their destination.

The garments and all of the material that came in to the headquarters were in fine shape. Clean and well preserved and useful—and the writer hopes that the Belgians who received them were as grateful and received them in the same spirit in which they were sent. As Chairman of the Belgian Relief, the writer wishes to thank each and every individual that contributed to the Relief. And to the good women—whose names have escaped the writer's memory, who so gladly gave of their time and labor in sorting and packing the garments, the writer, on behalf of the recipients of all the goods and on behalf of the Belgian Relief Association of the United States extends thanks.

This article has been written from what could be gathered from the newspapers in the various notices and comments made during the war, from friends and from memory. If anything has been overlooked, or any one forgotten, remember it is because no complete data is at hand. Your conscience and mem-

ory will be your mentors if you have been forgotten or overlooked, and if you did your bit in any of the many war activities the memory of those acts in the future will be as sweet recompense as if your name was in this record.

COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATION

One of the first truths to be impressed upon the people after the declaration of war was that food must be conserved at whatever sacrifice. "Food will win the war," became one of the first slogans to be adopted by the country.

During the period of neutrality the people of the United States were advised from time to time how they could conserve food. Frequent appeals were also made to save in various ways, and many people tried to accommodate themselves to these suggestions. With the outbreak of the war, the food situation presented one of the very important problems. Europe was almost destitute and in large sections of the country people were on the verge of starvation. The entire matter reduced itself to the simple proposition that the production and conservation of food stuffs must be most stringently supervised and controlled, or the war would be lost for lack of sufficient food to keep up the morals of the allies.

On October 25, 1917, F. Forrest Whitson was appointed County Food Administrator for Starke County. He received his appointment from the President through H. E. Barnard, Starke Food Administrator for Indiana, and upon the recommendation of the County Council of Defense. It became his duty to publish and promulgate the orders of the National and State Food Administrations, and to see that such orders were enforced.

It was his duty to organize the county for production and conservation of food stuffs, to regulate the sale of various foods, and to see that the rules against hoarding were strictly ob-

[illegible]

served. To assist in the execution of these duties Mr. Whitson appointed the following Deputy Food Administrators in the county:



F. F. WHITSON-KNOX
County Food
Administrator

ELMER MOSHER	North Judson
CHAS. McCoRMICK	Hamlet
MICHAEL FALVEY	San Pierre
MORGAN WELSH	Aldine
THOMAS CLEAVE	Bass Lake
HARRY EMIGH	Ober
S. SHOEMAKER	Ora
W. R. RICHEY	Grovertown

Various other people were appointed Deputy Food Administrators at various times as the need arose to perform some specific duty, such as the issuing of flour and sugar cards. Among those who served in this capacity were Otto Dolesal, Owen Daly, Lester Short, L. B. Wakeman, Frank Black, Emery Turner and several others whose names have escaped the

writer. The duties of the Deputy Food Administrators were to assist the County Food Administrator in promulgating and publishing the various rulings of the Federal Food Administration, and to report to him any violations of such rulings.

On December 18, 1917 the following notice was given to the people of the county:

"Suckling pigs shall not be killed and served as in other years during the holidays. The slaughter of immature animals must be stopped. Hogs must be kept on the farm until fully matured. This will apply likewise to calves, except for scientific purposes. The practice of raffling food; of giving prizes consisting of food, of holding turkey shoots, in violation of the purposes of food control and will not be permitted. Food must be distributed in its usual channels to those who need it."

"Purchase of sugar must not exceed three pounds per capita per month. The practice of some persons going from one dealer to another and buying a pound in each place will not be permitted and must stop."

On December 10, 1917 an order was made requiring all bakers to operate their establishments under a license granted by the Federal Government, and making it illegal to operate such establishments without such Federal License. This order made it possible for the Government to control the use of substitutes for wheat flour in the manufacture of bread.

On December 22, 1917, further orders relating to the sale of sugar and flour and to advertisements tending to induce customers to increase their purchase of flour and sugar were issued as follows:

"Sugar will be sold in towns and cities to consumers in two and five pound quantities. To farm and rural consumers in five and ten pound quantities."

"Flour in towns and cities shall be sold in eights to quarter barrel quantities. To farm and rural consumers in quarter and half barrel quantities."

On January 2, 1918, all lodges, churches and clubs and all organizations that were in the habit of giving banquets or

serving refreshments were requested to discontinue the practice unless such refreshments took the place of one of the three regular meals. The food program for the new year, beginning January 1, 1918, was announced as follows:

1. One meatless meal each day.
2. One wheatless meal each day.
3. Meatless Tuesday.
4. Wheatless Wednesday.
5. Porkless Saturday.
6. Use less animal fats.
7. Use less sugar.

On Tuesday afternoon, January 8, 1918, every dealer in food stuff in Starke County met with the Food Administrator in the farmers room at the court house at Knox where the food situation was discussed. This was the first of a series of meetings which were held from this time until the close of the war. One hundred per cent cooperation was pledged the Food Administration and it is the belief of the writer that this pledge was conscientiously observed by practically every dealer in Starke County. . At this meeting Harry Kramer was elected to act as a delegate from Starke County to attend a State meeting which was held at Indianapolis two weeks later.

On February 6th, 1918, a new ruling was issued which provided that no merchant, feed store, or elevator might sell any wheat flour to the customer unless the customer would at the same time buy an equal amount of some recognized substitute. The recognized substitutes were rye, barley, soy bean flour, buckwheat and corn flours, cornmeal, potato flour, and sweet potato flour. Bakers were also compelled to mix substitutes with the wheat flour in their corn bread. This ruling, together with the sugar regulations was very difficult to in-force, and caused more friction and bad feeling than any other act of the food administration. A few days later another order was made limiting the amount of sales of wheat flour to one pound per capita per week, with a maximum of five pounds in the city and twelve and one-half pounds in the country.

Some attempt at price fixing was made about this time by the Food Administration. Certain limits were set as to the profit which merchants might take, and a fair price schedule was published weekly in all the county papers. The price of bread was fixed as follows:

Three quarter pound loaf	08
One pound loaf	10
One and one half pound loaf.....	15

Because of the critical shortage of wheat it was decided to permit the use of more meat. Therefore porkless Saturday was abolished. Also one meatless meal each day was abolished. Meatless Tuesday still remained in force. The price of sugar was fixed at nine cents per pound.

A system of sugar and flour cards for Starke County went into effect the week of April 24, 1918. All merchants were instructed to sell no sugar or flour unless the customer had a card. The cards were issued at some central point in each Township, were numbered and registered, and a record kept at the Food Administrator's Office at Knox, of all cards issued. When the card was filled it was sent to the Food Administrator, and another was issued from his office. Only one card was issued to each family and no cards were issued to people living outside of Starke County. The flour quota was one and one-half pounds per capita per week. Not over thirty days supply could be purchased at one time, and not over fifty pounds could be sold to a country customer or over twenty-five pounds to a person living in a town or city. The sugar quota was three pounds per capita per month. The limit was ten pounds to a country and five pounds to a town customer.

The card system was never applied universally over the State. Where it was used it proved very efficient. It was very effective in putting a stop to the practice of buying one's full quota of flour or sugar at several stores. It also brought home to people in general that the need for conserving these two commodities was acute. It required a great deal of time and book-keeping to operate, however, and after about four weeks it was

discontinued. A picture of a flour card, perhaps the only one in existence, accompanied this article. Flour sales were listed on one side and sugar sales on the other.

On May 15th the sugar regulations were modified to the extent that twenty-five pounds of sugar might be purchased in addition to the three pounds per capita limit provided that the purchaser would certify that the sugar was required for canning purposes. Canning fruit was very popular that season. About this time also a regulation went into effect forbidding the sale of hens for slaughter. This rule did not prevent the sale of roosters. Neither did it prevent the sale of hens and pullets for the purpose of egg production.

During the Summer months the regulations varied from week to week as the necessity arose, the limit of sugar being sometimes two and sometimes three pounds per capita per month. An effort was made to induce all merchants to adopt the cash and carry plan. This was only partially successful in Starke County, as the practice of extending credit was very deep rooted and hard to break up. Numerous food clubs and similar organizations were formed over the County for the purpose of conserving food. The people as a whole gave the work of the Food Administration their whole hearted support and much was accomplished. School children were encouraged to plant gardens and it is probable that more food stuff was produced in Starke County in the year 1918 than any other year in its history.

The signing of the armistice of course brought all this to a stop. In theory the Food Administration remained intact until the formal declaration of peace, some time later, but its work was finished and very little more was done.

Following are some interesting comparative prices:

	1897	1917
2 qt. turnips	.05	.20
1 lb. b	.16	.40
2 qt. onions.....	.07	.36
24 1/2 lbs. flour	.57	2.10

2 lb. oatmeal	07	.14
1 lb. butter	23	.49
4 lb. chicken.....	50	1.28
1 lb. crackers .....	.08	.18
1 doz. eggs .....	.22	.38
4 lbs. sugar .....	.22	.38
1 qt. milk	06	.12
1 lb. lard .....	.09	.28
1 pk. potatoes	20	1.00
1 lb. cheese .....	.13	.32
1 broom .....	.25	.75

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Harry E. Johnson who more than anyone else in the county was accountable for the strict conservation of fuel and light, passed on in the summer of 1921, so unfortunately we are unable to secure any definite material on the subject. However it is -a well known fact that Harry E. Johnson performed the duties of his office in a commendable and highly satisfactory manner and received high praise throughout the county.

We have been able to compile the following statistics concerning the coal and fuel regulations for 1917-1918.

The week of October 31st, 1917 the important appointments in Starke County were made—that of Harry E. Johnson of Knox as county fuel administrator, and F. Forrest Whitson of Knox as county food administrator. These appointments were made by the County Council of Defense. The duty of the fuel administrator and his local committee is (1) to gather information regarding the supply of fuel in their community (2) to ascertain the fuel needs of the community with special regard to the points of immediate need (3) to investigate and report at once to State Administrator prices at which each size and quality of coal is sold in the community and continue to so report weekly (4) to report to the State Administrator the gross margin which is being charged by each dealer in each community for every size and quality of coal and whether such margin is excessive (5) to investigate the status of contract between the jobbers or operators and the industrial plants of the community.

First important conference of the fuel administrators was held in Knox, November 16th, 1917, at which time the price

of soft coal was fixed as follows: Indiana coal at the car, bin or delivered, \$5.00 per ton; Illinois coal \$5.50 at the car or bin, \$5.75 delivered.

As the war continued and the drain on all manner of fuel supplies became so great it was necessary for the government to issue very stringent conservative measures in order that military operations should not be hampered by lack of coal. Therefore the following regulations were put into effect. Upon and after the 15th of November, 1917 no corporation, association, partnership or person engaged in whole or in part in the business of furnishing electricity for illuminating or power purposes, and no corporation etc. maintaining a plant for the purpose of supplying for their own use electricity for illuminating or power purposes shall use any coal for the purpose of generating or producing in whole or in part electricity before 7:45 P. M. or after 11:00 P. M. and no electrically illuminated signs or display advertisements except as in special cases provided for, after 11:00 P. M. This applied to porch lights—hotel lights and street lights also. Perhaps the effects of this measure were not felt so keenly in the small towns such as our county possesses but in such cities as South Bend, Fort Wayne or Indianapolis the darkness of the large electric signs along the great business streets was greatly noticeable and the atmosphere of warfare brought impressively home to the people.

Beginning January 28th, 1918 the nine Mondays following this date were declared holidays for all stores except those amusement places, saloons could not be opened on those days, where food and drugs were sold; business houses, offices, Grocery stores were only open until noon.

July 18th, 1918 no city, village or town and no person, or town shall use or consume coal for street lights, parks or firm or corporation under any contract with any city, village public places of the city under the following restrictions; lights may not be lighted before sunset and shall be turned out not later than sunrise. Amount of lighting only enough for public safety.

The following regulations appeared in February, 1918

covering heating; (1) no fuel burned for heat of offices or banks, in business houses on Sundays and holidays or on Saturdays after 12 o'clock noon or on other days after five P. M. elevator service between 6:00 P. M. or 7:00 A. M. (2) Wholesale and retail business may be heated from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. except stores formerly remaining open after 6:15 may be heated not later than 10:00 P. M. (3) Churches must be kept closed except on Sundays. Schools were placed on one session basis and factories inaugurated daylight service.

An incident which caused considerable comment throughout the county is worthy of mention here. While Knox was laboring under the strict coal regulations and each home or business house was allowed only a limited amount of coal in their bins at a certain time two or three of our prominent business men in Knox were completely without coal and no coal in Knox. Mr. Johnson felt very badly that he was unable to supply them with a small amount at least. As it happened upon that particular day a train of coal was passing through Knox on the C. I. & S. directed to some town down the line. Mr. Johnson with the authority of his office commandeered an entire car of this coal much to the chagrin of the train officials and so everyone who was destitute of coal in Knox got at least a small share of that car.

Another unusual occurrence was the gasless Sunday law which stipulated that no autos might be run for pleasure during a certain length of time on Sundays. One of our prominent citizens of Knox received an urgent call from a sick relative and while passing through several small towns on his way to his destination he was nearly mobbed for his seemingly unpatriotic attitude. From this incident one might see the tenseness of the feeling of our people during the strenuous days of this World War.

PATRIOTIC AND LOYALTY DEMONSTRATIONS

The success of any patriotic movement depends much upon the sentiment of a community as created by public speakers. It is said that the southern half of Illinois was saved from secession in 1860 by the eloquence of that noted patriot, John A. Logan. Realizing the value of public sentiment as aroused by speakers this government, early in the World War, set about to promote patriotism through the medium of men and women speaking from every platform throughout the land. In consummation of this plan Starke County played her part fully and well. While the speaking was done in the interest of some "drive" for the purpose of selling Liberty Bonds or War Saving Stamps, or to raise money for some relief work, yet the burden of all speeches was patriotism and "winning the war." In this work men and women of all shades of political beliefs and religious creeds worked together harmoniously. There was no strife, no bickering, no trickery. All were headed in the same direction, in truth and in fact. But one object was in view, to win the war and get the boys back home. In this work credit belongs in particular to no party, sex or creed. It was a common job, performed by all in common, greatly to the credit of Starke County as a whole. The call for speakers was almost constant, and by day and by night men and women answered this call freely and uncomplainingly. The political campaign of 1918 was almost forgotten so intent were the people upon the one great object at hand. As I now recall it, I do not remember a political speech having been made in Starke County that year. There was a common prayer upon every life, a common hope in every heart. All thought, all action tended in one direction. Starke County was a patriotic County, made so not only by those who wore the Nation's Uniform, but by the men and women at home who applied themselves to the many tasks assigned them.

PATRIOTIC GATHERINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Following the declaration of war on the part of the Congress of the United States against the Imperial German Government, the peoples of Starke County lost no time in planning appropriate demonstrations for public utterance of the patriotic spirit that filled their breasts. They were anxious to show their loyalty to flag and country, and in almost every community thoughtful men and women quietly began to lay the foundation on which the county's splendid war record should find a permanent and lasting setting.

Nowhere, we dare say, was the clarion call to patriotic duty sounded more clearly or more frequently than in the churches of our county, and the call for observance of "Patriotic Sunday," May 20, 1917, coming from the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. war work, met a hearty response in practically every pulpit. This was a great day in many of our churches and was featured with special patriotic sermons at the morning service and wonderful mass meetings in the afternoon or evening. Let it be said here and now that the patriotic services rendered by our ministers throughout the war were of inestimable value and cannot be emphasized too strongly.

Great credit for patriotic service is also due the Sunday Schools of Starke County, all of them aiding very materially in carrying on the war work in their respective communities. Every Sunday School carried its Honor Roll of young men who had been called to the colors and many inspiring programs were given. In this connection we are pleased to reproduce a war proclamation to the Sunday Schools of Starke County, issued

under date of June 20, 1917, by J. H. Brickies, of Hamlet, president of the county association, which reads as follows:

"The President of the United States has designated July 1st as Patriotic Day. I would be pleased if every Sunday School in this county would observe this day with appropriate exercises."

Numerous meetings of patriotic character, relating principally to organization work for the various home war activities, were held in homes, churches, schools and halls throughout the county during the summer months of 1917, and with gratifying results. In every town and township loyal men and women of every political party and religious creed were earnestly co-operating in this highly important organization work so that by early fall our people were pretty well prepared for those strenuous and never-to-be-forgotten days just ahead. And in this connection let it be said that the three newspapers of the county, namely, the North Judson News, the Starke County Republican and the Starke County Democrat, gave freely and liberally of their space and advertising materials in support of every war meeting or measure. The editors of these papers in the order given above were Chester A. McCormick, who later entered the service; John L. Moorman and Henry F. Schricker.

Immediately following the government's first call for men under the selective service law, the people of North Judson planned a great Red Cross banquet and farewell reception to Starke county's soldier boys, and the same was held in the basement of the Catholic Church of that city on Thursday evening, September 13, 1917. The banquet was spread by the Ladies' Aid societies of the several churches of North Judson, and those in attendance will never forget how splendidly the ladies acquitted themselves on that occasion. Starke County's first contingent of fighting men were the honor guests at this feast and were given a special table in the banquet hall. The

Knox Band furnished music for the occasion and patriotic speeches were made by the following: Editor Chester A. McCormick, Rev. A. C. VanRie, of the Catholic Church; Rev. W. B. Collier, of the Methodist Church; Senator John G. Reidelbach, Judge F. M. Trissal, Mrs. Albert Fisher, Lon E. Bernethy, chairman of the County Council of Defense, Dr. F. G. Davis and Editor Henry F. Schricker. The hall was packed with people from all parts of the county and the proceeds of the supper went to the county's Red Cross War Fund.

Just one week later, on Thursday evening, September 20, 1917, the county witnessed its first great "Farewell" demonstrations in honor of thirty-two selected service men who entrained for camp the following morning. This demonstration was held in Knox and it attracted hundreds of people from all sections of the county. Martial music was furnished by the Walkerton, San Pierre and Knox Bands and a stirring patriotic program was staged before a large audience at the Reiss Opera House. An elaborate banquet at Hosteller's Cafe preceded the meeting and a mighty chorus of cheers went up from the audience as the soldier boys took their places on the stage for the program, which reads as follows:

"The Star Spangled Banner"	Bands and Audience
Opening Address	Henry F. Schricker
"America The Beautiful"	Knox High School Chorus
Patriotic Address	John L. Moorman
Violin Duet	Harold Loring and Jacob Byers
Vocal Solo	Frances Chapel
Recitation	Miss Vesta Golding
"Somewhere in France is The Lily"	Y. W. F. C. Girls
Patriotic Address	Chester A. McCormick
"What America Can Do"	Mildred Sands
"Good-bye Broadway, Hello France"...	Knox Band Quartette
Vocal Solo	Sylva Reiss Jonas
Piano Solo...	Bernice Wilhelm

Patriotic Address	Oscar B. Smith
"Columbia The Gem of the Ocean"	Knox H. S. Chorus
Farewell and Benediction	Rev. Homer P. Ivey
"America"	Bands and Audience

With Thomas J. Daly, of San Pierre, in charge of the contingent the following stalwart and happy young fellows departed for Camp Taylor the next morning:

JERRY SLANSKY	North Judson
VINCENT SMANTEK	English Lake
ROBERT ANDERSON	North Judson
ENOCH CARLSON	Knox
HARRY R. QUINN	North Judson
EDMUND J. KOEPKE	North Judson
Louis C. SPHUNG	North Judson
ALVIN HAINES	Grovertown
EARL IRVIN CASPER	Monterey
RUDOLPH W. ZILCH	Hamlet
OTTO R. SCHRUM	Knox
JOSEPH SWANSON	Aldine
VALENTINE W. STARK	Grovertown
JAMES G. MCCORMICK	Knox
ERNEST R. SCHUESTER	Hamlet
WILLIAM M. SMITH	Hamlet
LORENZO D. TROYER	Hamlet
REUBEN S. RONEY	North Judson
FRED C. PAULSEN	North Judson
IRA A. FAIRBANKS	Knox
ALBERT M. HANKEY	San Pierre
WALLACE M. WHITCOMB	Monterey
JOHN W. PARKER	Ora
G. M. HARVEY	North Judson
THOS. J. DALY	San Pierre
CARL H. MARKS	Knox
DRAPER CAMP	Walkerton
GUY E. TURNER	North Judson
JOHN F. BOYLE	North Judson

JOHN E. TIMM	San Pierre
PETER MILLER	North Judson
MOSES S. SARK	North Judson

The departure of the county's second contingent of service men, on October 15, 1917, was made the occasion for another though hurriedly arranged demonstration in Knox, and this consisted of a fine banquet and patriotic program at Hosteller's Cafe the preceding evening. This group also went to Camp Taylor and was composed of the following members:

Alvin E. Drager	Walter A. Teske
Cecil C. Caldwell	Warren Moreland
Fred Kinney	Irvin Stephenson
Charles L. Roose	Donald Baldwin
Andrew Lewandowski	Joseph M. Hagemann
Floyd Humes	John E. Huhnke
Frederick H. Barker	William Lumbert
Joseph Yermack	Antrum S. Puckett
Guy Hall	Edward W. Stutsman
Mathew Norman	

On the afternoon of October 2, 1917, the citizens of Knox and vicinity staged a fine patriotic program at the foot of the county's new 75-foot steel flag pole, which had been erected on the court house grounds September 25th by Smith Daniel and Melville A. Geiselman, of the Winona Telephone Company. The county commissioners were generously commended on every hand for making this permanent and timely improvement. The dedicatory program consisted of a fine parade of school children, Red Cros workers and North Judson Boy Scouts, headed by the Knox Band and Barnum's Drum Corps, and patriotic addresses by Attorneys Charles H. Peters, Harry C. Miller and Thomas J. Hurley. Mark Anderson, custodian of the court house, enjoyed the privilege of raising the first flag to the top of the new pole on this occasion.

The evening of March 28, 1918, witnessed the county's third mammoth demonstration in honor of a newly selected

group of soldier boys. A local committee, composed of Ollie D. Hepner, William S. Peters and Dr. Louis W. Bortz, arranged a fine patriotic program at the Fairy Theatre which followed an elaborate banquet for the boys at Dan's Cafe. Attorney Charles H. Peters delivered the farewell address on this occasion and other numbers on the program were: Vocal solos by Sylva Reiss Jonas and John D. Moorman; songs by a North Judson mixed quartette; selections by the Knox Orchestra; a fine reading, entitled "The Kid Has Gone to the Colors," by Miss Charlotte Arnold, of North Judson; songs by a Knox girls' quartette, and piano solos by the Misses Mabel Weigner and Florence Akers, of North Judson. The following young men, twenty-three in number, departed for Camp Taylor the next morning:

JOHN BATTALIO	Knox
JAMES BECHA, JR	San Pierre
CARRY LEWIS FREET	Grovertown
CHARLES H. ASHLEY	North Judson
RUDOLF P. CECLE	Walkerton
MARSHALL T. MARKS	Grovertown
FRANK C. KAJER	North Judson
LEO AUGUST HELD	North Judson
CLARENCE G. HOLM	North Judson
CLARENCE J. JOHNSON	Hamlet
PETER SUBUTES	Knox
PETER OKELY	North Judson
SIMON E. CLAWSON	San Pierre
WILLIAM A. SKIBBE	Denham
JOHN WESLEY NORMAN	Hamlet
HARRY C. WYLAND	Grovertown
FRANK J. LAWRENCE	North Judson
BENJ. F. BoDAMER	Donaldson
RALPH STEPHENSON	English Lake
JOHN PAWLISH	San Pierre
LAWRENCE H. ABRAHAM	North Judson
FOREST J. MELVIN ..	...Bass Station

LEONARD QUEER	Knox
ISAAC EARL WRIGHT	Knox
VERN W. SHORT	North Judson
HERMAN R. GRETZ	Hamlet
ARTHUR W. NOGGLE	Knox
FREDERICK H. BORN	North Judson
JOHN A. BARBKNECHT	Hamlet
ARTHUR R. SUMMERS	North Judson

The War Department's fourth call for soldiers was answered by twenty-seven of Starke county's sons, and their departure from Knox on the morning of April 26, 1918, was made the occasion for another big night program at the Reiss Opera House. Hundreds of relatives and friends from all parts of the county came to attend this demonstration and the crowds were so large that many failed to gain admittance to the opera house. The program followed the usual banquet at Dan's Cafe and consisted of music, songs and patriotic addresses. All of the men under this call, excepting two, Carl Brown and Burdett Wood, entered Camp Taylor for military training. Brown and Wood, under a special call, entered the School for Aviation Mechanics at Purdue University. The Camp Taylor contingent included the following:

MELVIN P. SMART	Knox
VIRGIL E. COFFIN	Hamlet
EDWARD TOLLAR	North Judson
JOHN ALLEN SISK	Knox
GUY F. GROSHANS	Hamlet
WORTHY M. VANASDALL	Knox
RUSSELL CANNON	Knox
DANIEL MCHENRY	Knox
ALBERT E. MILNER	Monterey
WILLIAM G. FOLLIICK	Knox
WALTER C. JOHNSON	Hamlet
HOWARD E. ANDERS	Knox
GUY S. LEE .....	..Bass Station

CHAS. E. HATFIELD	Knox
LEWIS A. HACKETT	Ora
OSCAR PETERSON	Aldine
HERBERT MATTHEWS	San Pierre
CECIL E. JOHNSTON	Monterey

Still another and fifth call for soldiers, under the selective service law, was answered by twenty-five of our boys on May 24, 1918, and their departure for camp furnished the setting for another rousing farewell program at the Reiss Opera House. This program, following the customary banquet, was made doubly attractive by a home talent playlet, written by Sylva Reiss Jonas especially for this occasion. The evening's entertainment consisted of the following numbers:

Music	Knox Band and Orchestra
Address	Charles S. Lundin
Reading	Miss Eudora Dye, of Hamlet
Address	Lon E. Bernethy
Vocal Solo	Miss Mildred Sands
Address	John L. Moorman
Violin Solo	Harold Loring
Address	Henry F. Schricker

The closing number was the above-mentioned playlet, entitled "If War Were Like This," and the cast presenting this clever sketch was composed of the following young people: Weldon Bogan, Ward Wilhelm, Mrs. Ralph Kline, Mary Gorrell, Grace Hisey, Bernice Wilhelm, Irma Stevens, Harry Johnson and Beulah Baldwin.

Six of our boys under this call went to Camp Taylor for training and the balance of the contingent reported at Columbus Barracks for duty. Those going to Camp Taylor were:

William C. Vanasdall	George Adams
William M. Hartsough	William P. Bickel
Charles Perwitz	Henry Barbknecht

The contingent assigned to Columbus Barracks included the following:

Frank Steffel	George Meyers
Everett E. White	John Steffel
James Lisekatos	Ralph Carlson
Samuel K. Thomas	Charles Poledna
Otto L. Rozhon	John L. Kepcha
George E. Anderson	Irving Green
Solomon S. Fisher	John R. Baker
Tony Tarrant	Joseph Crabb
James K. Hasnerl	Henry C. Timm
Leo Steinberg	

Possibly the largest patriotic meeting held in Starke County, in point of attendance, during the World War, took place in the spacious pavilion of the Bass Lake County Club on Sunday afternoon, June 16, 1918. More than seven hundred people were in attendance and several hundred automobiles to say nothing of other conveyances, were parked on historic Cranberry Point during the afternoon. The object of the meeting was to organize the exempted men of the county with the view of accomplishing the greatest results in the war work that had to be done at home. Enthusiasm ran high and every township in the county pledged to do its utmost in carrying on this work. The principal address of the day was delivered by Prof. E. J. Llewellyn, superintendent of the New Castle schools. Henry F. Schricker presided over the meeting and County Agent Charles A. Buechner gave an interesting talk on the needs of the organization, laying special stress on the farm labor problem. Editor John L. Moorman made a special appeal for support of the War Savings Stamp Drive then sweeping the country. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following county officers were chosen: Charles A. Buechner, president; Mark D. Falvey, vice-president; Orville W. Nichols, secretary, and Dr. F. G. Davis, treasurer. The Knox Band, which never shirked a call during the war, furnished music for this great meeting.

The Center Township exempted men held an organization meeting the next night and elected the following officers: Russell E. Thompson, president; Ralph Kline, vice-president; F. F. Whitson, secretary, and John Tannehill, treasurer. Other townships also completed their organizations, but detailed information on this subject is lacking.

The War Department's sixth regular call for service men brought twenty-five enthusiastic young fellows to Knox on Tuesday, July 23, 1918, and they left for Camp Taylor the following morning. This group was splendidly entertained with a banquet, theatre party and also a dance at Van Der-weele's Hall. The following boys joined the colors under this call:

Ross E. Graeber	William D. Chaney
George A. Lambert	Roscoe E. Penrose
Stanley Armitage	Everett E. Greer
Gordon R. Shaffer	Roy E. Newell
Andy Kirkham	Ross Conner
Pleasant M. Samuels	William Jolitz
William R. Lehiy	John H. Ballinger
Elmer E. Jolley	Stanley P. Cercle
Dimitrion Saterious	Richard S. Ross
Joseph E. Lewandowski	Artie Blockson
Charles Emigh	Nelson E. Johnson
Gustav A. Olscheski	Lewis Foust
William A. Zilch	

Many special calls from the War Department were filled by the local Conscription Board from the last of July to the close of the war and these were recorded in the local papers as follows:

July 31—Benjamin M. McCoy and Victor Beerwart were sent to Syracuse, N. Y., for limited military service. A few days later Harry Rock was sent to the same camp.

August 15—Edward Born and Robert R. Green were sent to Indianapolis and Mount Miller was sent to Cincinnati.

August 26—George Rennewanz, Henry Ploetz, Harry M. Doyle, Clem Harmon and Wesley Davis were sent to Camp Sherman.

August 26—C. E. Berger Peterson, Roy Swartz, Samuel Davis Murray, Joseph W. Eskridge, Gustaf F. Gollnick, Joseph B. Favorite, Arthur Otis Reed, Floyd Monroe Marks, Oscar Barley Davis, Joseph Frank Bilek, John Robert Auw and William H. Saine were sent to Camp Custer.

August 28—Orlyn J. Clawson and Harry Klingaman were sent to Valparaiso College for mechanical training.

August 31—Hane C. Johnson was sent to Camp Dodge -Iowa.

September 2—Joseph T. Szczech and George R. Hamilton were sent to Indianapolis and Charles P. Roney was sent , Purdue University.

September 3—Dr. Louis W. Bortz and William Roy Piper were sent to Camp Grant.

September 4—Ten men were sent to Camp Taylor for military service, as follows: Rudolph J. Dusek, Henry F. Du-bas, Albert P. Jana, Harry E. Long, Edward Huston, Mike Amico, Frank W. Noetzel, William H. James, Donald R. Strader and Anthony Jana.

October 15—Judson H. Pulver and Albert Christoph were sent to Warsaw, and Charles King and Grant Tietz were sent to Interlaken school, all to take training in motor transportation.

In concluding this article on "Patriotic Gatherings and Demonstrations" brief reference, perhaps, can be appropriately

made to the many other "war activities" meetings held in school houses, churches, halls and theatres throughout the county during the war. Scores of meetings in support of the various Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamp sales, Red Cross drives, etc., played a most important part in putting our little county "over the top" in all of her undertakings, and these, no doubt, will find deserving space in other chapters of this history. It must always be a matter of great pride to this as well as the coming generations to know that the vast majority of the citizens of Starke county were intensely loyal to their government during the world crisis and that they did their full duty in the winning of a glorious American Victory on the bloody fields of France.

BOYS WORKING RESERVE

A big and important work was undertaken by the National Council of Defense at the beginning of the war; to enlist the youth of the country, boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty in a working reserve that was to supply the demands for labor on the farms, in the shops or wherever they were needed during the period of the war. Indiana was expected to enroll fifty thousand youths in the Boys Working Reserve and Starke County's quota was fixed at One hundred and sixty. Lon E. Bernethy, chairman of the County Council appointed C. W. Cannon as director of this work and Mr. Cannon in turn, selected the township trustees as enrolling officers for their respective townships.

The following statement signed by the prominent citizens of our county furnished a strong endorsement of the boys working reserve.

Knox, Indiana, August 25th, 1917. TO
THE PEOPLE OF STARKE COUNTY, STATE OF
INDIANA.

We the undersigned Citizens of the County, desire to make a statement, setting forth the purpose of the "United States Boys Working Reserve."

In order that there may not be any misunderstanding regarding this Reserve force, after having carefully investigated the proposition, we find it is desired to organize the reserve force to take the place of our boys who will soon leave to fight for our Country; they are given an opportunity to enlist to perform such labor as may be assigned them from time to time on Farms and in Factories, or if a boy is already employed on his father's farm or in any capacity of labor, he will be al-

lowed to remain. His enlistment will be for the Honor it confers on him as having enlisted to help the working force of his Government, and we find that his enlisting does not in any way make him liable for military duty as some have supposed, and we do especially recommend that all boys between the ages of 16 to 20 enlist to show their Loyalty and Patriotism to our Country at this present critical time.

CHARLES W. WENINGER	North Judson
CHARLES H. PETERS	Knox
CHAS. WINDISCH	Knox
EDWARD H. TAYLOR	Knox
GUY M. WELLS	Knox
MAHLON J. HARTZLER	Knox
CARROLL W. CANNON	Knox
S. J. CHILDS	Knox
J. W. KURTZ	Knox
FRANK A. GREEN	Knox

The week of March 8th, 1918 was set aside for a special drive for the Boys Working Reserve. Every teacher in Starke County was requested to spend three to four minutes each day explaining the Reserve. Each teacher was an enrolling officer and was supposed to have one enrollment card. If there were any slackers among the teachers the fact was reported at once.

Every eligible boy in the San Pierre Schools enlisted in the Boys Working Reserve. San Pierre should indeed be proud of this record.

The Boy Scouts of this county were exceptionally active in all the work assigned to them during the period of the war. They were always on hand ready to assist in the various drives and to do any task that was asked of them.

A clipping from one of our county papers of April, 1918, states the following:

The Boy Scouts of America Troop No. 1 of Knox, acting under commission from the President and Secretary McAdoo

and under instructions from headquarters, solicited Liberty Bond sales April 26th, 1918. They had been eager to get at this job but until instructions were issued from headquarters, they had been forbidden to do so.

There is no organization in the United States today that does more for the training of young boys in the line of patriotic citizenship than that of the Boy Scouts of America.

AGRICULTURAL WAR WORK

It is difficult to draw the line of discrimination between the farmer of Starke County in actual patriotic service and in agricultural war work. Since our county is principally a county of farmers, naturally the brunt of all the war work fell heaviest upon the shoulders of our loyal farmers. Their spirit from beginning to end was extremely praiseworthy and too much cannot be said in commending their attitude through sacrifices which they made to help our boys who fought for them. A World War History of Starke County would be far from complete if nothing were said regarding the part they took. Although working under a great handicap because of the fact that the soil of this county is not highly productive, and that the industrial centers made such a drain upon the farm labor, practically every farmer in the county came loyally to the front and contributed far beyond his means toward helping win this great war.

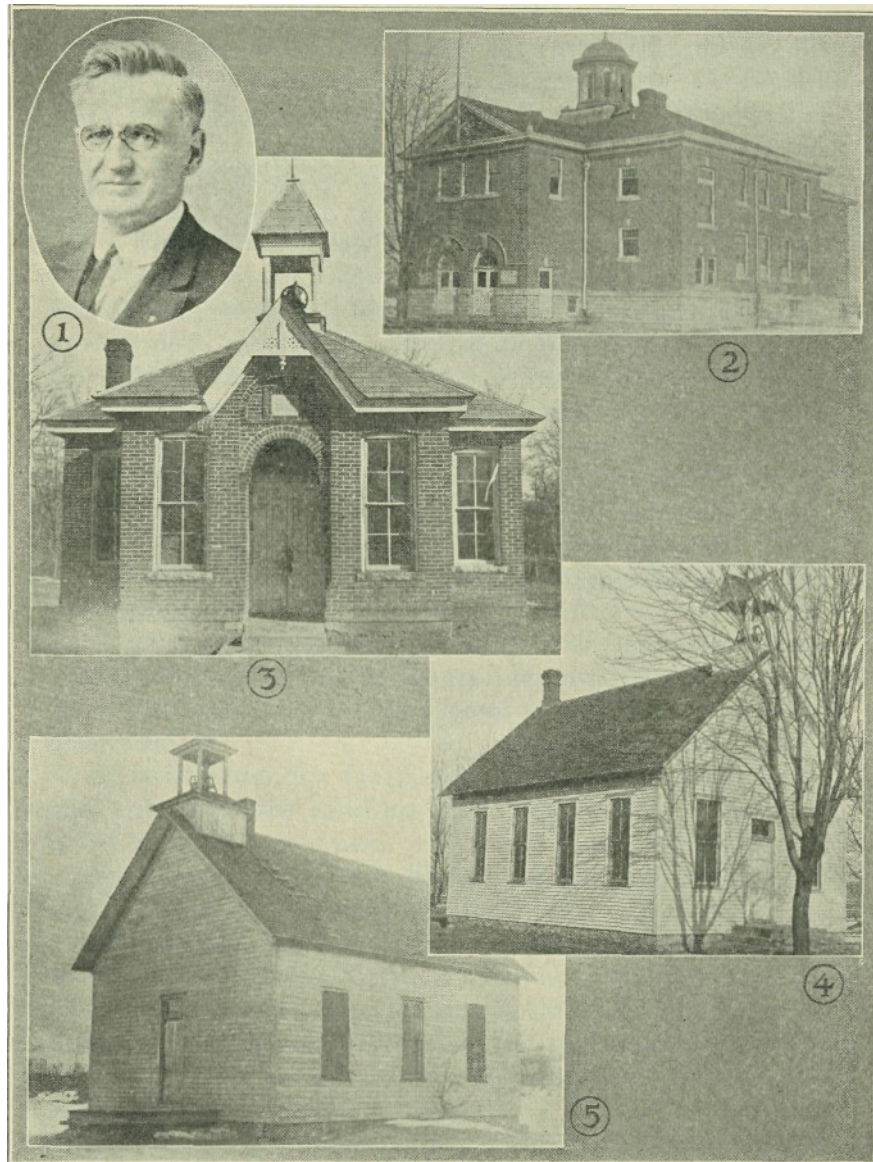
In every drive for funds, the farmer laid aside his work and assisted in the soliciting that brought Starke County's quota up to the maximum. Although short of help, he increased his crop acreage way beyond normal times and worked night and day to tend the additional crops.

In February, 1918, Governor Goodrich urged the planting of war gardens. I. L. Totten proprietor of the greenhouse at Knox added a new vegetable plant house to his equipment in March, 1918, and every available foot of his very best space was devoted to garden plants. Thousands of these plants were sold for war garden purposes.

In July, 1918, threshers cards were issued and all farmers were instructed to keep a strict record. The instructions read as follows: Threshers directed by Secretary of Agriculture to

fill our threshers cards for statements covering acreage, yield 1917-1918, prices charged, and total threshing of their cereals. Following is the Starke County Market Report for June 21st, 1917:

New corn, per bushel	\$ 1.65
Wheat, per bushel	2.25
Oats, per bushel .....	.65
Rye, per bushel	1.75
Cow Peas, per bushel	3.00
Buckwheat, per bushel	1.50
Hogs, per hdwt	15.00
Cattle, per hdwt	\$4.50 to \$7.00
Chicken, per lb .....	.16
Butter, per lb .....	.30
Lard, per lb .....	.23
Eggs, per doz. ...., .....	.28
Potatoes, per bu	3.00



STARKE COUNTY TOWN SCHOOLS

1. J. ALLEN BARR, County Superintendent of Schools for Starke County.
2. CENTRALIZED SCHOOL, Center Township.
3. MAPLE GROVE SCHOOL, California Township.
4. COTTONWOOD SCHOOL, Washington Township.
5. JORDON SCHOOL, Jackson Township.

STARKE COUNTY SCHOOLS IN THE WORLD WAR

The schools of Starke County were proud of the number of former pupils who served our country in various ways during the war, and the pupils vied with the parents in helping out the war drives, food conservation campaigns, and other enterprises, and in arousing the people to a high pitch of patriotic service.

The schools were found to be a ready medium of communication with the entire country, and all kinds of war communications and government enterprises were sent to the schools, and through the patriotic devotion of the teachers, and the willing workers among the pupils, these ideas were placed in the homes throughout the land in an incredibly short time.

The teaching of patriotism in the schools has always been an important consideration, but during this time an especial emphasis was placed upon war work in every class recitation possible, Agriculture classes took up food production for the soldiers; Domestic Science classes used the "War substitutes" menus sent out by the government, for their cooking classes, and sewing for the Red Cross or for the "Soldier Boys" became a regular part of the sewing class work. High school credit was given for "War work on the farm." Music, High School English, Science, History, and every subject in the curriculum that could be made to bear upon the war in any way, was used as a means of keeping the people in class touch with the War Program of the Government.

As an example of the uniformity of war work in connection with school work, the following was given as a regular part of the daily work of the Starke County Teachers' Institute, the last period of each day having been given over to spec-

ial war topics: Monday, Patriotic Day; Tuesday, Red Cross Day; Wednesday, Boys' Working Reserve Day; Thursday, Food Conservation Day; and Friday, Woman's Work in the War. This is only one example of the many special programs of war service that were put on by the teachers, and that were carried into every part of Starke County by the teachers, and these patriotic ideas used in the regular school work each day, and in the special patriotic programs which were given by the schools throughout the entire period of the war.

Very few young men were teaching at the outbreak of the war, but among them were a few who entered the military service, most of them returning to active teaching service in Starke County or elsewhere at the close of the war. Among the Starke County teachers in the service we find the name of Hobart Barr, Orlyn Clawson, Julius Henry, Elmer Lucas, Harry Doyle, and George Meyers. Several other former teachers were probably in the service, from some other locality, whose names were not reported to us. Other teachers assisted in war work in such a patriotic manner that a record should have been kept of their activities in keeping alive the war spirit. Miss L. Agnes Laramore, a teacher in the Knox Schools, was a member of the County Council of Defense, and rendered active service in that important branch of the war work. County Superintendent J. Allen Barr was County Director of the Boys' Working Reserve, was a "Dollar a Year Man" under the Federal Food Conservation Department, and near the latter part of the war, at the time of the re-organization of the State Council of Defense, was made a member of the Educational Division of the State Council of Defense.

More than a hundred boys, from all parts of Starke County joined the Boys' Working Reserve, holding themselves ready at any time to do active work in any productive activity that might be required by the government. Most of these boys worked on the farms, and helped loyally in producing the food necessary for the successful carrying on of the war. Some of the boys afterward went into factories or other war work, and

carried with them the same ideas of patriotic service that had prevailed in all the war work of the schools. A few finally entered the military service, and took up their part together with the large number of former Starke County pupils, in helping fill the required number to swell our armies into such magnificent numbers of trained men in so short a time. And these school boys, large and small, felt the need of intense effort, and entered into the war work, with a zeal as intense as that of their older brothers who were in active military service.

The work of the girls is no less deserving of special mention. As the work was done through different organizations it is impossible to give the number of sweaters knit by the school girls, the number of garments made for the Belgians, for the hospitals, and for the soldiers, and the active work of the girls in the Food Conservation campaign.

In addition to these actual efforts at war work we found many schools with every member of the school a member of the Junior Red Cross, every pupil with a "Thrift Card" and a very large number with "War Saving Stamps," and in nearly every school a few who were able to purchase a government bond. However, these actual contributions of money were not more helpful than the persistent activity of the school children of the county in the sale of Savings Stamps and of Bonds. They were such successful salesmen, that the success of some of the "War Drives" was partly due to the untiring efforts of the boys and girls to see that Starke County purchased its required number of bonds or contributed its quota in the "Drives" for contribution as for various war activities.

War meetings and community gatherings for patriotic purposes were held in most of the school houses in the county at various times throughout the war period, and the pupils were always ready to assist with patriotic songs and in other ways to help entertain those who had gathered to discuss war problems. Such meetings were so numerous, and the work of pupils was so helpful in this as in other war activities, that any attempt to discuss the part Starke County played in the war which omitted

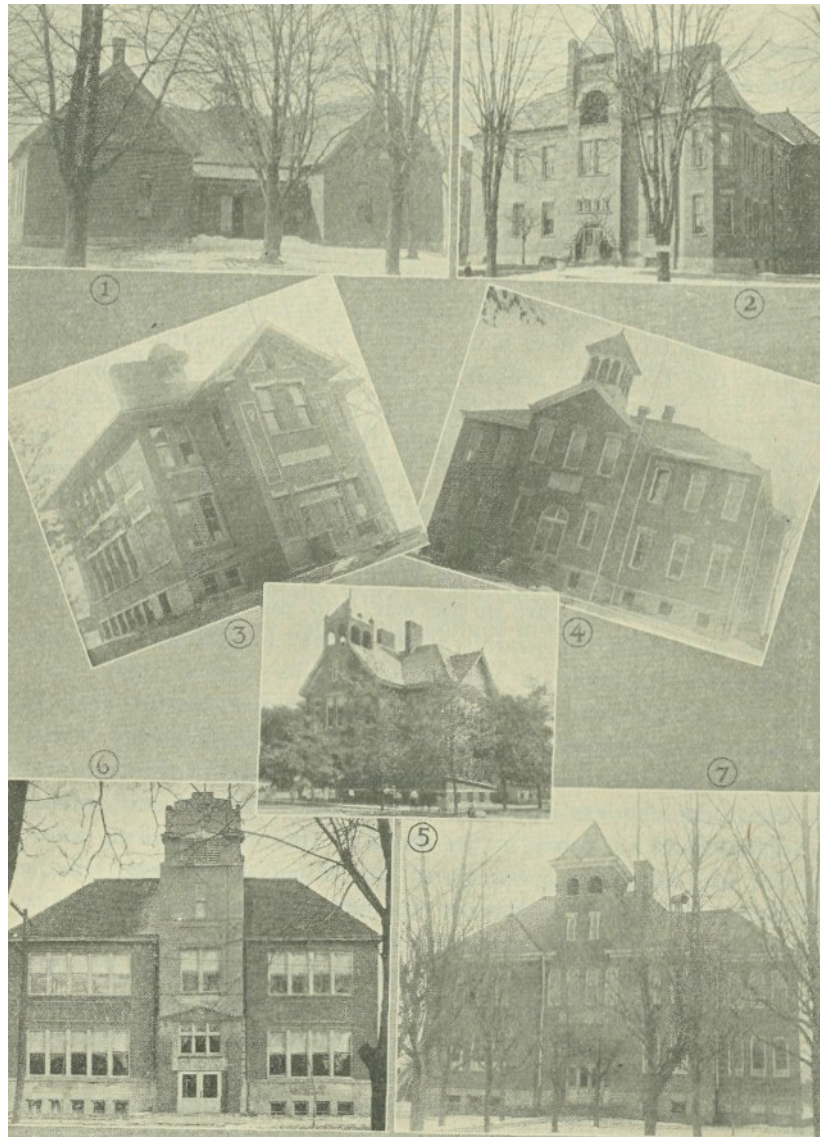
this important work of the schools would be unfair to those who were so ready to help war activities of all kinds. The community meeting was not new to the schools, but the use of this kind of meeting to advance the war interest of the government made it the community meeting a valuable asset in the great war program.

Besides the regular work of the schools, which was conducted with the idea of war needs always in mind, and the help extended in the "War Drives" and in the "Community War Meetings, and in the special exercises and programs given in the schools repeatedly, the helpfulness of such organizations as the Boys Working Reserve, recruited largely through the schools, and the Junior Red Cross, composed entirely of school children has been mentioned. The former did not function as a regular part of the school work, but was recruited partly from the older boys at school and their brothers who had already quit school, while the work of the Junior Red Cross was carried on as part of the regular school work.

Any school which contributed as much as twenty-five cents for each member of that school was enrolled as a unit of the Junior Red Cross and entitled to receive suggestions and plans from the general headquarters of the Red Cross. Some of the activities of the Junior Red Cross in Starke County, were—the gathering of nuts and shells for carbon, the location of walnut trees for the use of the government, the collection of tin foil, the sending of books and magazines to the encampments, the collection of paper, rags, and rubber, the scraping of lint for the use of the hospitals, knitting sweaters, making layettes, and other clothing for the Belgians and other refugees, the planting of "War Gardens," the pledges taken for saving coal, sugar, flour and other needed food, and, in fact, taking part in nearly every phase of war activity possible to be shared by children. And the children of Starke County did this willingly, gladly, and were very proud of the fact that they actually belonged to a recognized war organization. The total of membership dues and donations for the county was \$806.50

and was contributed by the following schools: Knox, North Judson, Hamlet, San Pierre, Grovertown, Center Twp. consolidated, North Bend Township consolidated, Ober, Ora, Toto, West, Geddes, Fuller, Union, Eagle, Point, Winona, Kelley, Horner, Macielek, Casey, Marsh, Weninger, Brantwood, Schroeder, Lawrence, Fancher, Jolly, Mickow, Spoor, Maple Grove, White, Benton Grove, Bass, Aldine, California, Center, Coffin, Cottonwood, Oak Grover, Center Grove, Election, and - Eagle Creek. The largest donation by any one school was San Pierre \$86.61, the next was Center Twp. consolidated, \$67.60, with the Lawrence school a close third with donations of \$67.25. Some of the schools merely paid their membership in the Junior Red Cross and devoted their money-making activities to other lines of war work. Most of the schools not given above did active service in the same lines of work and in other lines of patriotic work, until it is safe to say that there was no pupil in the public schools of Starke County who did not feel that he had a real part in the war, and that he was doing his share in making the schools of the county of real service to the nation.

Teaching patriotism by calling for active service, such as has been mentioned in detail, was the great objective of the County Schools throughout the entire duration of the war, and the loyal response on the part of teachers, pupils and parents placed Starke County in the ranks of the most patriotic counties, and emphasized the use of the schools as training schools for loyal citizenry as it could not have been emphasized in any other way. All the teachers and all the pupils deserve to have mention made of their special part in this great work, but the roll is too long, and the services too varied and too numerous to permit this. However, each of these who served so willingly when the country was in need will remember the part he played in the great struggle, and will be proud of the patriotism and the loyalty of the Starke County boys and girls at this important era in our country's history.



STARKB COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOLS, WHERE ENTHUSIASTIC
MEETINGS

WERE HELD

1. ORA SCHOOL
2. NORTH JUDSON SCHOOL
3. OBER SCHOOL
4. GROVERTOWN SCHOOL

5. SAN PIERRE SCHOOL
6. KNOX SCHOOL
7. HAMLET SCHOOL

POINTS OF REFERENCE

Perhaps at the present time the items that are to follow will not mean so much to the readers of this History as they will to the future generation when these things will be a matter of reference rather than memory. So I consider that it does not come amiss to record in this chapter a few of the things which are representative of this war and therefore this age.

Indiana like every other state has its individual flag which was adopted in 1917. The field of the flag is blue; its dimensions are five feet six inches fly, by four feet four inches on the staff, and upon the field is centered a flaming torch in gold, or buff with nineteen stars. Thirteen stars are circled around the torch representing the original thirteen states. Inside the circle is a half circle of five stars below the torch representing the five states admitted to the Union prior to Indiana. The outer circle of stars is so arranged that one of them appears directly in the middle of the top of the circle. The word "Indiana" is placed in a half circle over a large star, typifying the state, which is just above the flame of the torch. Rays from the torch radiate to the three stars of the outer circle. This banner is to be carried in addition to the American flag by the militia forces of Indiana and in all public functions in which the State officially appears.

A letter from John Norman in the U. S. Infantry in France, a Hamlet boy.

Somewhere in France.

Dear Mr. Schricker:

If it isn't too much trouble I am going to ask you to publish this letter in your paper. I feel that my old friends back in Indiana will be glad to hear from me in this way. We have



STATIONS AT KNOX, THE COUNTY SEAT, WHERE OUR BOYS
ENTRAINED

FOB CAMPS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. NEW YORK CENTRAL STATION | 2. NICKLE PLATE STATION |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|



1917 STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

been in France for some time, I'm not saying how long and we had a very long trip across the ocean. The submarines were under cover I guess for none showed up along the entire route. We were ready and waiting for them every minute. It was sixteen days before we put our feet on land.

We landed in Brest, France on the 26th day of May and have been going from one place to another for a month or more. France is a much different place than I thought it was. The weather has been good but much cooler than the United States. The French people are very good to the American boys and very glad to see us. We have visited a great many towns and cities including Paris, but of all the sights have found none that will compare with the good old U. S. A. and the good old towns of Hamlet and Knox. Most of the Starke County boys that I accompanied to Camp Taylor are scattered all around. Oakley, Marks and Skibbe are here with me and they are the only home boys that came to France when I did. We are in the 47th Infantry and in good trim to meet the Huns face to face. We are getting some real training now and expect to go over the top in about two weeks. Its a man's game over here and quite different from the training we got in the States. Our pack weighs about 75 pounds and we often drill under that weight all day and then take a five to eight mile hike in the evening. Our first month was the hardest but we are going pretty good at present. We had a little entertainment today, July 4th, and the boys are passing the evening at playing horseshoe and cards.

The Americans and French are doing great work on the firing line now. We see German prisoners brought in quite often. I think the Yanks will end this before the first of the year. We got paid the 29th of June and I drew 280 francs for two months service that is about \$49 in our money.

It is time to hit the hay. Hoping this finds old Starke County in -fine condition with plenty of good crops and that we will be back in U. S. A. before long, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN NORMAN, A. E. F.

POPULAR SONGS OF THE WORLD WAR

"Over There."
"Somewhere in France is a Lily."
"Good-by Broadway Hello France."
"We don't want the bacon what we want is a slice of the
Rhine."
"Joan of Arc."
"Alsace-Lorraine."
"Keep the Home Fires Burning."
"I'd like to see the Kaiser with a lily in his hand."
"Long, Long Trail."
"Homeward Bound."
"I may be gone a long long time."
"Smile, Smile, Smile."
"Tipperary."
"Long Boy."

INSIGNIA OF RANK
WORN ON SHOULDER LOOPS OF COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS OF U. S. ARMY

General—Four stars of silver. Lieutenant
General—Three stars of silver. Major
General—Two stars of silver. Brigadier
General—One star of silver. Colonel—Eagle
of silver. Lieutenant Colonel—Silver oak
leaf. Major—Gold Oak Leaf. Captain—Two
silver bars. First Lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second Lieutenant—One gold bar.
Chaplain—Silver cross on collar.

SERVICE HAT CORDS

Gold—The General Officers.
Gold and Black—Field and Line Officers, also officers of
the Reserve Militia and Volunteer Training Corps.
Red, White and Blue—Reserve Officer's Training Camp.

ENLISTED MEN

Infantry—Light Blue. Artillery—Scarlet.
Cavalry—Yellow. Staff
Department—Black. Quarter Master
Corps—Buff. Signal Corps—Orange and
White. Engineers—Scarlet and White.

Ordinance—Black and scarlet. Medical
Department—Maroon and White. Field
Clerk—Silver and Black.
Volunteer Training Corps—Reserve Militia—Blue and
White.

Service School Detachment—Green.

The official uniform of the army was the Khaki; of the marines was the Olive Drab; and of the Navy was the Blue flannel middies and bell bottom trousers with the small white washable cap or the round navy blue flannel sailor cap.

Officers were distinguished at a distance by their caps and leather puttees.

A very interesting paper was published by our boys over in France, called "The Stars and Stripes." This paper contained all the news which was allowed to be printed and much inspirational Editorial material along with jokes and personels. This publication enjoyed an immense circulation-both throughout the battling areas and at home in U. S. A. After the war the "American Legion Weekly" wjo published the circulation of which is seconded only by the Saturday Evening Post.

SLOGANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Marines—"Devil-dogs." Enlisted
Men—"Doughboys." Navy
Men—"Jackies." Second
Lieutenant—"Shavetail."

LETTERS OF INTEREST

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

May 3, 1920. Mrs.

Allawa Williams, R. 2, Box 24,

Culver, Ind. My

dear Mrs. Williams:—

General Summerall wishes me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult., relative to the death of your son, Albert W. Williams.

The present Commanding Officer of Company "C," 26th Infantry, states as follows:

"After a personal interview among members of this organization the following information is submitted from members of this company. Cpl. Albert Williams was in charge of an automatic-rifle squad and the company was at that time occupying the front line trenches, in the Tou Sector, about 11 o'clock on the night of March 25th, 1918, the enemy threw a box barrage on our front with intentions of raiding our Trenches and as Cpl. Williams and his squad were helping to repel the raid, an enemy shell struck in the center of his squad, killing his crew and wounding Cpl. Williams in different parts of his body. As soon as the enemy barrage lifted, Cpl. Williams was carried to the rear, by the soldier from whom this information was obtained, and died from wounds the following morning as he was being carried to a field hospital."

Your brave son's devotion to duty won the admiration of

both his superiors and subordinates alike. In making his great sacrifice he brought credit to his name and country, success to our arms and confusion to the enemy. You should be proud. Let that same spirit of courage that prompted you to send him to defend his country, sustain you in his loss.

We are proud of the noble deeds of your son, and we sincerely hope that you will find much comfort in the knowledge of the affection in which he is held by members of the First Division.

With sincerest sympathy,

W. H. DUKES

WHD:C

Lieut. Colonel, A.G. Dept.,
Division Personnel Adjutant.

A letter from Charles Applegate, son of Tom Applegate of Knox, Co. "E" 12th Machine gun division, written to his uncle J. C. Applegate.

Somewhere in France.

Dear Uncle and Family:

I guess you wonder why I haven't written sooner but I haven't had much of a chance to write letters of late. But I will let you know that I am not much worse off for my experience in the big battle last week. I have seen war in all its horrors and except for getting a little gas I am all O. K.

It was the worst battle ever fought by the Americans over here. I thought all the Kaisers men and the machine guns were shooting at me at once. Thought we battled the hell out of them and drove them back several kilometers the first day and captured many prisoners and guns.

My company took four machine guns and crews. Our machine guns did fine work and accounted for many of them devils. I expect we will go after them in a few days. It was an awful sight to see. I got an iron cross off a dead German major. We had six British tanks with us and they surely put the fear of Christ in the Boche. The first three hours the

whole earth was shaking to pieces. Shrapnel and shell fell like rain and a never ceasing pour of their machine guns made a fellow feel awful queer and you think every moment is your last.

Well our guns more than returned the fire and in thirty minutes our objective had been gained and we kept on pushing them. By noon the pretty fields of ripe grain were completely torn to pieces with big shell holes and whole woods shot away. We finally got them on the run and the huns who stayed for the hand to hand stunt will probably remain there for some time.

It was a big victory for us. By night they had retreated several miles and we had taken several small towns and many prisoners and machine guns. One poor kid was chained to a machine gun and he started to cry when he saw he was captured. Another one came running up to me holding his hand high and yelling, "Kamerad" at every jump. I didn't feel as if I wanted to be bothered so I told him to wait there until the burial squad came around.

It's a great and glorious feeling to go through it all. Tell grandma I got her an iron cross for a breast pin. The German Major who was the proud possessor of it will never have use for it any more.

Your loving nephew,
CHARLES.

The following letter from Norman Pattison was written some weeks before the armistice was signed, to his mother, Mrs. Fred Marsh of near Grovertown. My Dear Mother:

Your most welcome letter received and as it was the first since I came to France it was more than welcome. I also got one from Elizabeth, Aunt Delia and Miss Borgman. You would think we were mad if you had seen us go for that mail. We had not had any for a long time.

It has been raining for the past week and it is cold and miserable as can be. It is rather damp in our dugout, but it's safe anyway. The only thing that gets us going is the

"cooties." Gosh, one of our sergeants took off his shirt and Oh! there were a million. It can't be helped, the darn things breed so fast that it seems there's no use trying to get rid of them. It was comical last night to see the fellows get up and take off their shirts and look for them. It almost sets me crazy, but laugh until we were sick.

The big guns are going now and I suppose o!3 Jerry does not enjoy it very much. Our reports are very good and we are very confident of the outcome in the near future. It sure is a shame the way France is destroyed by shelling. It is beyond all human imagination to try and picture it. Not a building standing, not a living thing around. It seems as if the very ground moans when you step on it. It sure is awful. I will try and tell you as far as possible how an attack is carried out without letting out any information.

First there is what is called "zero hour." That's when we go over. Then there is a fixed line we all lay on. At the given hour a barrage starts. A barrage is an artillery attack and it seems as if the very heavens above break loose and fall. The noise is deafening. Big shells, little ones and about everything one can think of. About every 4 or 5 minutes the artillery lifts and the shells drop about 70 yards ahead and then we advance within about 70 yards of the shells. This keeps up until we get to the Hun and then a fight starts, man to man, and that's where Jerry gets his wind up hollers "Kamerad." Never saw it fail. He will stick to a machine gun shooting at us till we get on top of him and then wants mercy—but it can't always be done. When he gets our men it hurts too much and he has got to pay the price with his life. That's not saying that we have lost any men as yet.

Then the best part is getting the souvenirs. We strip them of everything. It is a human hell, but I am only too glad to go through it because of the things I have seen. An Australian told me that in one town they captured they found a little cat nailed to a tree. A nail through each little paw and still alive. Can anyone in the States feel that the Huns are still alright? If they do they are worse than the Germans. Things like that

make anyone's blood boil and some of the tricks they play. They will leave an old helmet or fountain pen or leave a door open or most anything and if we'd touch it we would be blown to pieces. But we are a little too wise for him. Well, that's about all the war for this time.

I understand that the crops were not very good this year. I am sure sorry, but then things could be a lot worse. The cows and chickens will help a lot. It must be hard for P—without his boy, but it seems they are all getting a chance. I am more than glad I enlisted. I am also glad you are feeling good again, Mother, because that worries me more than all the Germans. Its just you, and I am glad my last letter was what you wanted. I *realize* more now than ever what home is and there are two things I want to come back home for and that's for you and Elizabeth. We are in the right and I don't believe the good Lord will fail us. And so I hope we will all come back.

Oh, yes, one of the men in our squad got honorable mention from the British Army for bravery. A German machine gun was bothering us so our squad was detailed to put it out of action. I was the machine gunner, so I poured fire into the nest while this fellow went around from the side and killed them. We got the gun. The reason I poured fire into the nest was so they would have to keep down and couldn't tell where he was.

Well, Mother, I guess I wrote about all I can think of. I guess this will pass the censor because it contains no information. Give my regards to all and write often, Mother, because mail is the only connection we have with home. Give my regards to Mrs. Wyland and tell her I will keep a sharp lookout for Harry. But it will only be a chance meeting. Send me his address the next time you write.

Well, goodnight Mother, I remain, lovingly,

Your son,

NORMAN, Co.
C., 131st Infantry.

The following is a letter from Charles Murphy, son of William A. Murphy and wife of Knox.

Somewhere in France,
June 6, 1918.

Dear Father:

I have written a few letters to all the rest in the family and now comes your turn. It seems as though it is always "ladies first" in everything excepting war and no doubt it makes a great many of them jealous because they are not called in that.

We have been here almost one whole year and the fellows seem to like it very much. However we will be glad when the day comes for us to sail for the good old U. S. A. for there is no place quite so good. But really I have never spent a year of all my life that has passed quite so fast as this last one. Guess it is because I have felt so good all the time and there has been plenty doing most of the time. We have been having some very pleasant weather at present. The days are very warm and the nights are cool enough for one to sleep under three large wool blankets. It reminds me a great deal of the climate of the mountains of Arizona, only it rains more here.

Mother writes me that the saloons in Knox have closed for good. I can't imagine what some of the fellows will do for their beer when it gets real hot. We fellows over here have learned to drink water for the beer they make in France is not very good and besides they don't make much of it and they don't keep it on ice either. The French are strong for their wine but it never made much of a hit with the Americans.

I have developed into a real good checker player and when I get back home will sure take you on for a couple of games. I shall never forget how you beat me when I was home in 1914 and I shall try to get revenge.

Well Father no doubt you are anxious to hear some war news. That is something we dare not write and if we were allowed to tell all we know it would make a very large book.

You can read more in the papers than any of us can tell you however we are close enough to the front to hear the guns and see the aeroplane battles. In fact we hear and see enough to make the work interesting and have all the confidence in the world that we will win the war. Its only a matter of time until those Boche will get one of the worst beatings that anyone ever got and the Americans will help to give it to them. But one thing is sure they will have to stick.

Whenever you hear anyone talking peace over there change the subject and talk war for that's what we're bound to have until the Huns get all that's coming to them. Then we will not have to talk peace we will have it. If some of the peace loving people of the States would come to this country and see what the Germans have done in the way of destroying churches and homes and killing old men and women and little children, they would say, "Never stop until the last Dutchman is dead," for that's what I've begun to think it takes to make a good one.

There's an old fellow and his wife near our camp who are at least 75 years old. When the Germans invaded this section of the country they captured them and put an eye out for each one. They have a son who is a prisoner in Germany. Now they sure hate the Boche and there are hundreds of cases worse than that. So all you people back there need to do is send over plenty of food and ammunition and believe in us and it won't take long.

I will be glad when Bill gets over for I am sure he will like it here. This is a very healthy country that is if a fellow stays out of the way of the steel and gas. I have gained in weight since I came over.

Well Dad, tell the boys, "Hello" and give the folks my very best love.

Your loving son,

CHARLES.

The following is a letter from Private Lee D. Lain, son of former attendance officer, Leroy Lain and wife, of North Judson, Indiana.

Somewhere in France, May 3rd, 1918.

Dear Friends:

Your letter of April 12th, received and was very glad to hear you are both well. This leaves me in the best of health.

Well, you have asked me to tell you some of the happenings over here so first of all I will tell you of our trip over. We got on the boat at and our trip over was very pleasant. There were no storms but about two or three days from land the waves were awful big. The ship would go down in a hollow between them and we couldn't see a thing but water, just like a wall all around us. You never could imagine how it looked unless you could see for yourself. There were six thousand on the ship I came on and there were quite a fleet of transports.

I spent most of my time on deck looking for land but of course it was some time before we could see any. On the first of November we were in port and I got my first glimpse of a French city. It sure was a sight to see—a very pretty little town and most of the people wore wooden shoes so you can imagine the noise they made when about half a dozen came down the street at once.

They took us to a camp near by and kept us there for about two weeks, then we were moved on to an artillery camp, one of the largest in the world. There's where we began our real training.

Some time after that we took an advance position and shot at a German battery that had been stationed in that one place for two or three years and they couldn't get them out. But when we got busy things sure did fly. Yes, we blowed them to pieces and the French Major said it was one of the greatest pieces of artillery work he had ever witnessed.. We are mighty proud of our record.

The other evening we had just finished our supper when we heard a shot and looking up saw a German plane. It seemed to drop right out of the clouds and I do not believe it was over nine hundred feet in the air. Our anti-aircraft guns were shooting away over him because he was so low, but they finally got him. It isn't safe for the Germans to try to see what we are doing, for just two weeks ago a German plane came over us and the anti-aircraft gun would not let him go back to his own line and pretty soon we heard a "pat—pat" and one of our planes dropped right down near the German. There was sure some fun for a little while, but the German soon came down.

We just got through a three days battle with the huns and it was a very beautiful sight to see all the guns firing at night. In the day-time you never could see them they are so well camouflaged but after night when they are firing you could get on a little hill and see guns everywhere.

We had to throw water in the barrels of our guns it got so hot we couldn't see through it and couldn't touch the largest part of the breech but we did our share and we sent the first shot on its way.

Just as soon as we opened up it sounded as though the world was coming to an end. You could never think how much noise we can make unless you could hear it.

There are a lot of air battles now and I wish you could see them for they are a sight.

Well I guess this is all for this time but I will write again soon as we are back in our billets for a week's rest and I have plenty of time to write.

Please write often for a letter from good old Indiana looks good to me.

With best wishes from,

PRIVATE LEE D. LAIN.

The following letter was written to Thos. J. Hurley by Patrick Maloney, formerly of San Pierre, Indiana.

France, April 28, 1918.

Friend Tom:

Am in receipt of your very welcome letter of Feb. 21st. It is always a pleasure to hear from friends in Knox. Am pleased to hear of the patriotic work that is being done by the people of Starke County. It is gratifying to say the least, to know that the people back home are doing their bit and no one realizes how important that "bit" is better than we who are over here.

I would hesitate to express my opinion of the war situation if I had any, but—this may be interesting to you—the French people were never more confident, I might say, as confident, as they are now. The American boys will and have given a wonderful account of themselves, but we must remember that Our Allies have given such account of themselves for nearly four years and the German is not licked yet. I 'did not enter this war under the hallucination that it would be a short war, but I must confess that I now believe that it will be longer than I thought then.

My work is very interesting. I have been pilot for some time, but I am still undergoing advanced training in the flying game. When I will see actual service I cannot say definitely, but it will not be long. I have not attempted to figure out my chances for returning. If I do return, however, the chances are good that I will be as sound as when I left.

Thanking you for your kind wishes for my success and safety, I am,

Sincerely yours,
PAT MALONEY.

The following letter to Henry F. Schricker was written by Irvin Chaple, son of Eliza Chaple of Knox.

France, Jan. 5, 1918.

Dear Mr. Schricker:

I have been in Sunny France about two weeks now, so you see I fear the subs no more.

Our trip over was uneventful except that we ran into two storms. The first was about three days out and was only a light one. It was bad enough, however, to make most of us sick and we were glad when it was over. Our sailing was pleasant then for a while and, outside of guard duty every other day for our company, there was nothing to do except eat.

Our next storm was a real one. The sailors did not like to say so at the time, but we found out from other ships crews that there seldom was a heavier sea. (I happened to meet a sailor from a freighter in the Y. M. C. A. here, who was on the ocean at the same time.) Although on a large boat, it rolled around worse than a row-boat on Bass Lake in a storm, and at times, the waves washed over our deck, forty feet above the water line. First our boat was out of the water and then our propellers. -This lasted a day and a half and we did not make over three knots an hour any of the time. Needless to say it was nearly impossible to serve any meals and all the more so to keep them down. Except when on duty I was in my bed trying to read or sleep. Some of our life boats even washed away.

At last we sighted land and anyone, who had not had the experience, does not know how good it feels to see the first lighthouse or cliffs. Some fellows swore that they would eat some of the land to be sure it was not water. An aviator showed his delight at our arrival by circling and diving around about us.

We had quite a ride after landing and were very tired when orders came, about eleven thirty one evening, to detrain and prepare for a short hike. All of us had our heavy packs, guns and ammunition to carry.

The next day we received some Christmas bags sent by the kind people of the land, and that cheered us all up. Mine had some raisins, candy, knife and other articles very useful to a soldier. That was the only sign of Christmas here. The people don't seem to know Christ was ever born. There were no decorations or programs at all.

The people at home do not need to think they are missing a great deal when they do not come here. Although the French can show us a few things, we have it over them in so many other ways that they are not in it at all with the Yanks.

Hoping that this finds you and family enjoying the very best of health, I am,

Respectfully, IRVTN
CHAPLE, B-6 U. S.
Engineers, Amer. Exped.
Forces.

LETTERS FROM WALTER WALLACE TO HIS
PARENTS IN KNOX

Paris, France, July 27th, 1918.

Dear Folks:

Well I've been in France now three days. Arrived on the day the big American Drive started at Chateau Thiery and I was put right to work. I cannot tell where I was because of censor but I want to say one thing that the American soldiers are the world's gamest. The spirit is wonderful and all in all they are superb. I worked with the Red Cross (loaned from the Y) . as a stretcher bearer at a base hospital for three days from 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. and I only saw a small part but what I saw convinced me that the Americans and French will put the Kaiser and his gang on the run before very long. As I said the spirit of our boys is wonderful. I was carrying one big private from Oklahoma who had part of his stomach and groin shot away and do you think that he complained at his terrible wound? Not he, he kept apologizing for being so heavy to carry, and wondering how soon he'd get well and get back. Poor fellow, he's under the poppies now. You cry or fight to keep from crying at their wonderful nerve. I am very proud of my country. I stood by and helped at an operation of another lad who had had a head wound. When he came out of the ether we had to hold him down. Finally he looked at me and said, "I wonder if Cecelia knows?" Then a minute or two after he said, "You are a Y. M. C. A. man. You fellows always stick by us, don't you." And believe me ma and pa and Frank it was the best birthday present I ever had. It was my birthday and it paid me for all I sacrificed in coming over. There is certainly lots of work to do here. The French actually love us. Our uniforms are keys to the best they have

and too much cannot be said in praise of the French people and soldiers. I have not had time to visit and see sights in Paris. No one has. Even the children on the streets seem nervous and determined and *realize* that the war must be won. It will be the same at home some day.

On Monday I go out to my division and stay indefinitely. I cannot tell you where that is except that it is in a safe zone at present and in a beautiful part of the country where it is warm most all the time. I will not move from there until the division moves. They now assign us as a part of a regiment and the odd thing is that Hay and I are in the same division although they tried to separate us. I wish you and pa and Frank could get over—just because you could do so much good. I can't say anything about the fight but I already have a Boche helmet as a souvenir, have seen them in piles along the road. Also their equipment, overcoats, guns, helmets; everything they could throw away to give them more speed because they surely needed it when our Yanks got after them, and I don't think I am giving away a secret when I tell you that one of our company came so close to capturing the Crown Prince that he'll never forget it.

You people back home cannot of course understand everything but I wish I could impress upon you that our American gains in this last scrap were greater in proportion than any other and our losses very small. We have the best officers in the world and the finest men and General Pershing is a father to every boy over here. From now on mail for me is going to be a matter of speculation. I will no doubt get it all but it may be weeks. My mail to you will be the same but if you don't hear from me regularly don't be worried. No news is good news and my station is not in the danger zone. I will write at least once a week so you will hear from me once in a while. There is a W. S. Wallace here so address all my mail from now on to Walter Jerome Wallace, 12 Rue d'Aguesseau Paris, France.

Lovingly, WALTER.

The following is a letter from Forrest E. Meyers, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Meyers of Washington Township.

France, Jan. 13th, 1918.

Dear Father, Mother and All:

I will write a few lines to let you know I received your letter. Got quite a bit of mail today, one from Nat Collins. Surprised to hear from him. We are having real warm weather over here now. I- just had a vacation. Was on a pass to a city and had a swell time. It seemed good to get where there was a real town and sleep in a real room and a real bed even if it was French . I had ham and eggs and beer every meal. Say it was great. The French beer is like our Homo like they used to .sell at Monterey.

I received the pictures and it made me feel homesick to look at them. You all look so natural and homelike. You don't know how much I would like to be there with you but then a fellow can't stay at home and call himself a man and an American these days.

Uncle Sam needs all the boys over here that are able to come and as much as I would like to come home I wouldn't come if I had a chance until the Germans are whipped out. And this will be before we get through with them believe me. There are no gloomy discouraged Americans over here and there is only one way as they can see it for the scrap to end and that is with Uncle Sam bringing home the bacon. Well I must close for this time. With love to all,

FORREST E. MEYERS.

STORIES OF THE WORLD WAR

It hardly seems proper to think of incidents that occurred during the awful stress of those times, when the civilization of two thousand years hung in the balance. Yet we are advised that, "a little wit now and then is relished by the best of men."

During the war drives we had many things happen of a mirthful nature and which brought forth not only laughter but the cash.

Col. John Moorman was one of the very active speakers in these campaigns and when making a speech at one of the places of the county he had about exhausted his set talk and could not bring forth the necessary coin. He gave way to another speaker and that one exhausted his vocabulary but did not ring the bell. The crowd seemed adamant and with stoical indifference paid little heed to the talks. Finally as a dernier resort the Colonel (Moorman) again took the floor, and with tears streaming down his face and his voice wet with emotion named over each of the boys who had gone from that section of the County and were "over there." He said, "now these boys* are over there—who is here so lost to his country that he is not going to subscribe enough money to bring them back?" This had the desired effect—it seemed to electrify the audience and soon the subscriptions were all made except for one boy—they all seemed not to care for him. But the Colonel persisted. Now he said, "You have subscribed enough to bring them all home excepting this one (naming him). Yet this son of his mother had the courage of his convictions and this night is standing in those trenches willing and ready to give his life that your wife and my wife, that your daughters and your neighbors daughters may be saved from worse than death, and yet

not one man among you is willing to give us a few dollars to bring him back. Are you all ready to sit there and for the lack of a few paltry dollars see him left in the trenches after his willingness to make the supreme sacrifice?" He stopped an instant when one of the good citizens who could no longer endure the tears and pleadings of the Colonel arose and with a voice shaky with emotion but of sufficient power to be heard all over the room said, "I will give the sufficient amount." Thus the full quota was subscribed.

Another one of our speakers was James C. Fletcher, President of Starke County Trust & Savings Bank of Knox, Indiana. "Jim," we call him, had his famous white horse story. It seems that in an earlier day "Jim" had gone to the Public School and in one of his reading books of that remote period had read the story of the white horse, which runs as follows: A stranger was traveling through the country with his family in a covered wagon drawn by two horses. The wagon, the horses and family with a small amount of household goods was all the stranger had of goods of this world. He came to a bridge across a small stream and in crossing the same the bridge by some unaccountable reason broke down and killed one of the stranger's horses. Of course, all the folks living near the place came and all were profuse in offering their sympathy to the stranger when suddenly there came before the scene the toughest citizen of the neighborhood, so the people called the newcomer. Well the newcomer got out of his wagon, saw what had occurred, heard the laments and the offers of sympathy, stood a moment and looked at the stranger, pulled out his pocket book, took the shoe lace from around it and handed the last ten dollar bill he had to the stranger. "Here is my sympathy" he said. This act on the part of the newcomer had the desired effect and soon the stranger had sufficient funds to buy another horse and was on his way rejoicing.

So "Jim" would make his talk to the crowd at the various places and finally wind up with his "White Horse" story which invariably brought forth the desired sympathy—in Dollars.

Ollie Hepner tells a good one on himself. He was in the cook mess one day in camp and when he cleaned up he overlooked a piece of potato peeling he says no larger than the end of his thumb. Suddenly there appeared the inspector and seeing this peeling, Ollie said, the Inspector gave him the greatest calling of his life and for full fifteen minutes he never heard such oratory on a potato peeling. If he had not known what it was about he would have thought that a dead horse had been left on the grounds. That cured him he said, and never again while he was at that mess was there anything left for an inspector to find and grow eloquent as well as sarcastic about.

One of the boys, Russel Cannon, who was over there, frequently wrote home to his mother and while the mother, of course was always apprehensive of what the letters would contain, yet the son always wrote with a smile. In one of his many letters to his mother he told about being in the battle front when the poison gas was thick, and the shells and balls were flying thick and fast and bursting. One of the shells burst right in front of him. This, he said, gave him the fright of his life. "Out of here I go or I go west." He turned and started to go back, a shell burst right in the way he was going and again he turned and faced "as he was" when another shell burst. He said, "Mother if it had not been for those shells bursting as they did I do not know where I should have gone but I know I would have been going yet. And yet, I stood there all right—but this surely is hell if there ever was or is one."

A good one was told by Walter Wallace, son of our fellow townsman and wife (Jerome Wallace). Walter was a First Lieutenant in the Y. M. C. A. of the 313 Div. At one of the many battles, one of the boys, by the name of Pat O'Brien was severely wounded and taken back a short distance to the emergency hospital which was located in the fighting zone. After a while Pat came too and in a dazed sort of way looked all around him and then cried out, "Since when did Ireland get Home Rule?"

ROY KELLAM'S STORY

At the beginning of the Muesse Argonne drive, the last great stronghold of the Germans, the outfit to which I belonged the 31 Oth Engineers were on the St. Mehiel Front near Metz. We were ordered to hike to the Argonne woods to take part in the offensive. In order to do this, on account of the German Air planes, we were compelled to do the hiking at night. In our immediate division there was a Sargeant who was always giving the boys advise and saying what he would do in case he met up with a German outfit. One night we reached quite a large city with no inhabitants, all had gone back into France to save themselves. Our immediate division set up their kitchen in a large dwelling and soon a number of us hungry as wolves were standing around waiting for some food, amongst the crowd was this Sargeant. All at once and without warning of anything the German Planes began to rain shot and shell in our midst. This Sargeant, who was a big fellow, and who was at the very time handing out his advise and standing near the stove on which our meal was being prepared, and also telling one of his heroic adventures, jumped for his life and was so excited that he undertook to jump over the stove and get inside of the house but lacked the agility for such feat and being unduly frightened knocked over the stove, stove and pipe and our meal all went down in the crash. All of the rest of the 'boys remained standing on the outside for a few minutes. This cured our hero of his bragging, and after that when he was around the boys were always calling out—"Three cheers for the stove pipe hero."

RALPH E. HOSTETLER'S STORY

The Indiana Brigade consisted of three regiments, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Company "H" of Knox was attached to the 1st. regiment.

After drilling and hiking all over No Man's Land in Texas for about five months it was ordered by our commander that our brigade should go on a forced hike.

So one morning about eight o'clock we were ordered to get ready to hike to Deep Lake, a small lake about seven miles from our camp. We were ordered to take one third rations—three slices of bacon and one raw potato, a small portion of ground coffee and six pieces of hard-tack. Thus equipped we started, sun shining and the heat fierce. This did not last long when we were about three miles from our camp, at Mercedes, Texas, it began to rain, the wind began to blow from the north and it turned very cold,—the natives call these kind of storms, "Texas Northerns." The commander of the 2nd and 3rd. regiments turned back to camp, our Commander would not, so on we hiked reaching our destination about one o'clock P. M. cold, wet—mud soaked, and hungry—then began preparations to cook our meal. After diligent search there was not a dry match in the crowd with which to light a fire. We were so hungry that most of us ate our bacon and potato in the raw—and many of us being so cold waded into the lake with our uniforms on, the lake water being warmer than the air and no wetter than we were.

We soon started back with the pleasant thought in our mind that as soon as we got back to camp we would get on dry clothing and have a good warm supper. But alas for human expectations—after a long march, the rain striking us in the face, the gumbo knee deep, we reached camp about six o'clock P. M. to find the mess hall blown down as well as all of our tents excepting three. We all tried to get into these which was impossible. Before morning two of these three "bit the dust," and left but one standing so there was nothing left for us to do but run up and down our company streets until morning in order to keep warm. By morning the storm broke and the sun came up shining and bright. We welcomed him with shouts of gladness and went willingly to work rebuilding our camp and getting affairs into shape to get something to satisfy a lot of hungry boys. After that, whenever a hike was ordered or spoken of, all we said was—Remember Deep Lake.

During the days of non-gasoline, one of the Knox boys,

Ward Wilhelm, hitched up the old gray horse to his auto and drove all around the town (Knox). This act created so much merriment and practically the entire town got out to see the Gasless Auto.

IRVIN CHAPEL'S STORIES

Irvin, is one of the boys who saw some service "over there" and he tells the following stories.

One night while we were on duty back of the wires a second "louie" who had just come on to the front kept asking all the boys for some hard tack, saying that they had forgot to ration him before they sent him to the front and he was hungry.

At another time, a new recruit on the battle front was given tins of hard tack to take to the boys in the trenches. On account of darkness and not being familiar with the lay of the land he headed straight for Germany. The noise made by the clanking of the tin cans caused the boys to yell at him instead of giving him some hot shot, "Where, you, there buck going with that grub, get back of the barbed wire or we won't get anything to eat tonight" (I was one of the boys in the trenches). Well he got back in a hurry and we got some hard tack anyhow.

Going over on the boat there was a colored boy who seemed to have a car load of sand in his pocket, and it seemed that about a hundred times a day he would take out some of the sand and look at it and say, "Honey, if I ever sees your ma, we wont part again until dey builds a bridge."

At one time when on the vessel going over there, I chased to the rail to feed the whales—there was only one vacant place and that was between two colored boys. What I saw when I looked made me whiter and the two colored boys when I looked at them also appeared to be white.

On Armistice day we all felt happy of course but the best of all was to see a "stewed" pilot with the Majors Special Plane about 10 feet high over a highway chasing the frogs from the road.

TOM HURLEY'S STORY

One day while Forrest Whitson and Tom Hurley were at English Lake where Forrest Whitson was sleuthing for sequestered sugar, the grocer who was being investigated, and by the way an Englishman, was asked what was in some small sacks in his kitchen. "That's a little lump of sugar for my tea," he said, and smiled wisely. "I have another lump there for my coffee." Forrest, believing in personal protection on little expeditions of this nature, had armed himself with a monkey wrench from the car. Upon hearing the last remark from this wise grocery man, Forrest knocked him on the head gently with this monkey wrench from his car, and said, "There's a lump for your COCOA."

These stories are given to scatter sunshine along with the sedate facts of Starke County's story of the World War and not for the purpose of hurting the feelings of any buddy or any other person.

A REMINDER—Nov. 11, 1923.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

(W. B. France)

In Flanders Fields we do not lie
Where poppies grow and larks still fly,
Forever singing as they go Above the
bodies, row on row, Of those whose
duty was to die.

"We are the maimed Death did deny
Its solace—crippled, blind, we try To
find on earth the peace they know In
Flanders. Fields.

"Forget us not! As years go by On
your remembrance we rely For love
that sees the hearts below Our broken
bodies, else we grow To crave our
peace with those who lie In Flanders
Fields."