

The Story

OF THE

132d Infantry

A. E. F.

A. Davis



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COLONEL ABEL DAVIS,

Commanding 132nd Infantry, U. S. A.

66th Brigade

33d Division

A. E. F.

THIS is the story of the Second Illinois Infantry, from Chicago. It became the 132nd Infantry when it was called into federal service. I want the folks at home to know in detail the part which the regiment played in this great war. A realization of the accomplishments of the officers and men may compensate them in a degree for their suffering brought about by anxiety for our welfare. At the beginning every officer and man in the regiment was from Chicago and Illinois. Among the replacements there came soldiers from other states, notably Tennessee. We have adopted them as our own and I am proud to say that they became a part of us. My tribute to those who are buried beneath the soil of France and to those who are returning home having made their contribution to the cause of the world's liberty is that the regiment upheld the glory of Illinois and lived up to its traditions.

ABEL DAVIS,
Colonel Infantry, U. S. A.
Luxembourg, March, 1919.

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Ms. James H. Stansfield, Oak Park, Ill.
5-11-1

THROUGHOUT the period of our activities in Europe, the regiment was a part of the 66th Infantry Brigade, which in addition to our Regiment, includes the 131st Infantry from Chicago and the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, whose personnel comes from Southern Illinois. This Illinois Brigade is commanded by Brigadier General Paul A. Wolf, a regular army officer, who is taking pride in claiming Illinois as his home. He was born in Kewanee. The respectful admiration of every officer and man of the regiment does to our Brigade Commander for his untiring efforts during our training period and admirable leadership on the battlefield. We are proud to have been a part of the Prairie Division commanded by Major Geo. Bell Jr., appointed to West Point from Illinois, under whose able leadership and careful guidance the sons of Illinois fought their way across the battlefields of France.

The regiment arrived in France at the port of Brest on May 24th, crossing on the Mt. Vernon, formerly the German steamship, Kronprinzessin Ceicelia. The march across France started May 26th. At the conclusion of hostilities we were within thirty miles of Metz. The eastern border of France was crossed on December 11th, on the way to Germany. Our first halt was at a rest camp at Ponten-

azen, where we remained until May 30th. On that date we entrained for Oisemont, arriving there June 1st. Regimental Headquarters were established at Allery. This was our first training area. On June 10th we moved to Gamaches and thence on the 21st to Moliens au Bois, where we became attached to the British forces and began an intensive period of training with the assistance of the British officers, who were attached to us. We were close enough to the front to hear the frequent roar of artillery and to learn the art of dodging bombs from enemy aeroplanes.

There was great anxiety for the day when we would be permitted to face the enemy. It came sooner than was expected. On the 4th of July, the blood of our officers and men mingled with the blood of Australian troops in front of Hamel. Companies A and G, five hundred men strong, with a full complement of officers, were attached to the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade for front line duty. While in the line they participated in a successful attack at Hamel and Vaire Woods on the morning of July 4th. The official report of the Australian Colonel has this to say about the first experience of our men in battle thirty days after they got to France:

"The Americans attached to us deserve special mention for their part in the operation. They behaved wonderfully, but were rather anxious to get close to our barrage (a very common fault with new troops). There

is not the slightest doubt but that they possess all the qualifications to make first-rate fighting troops."

Lieutenant General Monash, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian forces, paid this tribute:

"The dash, gallantry and efficiency of these American troops left nothing to be desired, and my Australian soldiers speak in the very highest terms of praise of them. That soldiers of the United States and of Australia have thus been associated for the first time in such close co-operation on the battlefield is an historical event of such significance that it will live forever in the annals of our respective nations."

Here are some of the details of the operation. The possession of Hamel and Vaire Woods by the enemy formed a salient in the line. The object of the attack was to reduce this salient. The zero hour was three o'clock in the morning. The attack was launched under the protection of a creeping artillery barrage. The troops moved at the rate of one hundred yards in three minutes. The artillery fire was quite heavy but not very effective as it fell short, causing a number of casualties on the forming-up line.

On reaching the first trenches of the enemy, the wire was found to be practically intact. The men went through the wire in the face of deadly machine

gun fire. The first trench was rushed, bayonets and bombs were used against the garrison in Pear trench. Further resistance was met at the Vaire trench; bayonets and bombs were again used to overcome the garrison there. After Vaire and Pear trenches were taken very little determined resistance was offered.

The machine gun nests in Hamel were taken care of by the tanks. The first objective, 1200 yards from the jumping off place, was reached at 4:00 A.M. A halt of ten minutes was had, and the assaulting waves were reorganized under the protection of a smoke screen. The tanks took advantage of the ten minutes to catch up to the leading waves. At 4:10 A.M. the advance was resumed at the rate of one hundred yards in four minutes. The final objective was reached at 5:00 A.M. Here the enemy was found in strong forces. It was necessary for the tanks to go forward mopping up some trenches and strong points. The enemy was overcome and the line dug in by 7:00 A.M.

The British High Command recognized the gallant service of our men and recommended three officers for the Military Cross and five men for the Distinguished Conduct Medals, which were presented by King George in person. These officers and men, together with officers and men of the 131st Infantry, who also furnished two companies, were the first Americans to be decorated by the King. General Pershing received his decoration at the same ceremony.

Here are a few instances of individual

bravery as reported to me by the British and our own officers.

2nd Lieut. Michael M. Komorowski, Co. G., though suffering from a wound in the arm received early in this engagement, advanced with his platoon until the objective was reached where he consolidated the line and remained until they were dug in, thereby displaying unusual gallantry and setting a good example to his men.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Schram, Medical Corps, displayed remarkable coolness and gallantry during the attack. He went over the top with the Australian Medical Officers and established a dressing station in front of the enemy's line, dressing wounds under heavy shell fire, continuing at his post until all the wounded had been evacuated.

2nd Lieut. Harry Yagle, while digging in at his final objective, came under fire from a hostile machine gun in a sunken road two hundred yards to the right front. With Sergeant Koiijane and two Australian soldiers, he rushed the position and captured the gun and eight prisoners.

Corporal Albert C. Painsipp, Co. A, single-handed, attacked a German machine gun emplacement. Although wounded in the leg, when a machine gun was trained upon him, he boldly attacked it with hand grenades and drove off the crew.

Private Fred R. Wilkins, Co. A., unaided, attacked a machine gun position with hand grenades, drove off the gun crew and captured the gun.

Sergeant Frank A. Koiijane, Co. G., while digging in at the final objective,

came under fire from a hostile machine gun in a sunken road two hundred yards to the right front. With Lieut. Yagle and two Australian soldiers, he rushed the position and captured the gun and eight prisoners.

Private Harry Shelley, Co. A, with an Australian soldier, went out and silenced an enemy sniping post and brought back eight prisoners.

Corporal John DeSmidt, of Co. G, with the assistance of an Australian soldier, crept up on the position of an enemy machine gun, captured the gun, and forced its crew to carry it back to our lines.

The Hamel Operation of July 4th laid the foundation for the most friendly relations which existed between our men and the British troops, particularly the Australians. The words of commendation received from the British officers, though applied only to two of our companies, gave the entire command great confidence in its ability to meet the enemy in an engagement.

During the month of July, the regiment was attached by platoons to the 173rd British Infantry Brigade, then in line in front of Albert. This was followed up by battalions holding the line as units. On August 6th the regiment as a whole took position in line in front of Albert. This was the first time that the regiment functioned as a complete unit in front of the enemy. The British marvelled at the rapidity with which the men learned the routine of trench life and at the skill with which they patrolled "No Man's

Land." We sustained quite a number of casualties from enemy shell fire on our front lines and from active patrolling. It was during this period that we lost our first three officers. 2nd Lieut. James I. Dappert of Co. K and Lieut. Wilbur A. Matthews of Co. M, were killed while in the front lines. 2nd Lieut. Raymond Preston was gassed while assisting in the work of rescuing soldiers buried by a gas shell. He died from the effects of the gas.

On August 11th the regiment left the Albert front and marched to Querrieu Woods, leaving on August 15th for the Harbonniers front, where it reported to the 4th Australian Infantry Division, then in line in the vicinity of Harbonniers. The regiment remained in this sector, holding the line until August 19th. This was the date on which the regiment was transferred from the British to the American Sector. On that date we moved to Camon and Longeau. On August 24th we entrained at Longeau for Ligny and Tronville, marching from there to Resson and Culey, where we arrived on August 26th. On September 6th, the regiment was ordered to Frommerville and became attached to the Second French Army. On the 7th, the regiment was at Bois Brule and the following day at Bois Delalime.

It was a proud moment when word reached the regiment that the front line trenches of the famous battlefields of Mort Homme, in front of Verdun, were to be occupied by us. The command of the Mort Homme Sector passed to us on the morning of September 10th, when we

relieved the 408th French Infantry Regiment. Until September 26th our men, with the French to our right and Americans to our left, held the Mort Homme hill and stood watch over the approach to the city of Verdun, where a million lives were given to stop the advance of the Germans. During this period we were actively patrolling No Man's Land and frequently encountered German patrols. One of our men was killed, one captured and a number wounded in the nightly encounters for the control of No Man's Land.

2nd Lieut. Frank T. Wilson, Co. B, in leading a patrol of twenty men, was attacked by two enemy patrols. He succeeded in driving off the enemy without losing a man. An official German report found after the capture of Bois de Forges disclosed the information that the enemy patrols sustained losses on this occasion amounting to 9 men killed, 18 men and officers wounded.

On September 23rd came the warning order, that on the morning of September 26th a general attack would be launched against the enemy, extending from Metz to the North Sea. Our regiment was on the extreme right of the entire line of advance, resting against the west bank of the Meuse. It was to be the pivot for the general advance, which was to swing to the north and drive the enemy off the west bank of the Meuse. When the order reached me, I was reminded of my first inspection of the sector made with the colonel in command of the 408th French Infantry. He was explaining our defenses

as well as those of the enemy. The river Forges was in the center of No Man's Land. Beyond the river was Bois de Forges. As we were standing together in an observation post and were looking across the river he said, "An advance in this direction by either side is impossible. The Germans tried it and failed. We shall possibly never try it ourselves. Any movement against the enemy would have to be from the east side of the Meuse. The river Forges, the barbed wire entanglements, which have been going through a process of improvements on both sides for the last three years, the machine gun nests on the edge of Forges Woods and the whole scheme of the German defense would make an attack by us quite impossible." When the attack order reached us, it provided for what the gallant French Colonel considered quite impossible, to hop over the top, cross the Forges River, attack the enemy in the woods, capture the town of Forges, swing around to the east, and establish a line of approximately 2,000 meters in length on the west bank of the Meuse.

The zero hour was 5:15 A.M. Two hours before such time, the regiment was in position for the advance, with the 1st Battalion in command of Major Brendon J. Dodd, on the right, the 2nd Battalion, in command of Major Paul C. Gale, on the left and the 3rd Battalion, in command of Major John J. Bullington, in support. Each battalion had two companies in the line and two in support. Companies were organized in two waves each. Each battalion had attached to it a section of 37 mm. and trench mortars.

A machine gun company was assigned to each battalion.

Co. G, 132nd Infantry, commanded by Capt. Harry R. Chadwick—1st Battalion

Co. A, 124 M. G. Battalion, commanded by Capt. William L. Krigbaum—2nd Battalion.

Co. D, 124th M. G. Battalion, commanded by Capt. Patrick J. Dodd—3rd Battalion.

The advance was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage which started at 1:00 A.M. and was increased in volume at 3:00 A.M. At H hour a standing artillery barrage was laid for forty-five minutes. For the same period a standing machine gun barrage was also laid.

The battalions passed from the trenches through lanes which had been cut through our wire along a taped line laid out by our Intelligence Section. The lines ran directly to two bridges across the River Forges, which two companies of the 108th Engineers, a Chicago regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry Allen, constructed during the early hours of the morning, under protection of covering parties made up from our front line companies. The material for the bridges had been stored in the front line trenches on the night of the attack and the preceding night. The noise of the bombardment offered protection to the Engineers' work, and the heavy mist which hung over the valley screened the movements of the carrying parties. The two preceding nights parties of engineers accompanied our patrols for reconnaissance. Colonel Allen's men displayed

considerable ingenuity in the preparation of the material and the hasty construction of the bridges under shell fire. We shall always remember them as well disciplined soldiers, courageous and brave. Knee deep in mud, they supported the planks with their hands and shoulders in the shell swept area, as our soldiers were crossing the river.

The advance to the river and the crossing of it were made very rapidly and without any casualties, although under continuous enemy machine gun fire. The fire of the enemy proved to be too high.

Under the protection of a standing barrage, lasting twenty minutes, our lines quickly reformed on the opposite side of the river, using as a guide the Forges-Bethincourt Road, which practically paralleled the river. At the order to advance which was given as the rolling barrage started, the front line battalions moved off, keeping 300 meters behind the barrage and arriving at Diogenes Trench and southern edge of the woods at 6:30 A.M. At the edge of the woods some machine gun fire was encountered and quickly silenced by flanking platoons. The advance continued.

The heavy fog continued throughout the morning and materially assisted us in gaining the edge of the woods, our right flank resting on Forges-Drillancourt Road and left flank touching the southwest edge of the woods. It was here, that more concentrated opposition was met in the shape of machine gun nests. The enemy machine gun system was echeloned in depth in five lines. The infantry fire was rather weak. It became evident that

we could not advance in line, so troops were formed in small combat groups continuing the advance, flanking strong points and other forms of opposition, and bombing isolated posts supported by trench mortars. Snipers were making themselves felt, some of them operating from positions in trees. Our riflemen took care of them.

The right battalion swung to the east to advance to its objective and became subjected to heavy machine gun fire from commanding positions along the Ravin des Rapilleux. The troops worked forward and assisted by fog, which still hung very low, rushed these positions, killing the gunners and capturing guns. The progress continued until the objective was reached on the railroad tracks paralleling the west bank of the Meuse.

The right company of the right battalion (Co. D), had the special mission upon reaching Diogenes Trench to swing to the right and clean up the trenches and any strong points found in the direction of the town of Forges and in the town itself. They brushed aside opposition encountered, captured the town of Forges, and proceeding east reached their objective in time to establish liaison with the balance of the battalion, when it reached its objective.

The left battalion executed the turning movement toward the River Meuse along the narrow gauge railroad, running about three hundred yards west of Forges-Drillincourt Road, until its right flank struck the road running east and west through the center of woods, when it advanced in a

due easterly direction. The opposition encountered was similar to that of the right battalion, with the same result. The battalion reached its objective in schedule time.

The support battalion followed the left battalion at five hundred yards, until it struck the edge of Bois de Forges, when it inclined to the west and went around the outer edge of same and filled the gap between this regiment and the regiment on our left, created by our turning movement to the east. Part of this battalion was placed in commanding positions near center of woods for mopping up and for holding approaches in case of a counter attack.

After advancing five kilos, the objective of the regiment was reached at ten o'clock, when the work of organizing the line was begun. In substance, the action amounted to crossing No Man's Land in front of the enemy, executing an encircling movement and hitting him on the flank. All of the enemy machine guns were laid to meet an attack from the front. The surprise of the attack on the enemy's left was complete. Our men attacked and captured machine gun crews shooting to the front with none of our men there.

The operation was successful. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. The material captured consisted of the following:

- 4 Howitzers (6") with large quantity of ammunition.
- 10 Field Pieces with large quantity of ammunition.

- 10 Trench Mortars.
- 109 Machine Guns, large quantity of ammunition.
- 2 Anti-tank guns.
- A large quantity SAA, grenades and pyrotechnics.
- A dump of engineering material.
- 1 Wagon load of signal apparatus.
- 8 Railroad Cars (60 centimeter).
- Many other miscellaneous stores.

Our casualties were one officer and 15 men killed and 72 men wounded.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Stine, of Paxton, Ill., was doing heroic work with his platoon in wiping out machine gun nests which were disturbing the left flank of the advancing wave. He was killed by a Sniper's bullet while in the act of gallantly leading his platoon in an attack against an entrenched position of the enemy covered by machine guns.

Up to date (March 1st) five Congressional Medals of Honor have come to this regiment, out of a total of 47 issued to the entire American Expeditionary Forces. Four of them were given for bravery in this action.

Captain George H. Mallon, Co. E.

1st Sgt. Sydney G. Gumpertz, Co. E.

Pvt. Berger Loman, Co. H.

Sgt. Willis Sandlin, Co. H.

Capt. George H. Mallon, in command of Co. E, won the admiration and love of every man of his company by his bravery, gallantry and leadership. He

engineered and took part personally in the capture of an enemy battery of four 150 mm howitzers, attacking some of the gunners with his fists. He personally led attacks on machine gun nests, resulting in the capture of 11 machine guns, one anti-tank gun and their crews. The conspicuous personal gallantry of Captain Mallon was the deciding factor in silencing these guns and enabling the line to reach its objective.

1st Sgt. Sydney G. Gumpertz, as Captain Mallon's first sergeant, displayed a high degree of bravery and fearlessness in action. He led his men directly on a machine gun nest and when his companions became casualties in the enemy barrage, jumped into the machine gun nest, captured 9 of the crew and silenced the gun which was checking the advance of his company.

Private Berger Lohman, of Co. H, single handed flanked a machine gun nest. By throwing hand grenades he compelled the crew to retire. He went into a dugout bringing out 14 men and 1 officer at the point of his bayonet.

Sergeant Willis Sandlin of Co. H, showed distinguished gallantry in action over and above the call of duty, by attacking single handed a machine gun nest which was holding up the line. The Sergeant, armed with a rifle, pistol and grenades, went ahead about fifty yards directly at the machine gun nest. He threw a bomb into the nest, which exploded, putting the gun out of commission. The Company was then able to make a further

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advance. On two other occasions, Sgt. Sandlin alone rushed machine gun nests and put them out of action.

Private Henry Hoy of Co. A, saw a hand grenade drop near one of his company's officers. As quick as a flash and without consideration of his personal safety, he picked up the hand grenade and threw it over the officer's head. It exploded in the air the instant that it left his hand. He risked his own life to save the life of another.

Corporal Victor Peterson of Co. H, and Private Charles Schultz of Co. H, proved themselves heroes in the manner in which they attacked a machine gun nest.

Sergeant Earl J. Cheevers, is one of our expert signal men. During this action he was in command of the signal section attached to the 2nd battalion. Here is Major Gale's report on Sergeant Cheevers' bravery:-

"I was in command of the 2nd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, on September 26th, 1918, in the action at Forges Woods, France. Sergeant Earl J. Cheevers, Headquarters Company, 132nd Infantry, was with my headquarters as the signal sergeant. He was armed with a pistol. During the advance I was not certain whether my Battalion P.C. was in advance of the leading wave as the fog was very thick. With the personnel of the Battalion P.C. I ran onto some trenches, which seemed to be filled with Germans. Sergeant Cheevers saw four Germans run into a dugout and without orders he rushed to the dugout about thirty yards away. When the enemy re-

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fused to come out Sgt. Cheevers entered it and at the point of his pistol, single handed, brought out twelve prisoners. I consider this deed by Sergeant Cheevers one of distinguished gallantry in action, calling for personal bravery and self-sacrifice over and above the call of duty."

Captain John R. Weaver, in command of Co. A, was an inspiring example to his men. He had fought with the Canadian Army for three years before he came to us. The men had confidence in his fighting qualities. In the advance through Forges Woods he carried a shot gun and used it effectively while leading his men. He personally led one platoon against four machine guns and put the guns and crews out of action.

Corporal Eli Shapiro, Co. D was severely wounded, but there was too much to do to think of hospitals. He continued to lead his squad during the entire attack, lasting several hours. He did not leave the firing line until the objective was reached and his squad was digging in. Only then did he think of his own wounds.

Sergeant George W. Miller of Co. F, displayed exceptional bravery. Single handed he attacked a machine gun nest, bayoneting the gunner and taking him with two others as prisoners. He saw more work ahead. Turning the prisoners over he went on and captured three machine guns and more prisoners.

Private George Korsycko, Co. H, was a close second to Sergeant Miller. He, too, was bayoneting machine gunners and did exceptionally fine work with hand

grenades. He was killed while in the act of attacking, single handed, a machine gun crew.

The men of the Second Battalion will long remember Sergeant Major Alfred W. Heuer for his gallantry. In face of terrific machine gun fire he advanced to a spot where a wounded comrade lay. He picked him up and carried him back to a shell hole where he applied first aid.

At 1:00 o'clock on the morning of the attack, Capt. William E. Kendall, of Mason City, Ill., the regimental surgeon, brought me the assurance that he had made all arrangements for the establishment of first aid stations and care of the wounded. "Your orders," he said to me, "have been obeyed, except in one particular. They provided for one of the battalion surgeons to be attached to each of the attacking waves and for me as the Regimental Surgeon to follow up in the rear. This is our first big engagement. I am going with one of the attacking waves in order to let each officer and man of the Medical Department know, that I do not expect of them any more than I would do myself. I know them to be a brave lot and want to be one of them." Captain Kendall accompanied the first wave of the attack. As soon as the first enemy trench was captured he established a dressing station, left it in charge of an assistant and continued with the attacking wave, until the objective was reached. Under heavy shell and machine gun fire he went from place to place, supervising the work of evacuating and treating the wounded. Captain

Kendall, now a Major, was right. He had a brave lot. In this, as in other actions, the medical officers and men did heroic work. Many of our good soldiers are among us over here because of the fearlessness with which the medical corps risked their lives to save others.

The success of the Forges operation gave our men confidence. They had met good German fighters and overcame them. They were anxious to continue fighting and rather regretted that orders stopped them at the Meuse.

From September 27th to October 4th we held the front line on the west bank of the Meuse, and strengthened our defenses. The front was actively patrolled and reconnoitered from Consenvoye to Brabant in anticipation of an attack which was to be made later, involving the crossing of the Meuse. On account of the commanding positions and dominating heights held by the enemy, our troops were under direct observation and were constantly harassed by artillery and machine gun fire. A number of casualties were sustained in holding the line.

On October 4th we were withdrawn from the line, placed in corps reserve and ordered to Malancourt. While there our 3rd Battalion, our Machine Gun Company and sections of the 37 mm and trench mortars were attached to the 4th Division and took part in the attack on Bois de Fays, and Bois de Foret, which I shall mention later.

On October 8th the regiment returned to its old positions on the west bank of

the Meuse for an attack across the river on Consenvoye, Bois de Chaume and Plaudu Chene. The 17th French Corps held the line on the east side of the Meuse in front of Brabant, facing north. Their line with ours formed a right angle, the River Meuse paralleling our lines. The plan was to have the French start the attack passing in front of us. Their objective was the town of Consenvoye. After the French cleared us we were to cross the Meuse, pass the French troops and go on with the attack through Bois de Chaume and Plaudu Chene, to what was designated as the 1st and 2nd exploitation objectives. We left our positions west of the Meuse at 9 A.M., Oct. 8th, on notice from the Division that the French Corps had reached its normal objective. The formation for the attack was as follows:-

2nd Battalion, 132 Inf. (Major Paul C. Gale Cmdg.) with Company A 124th M.G.Bn. (Captain William L. Krigbaum) on the right.

1st Battalion, 132 Inf. (Major Brendon J. Dodd Comdg.) with Co. B 124 M.G.Bn. (Capt. Patrick J. Dodd, Cmdg.) on the left.

2nd Battalion, 131 Inf. (Major Hamlet Ridgeway Comdg.) with the M.G.Bn. 131st Inf. (Captain James M. Melville) in support.

Attached to each battalion were sections of trench mortars and 37mm. A rolling barrage was furnished by the 104th F.A., 2nd Battalion 105th F.A., and 2nd Battalion 106th F.A.

The 2nd Battalion in the lead crossed

the Meuse at Brabant, followed by the 1st Battalion. The 2nd Battalion of the 131st Infantry crossed the river at Consenvoye in time to follow as the support to the attacking battalions. Colonel Allen's men again distinguished themselves in providing the bridges across the Meuse as they did across the Forges.

At 11:00 A.M. the advance by battalions in battle formation started on the forming up line, which ran east and west directly north of Brabant. The operation order showed the normal objective of the French troops to be the road running from Consenvoye to the northern edge of Bois de Consenvoye. This was the point from which we were to deliver the attack. It was taken for granted that the territory from Brabant north to Consenvoye had been cleared by the French troops preceding us. Our experience was quite the contrary. The right flank shortly after leaving Brabant came under enemy's machine gun fire delivered from the southwest edge of Consenvoye woods. The left flank came under heavy enemy fire from the town of Consenvoye. The fire on the right was particularly destructive and held up the line. Were it not for the precaution taken in the formation of the troops which was in line of combat groups, preceded by scouts, the enemy would have succeeded in surprising us by heavy flank fire on both sides. Combat groups of half platoons with automatic rifles playing the leading part proceeded to both flanks, engaging enemy machine gun nests and holding fire on both flanks while the main line advanced. Before the right flank

could advance, the edge of Consenvoye woods had to be cleared of the harassing enemy machine gun fire.

Lieut. Arvid Gulbrandson, Co. F, with 15 men, was ordered to remove the obstacle. After proceeding some distance in the direction of the position from which the machine gun fire came he encountered a strong machine gun nest. He realized that the advance of the attacking wave depended on the elimination of this obstacle. With his small detachment he encircled the nest and against great odds and stubborn resistance successfully attacked the enemy's position. So skillfully was the disposition of the detachment made and so effective was his fire, that the enemy was deceived into believing, that the attack of the leading elements was being made on the Consenvoye woods. The result was that the enemy's fire was shifted from the main line and concentrated on his detachment. This shift of the fire made it possible for the battalion to advance. In this fight against terrible odds Lieut. Gulbrandson had everyone of his men killed, and was killed himself. His individual conduct and that of his men showed not only extraordinary heroism but a thorough understanding of a soldier's mission. Sixteen lives were given in the execution of an order, but the desired result was obtained. The battalion went on with its attack.

In covering the territory from Brabant to Consenvoye (supposed to have been conquered ground) a number of other casualties were sustained in addition to

the loss of Lieut. Gulbrandson and his detachment. It was in this advance, that we first came in contact with anti-tank rifles, which the enemy used against our infantry. The wounds inflicted by these rifles are too horrible to describe, as may be realized from the fact that they are intended for disabling tanks. These guns were subsequently captured in the advance and are highly treasured trophies of the regiment. The normal objective, the point from which our troops were to follow up the advance of the French, was reached at 12:30 P.M. The battalions reformed for the continuation of the attack and awaited the division order to proceed to the first exploitation objective.

The town of Consenvoye was captured on the way to the normal objective, under the gallant leadership of Major Brendon J. Dodd. He was about fifteen yards in the rear of the first wave when it was held up by machine gun fire. He crossed the line, got in front of it, located the direction from which the fire came, gave orders for flanking fire, and courageously getting in front started the line forward, renewing the attack. The town of Consenvoye was captured, many of the enemy were killed and a number of prisoners taken. With the capture of German prisoners, Major Dodd's men recaptured Lieut. Russell A. Schmidt, and two men of the 108th Field Signal Battalion of our Division. Lieut. Schmidt with a detachment of signal men preceded our attacking waves. He was laying advance wires to be used by us for communication to the rear. As he crossed the Meuse with his men he came under

enemy fire, was severely wounded and captured. With him were captured the two signal men. He knew his own case to be hopeless on account of his wounds. With wonderful presence of mind, he gathered up his plans and orders, weighted them down with a stone and sent them to the river bottom. Two hours later our men recaptured Lieut. Schmidt and his men, as they were being carted away by the Germans retreating in front of our attacking wave.

The gallantry of 1st Sergeant Johannes S. Anderson of Co. B was recognized by the War Department when a Congressional Medal of Honor was issued to him. Under intense artillery fire he took an enemy strong point containing machine guns and without assistance brought in 20 prisoners.

It was near Consenvoye that Private Louis Cecilia, Co. G, distinguished himself by his gallantry. His platoon was being held up by enemy machine guns. He crawled out in front of the platoon and succeeded in getting within ten yards of the enemy. With bombs he forced the machine gunners into the open, where they were under heavy fire from our own machine guns and were killed and wounded. The enemy was returning bombs. One of them hit Cecilia and wounded him severely.

Private Felix Bird, Co. E, has to his credit 49 Germans, whom he forced out of a dugout and led them to the rear as prisoners. A German officer who attempted to escape was killed by Bird on the spot.

In this action 1st Lieutenants Claude H. Craig, Jay T. Baughan, and Roger K. Thompson, displayed a degree of heroism and leadership, which won for every one of them a captaincy, putting them in command of the companies with which they fought bravely on the battlefield.

Corporal Robert C. Fraser of Co. C, was not willing to have the war conclude without his contribution in the line of capturing prisoners. At the point of his bayonet he marched 50 Germans out of a dugout near Consenvoye, and made them prisoners.

I am quite proud of the individual cases of bravery noted during our attack on Consenvoye, but am especially proud of the splendid fighting qualities which were shown by the entire personnel of the two attacking battalions. The order came to renew the attack at 4:00 P.M. The battalions started off under the protection of a rolling artillery barrage, keeping 300 meters in the rear of it, the Second Battalion on the right, First Battalion on the left (2nd Battalion, 131st Inf., in support). The advance proceeded without much opposition until darkness, when the attacking battalions halted at the south edge of Bois de Chaume, and dug in for the night.

At 6:00 A.M. of October 9th, the advance was resumed with the assistance of an artillery barrage. We were quite unfortunate in having Captain Frankline Wood of Co. D killed a few moments after we started, while he was getting into the woods, leading his men in the attack. He had 11 bullets in his body. He was a brave

officer and much beloved by his men. When the middle of Bois de Chaume was reached, the right battalion encountered strong opposition and suffered some losses from machine gun fire, but continued its advance, being only slightly behind the left flank. It successfully disposed of the many machine gun nests found in Bois de Chaume directly in front of its line and on its immediate flank. In its advance it continued to be disturbed by machine gun fire some distance away from its right flank, coming from the east and northeast. It was apparent, that the fire was coming from the front covered by the Division on our right. As the advance continued through the woods, the fire on the right flank increased in density and delayed the progress of the right battalion.

The left battalion reached its objective at 11:00 A.M. The right battalion on account of heavier opposition did not reach same until an hour later.

On reaching the first exploitation objective both battalions sent out strong combat patrols to the front in the direction of the second exploitation objective. All of the patrols met with considerable opposition, particularly the patrols of the right battalion. During the time that the patrols were active both battalions were digging in on the line of the first exploitation objective. The support battalion dug-in in the rear of the right battalion. One of its companies came to the front to assist the right flank.

The combat patrols reached the second exploitation objective, overcoming small groups of the enemy and machine gun

nests. Throughout the morning and the entire period of the advance a very heavy fog was hanging over the territory covered in the advance. About the time that the second objective was reached the fog lifted. Both the enemy and our own troops were surprised to find that the lines were separated only by about fifty meters. The enemy immediately retired several hundred yards, leaving a few machine guns in his main defense line.

While advancing from the normal to the second objective our right battalion looked in vain for liaison with the division on our right. Under orders, our troops were to attempt to reach their second objective independently of the action of the troops on our right. On reaching the final objective it became certain that the troops on our right failed entirely to advance from the normal objective. In fact, the troops on our right had even failed to reach the normal objective. This situation left an exposed flank on our right of approximately 2000 meters. The enemy took advantage of the situation by pressing hard against our right flank and filtering through the gap left open by the failure of the troops on the right to advance. The activity of small groups of the enemy was followed by a counter-attack directed against the exposed right flank. The employment of the battalion in support and the two companies on the extreme right flank was not sufficient to overcome the counter-attack and hold the line at the same time. It became necessary to bend the right flank in an effort to connect up with the extreme left of the Division on

our right. In the counter-attack the enemy employed infantry assisted by machine guns, played quite heavily with his artillery on our lines and used a large number of aeroplanes which were flying low and firing directly at our troops. The enemy failed to break up our lines. He was repulsed after inflicting many casualties on us and sustaining more itself. The line was then reorganized with the extreme right flank resting on the line of the normal objective, the left flank remaining on the second exploitation objective.

Captain Charles J. McNamee is Regimental Operations Officer. His service has been of inestimable value. It is not out of place to repeat here my report on him to the Division Commander:-

"Captain McNamee, as Operations Officer of the 132nd Infantry, performed his duties in an exceptionally well and able manner, and rendered highly meritorious service. He was ceaseless and untiring in his efforts. During the operations of the regiment he worked days and nights and in every instance was with the attacking troops giving valuable advice to the officers in charge of troops.

At Bois de Chaume near Consenvoye on October 9th, 1918, when the final objective was reached, the enemy delivered a counter-attack. A support battalion was coming up to the front. There was a possibility that the battalion would not have been employed where the need for it was greatest had not Captain McNamee grasped the situation instantly. He personally led the battalion to a flank and placed it in position. He was subjected

to heavy enemy fire. Heavy casualties were occurring. Captain McNamee showed a high degree of courage and bravery in remaining in the front of the first wave. By his conduct he inspired the officers and men to take an aggressive stand, thereby contributing greatly to the checking of the enemy's progress."

Lieutenant Julian W. Jacobs was the Battalion Gas Officer. The Battalion Adjutant was wounded. Lieut. Jacobs assumed his duties. While carrying out an order from the Major he was wounded. With utter disregard to his personal safety, he applied first aid to wounded, and assisted them to protected positions. He did not go to the rear to have his own wounds dressed until he had helped everybody around him. He knew that he was needed at the front. When his wounds were dressed he refused to be evacuated and returned to the front lines where he remained throughout the fighting.

In going through Bois de Chaume, Capt. Robert Wigglesworth showed his men what he expected of them. His line was halted. He rushed in the direction of the harassing machine gun, shot the gunner and captured the crew.

Private Fred Cummins, Co. F, was not going to leave all of the honors to Lieutenant Wigglesworth. He, too, captured a machine gun crew, turned them over to his comrades and then turned the captured machine gun on the enemy. Later in the day Private Cummins went to the rescue of a detached party on an outpost which was surrounded by the enemy.

Corporal Earl Lamb, of Co. F, made good use of a captured German gun. He maintained an advanced position and with accurate and deadly fire broke up an advance group of the enemy attacking the right flank of his company.

2nd Lieutenant Theodore V. Nelson, Company E, displayed great courage and bravery in leading his platoon in the attack through Bois de Chaume. He was wounded by a machine gun bullet. The stretcher bearers rushed to his side, ready to take him to the rear. He ordered them away. "I can take care of myself," he said. "Look after these other soldiers who are in worse shape than I am." There was no further argument. That was his order. When night came and a check was taken, Lieutenant Nelson was missing. When the Armistice came, Lieut. Nelson was found in a German hospital. In his disabled condition, he was captured by the enemy in the counter-attack. He was transferred from the German hospital to an American hospital where he died from the wounds received in battle.

Privates Attilo Nucci, William Loeffler, Edward Fogarty and Paul Kamanzo, of Co. G, distinguished themselves in action. As stretcher bearers they continually ran the gauntlet of the enemy fire while rescuing fellow comrades and administering first aid. Nucci was knocked down by the concussion of a shell. He had no time to think of its effect. He got up and continued his work. Private Fogarty was killed while carrying on heroic work of rescue.

Private William G. Friesen, of Co. G, saw three members of his company hit by a shell. They were all wounded. Shells continued dropping where these three soldiers were. They were unable to move. Friesen made three trips, exposing himself to shell fire, carrying each one of his comrades to safety in a shell hole where he bandaged their wounds and had stretcher bearers take them to the rear.

Corporal George C. Hueth, Co. E, attached to the 2nd Battalion Headquarters, proved himself to be a good fighter, but he also showed that he could use his head in an emergency. He took first aid packets from German prisoners and administered first aid to his wounded comrades. The work was carried on by him in a shell swept area.

Sergeant Lawrence E. Rue of Co. E displayed extraordinary bravery in action. He led his platoon to their final objective and when the counter-attack came an order to shift the line was given. He opened fire with an automatic rifle and remained behind under heavy artillery and machine gun fire until the last man of his platoon had reached the newly designated line.

The Commanding Officer of Co. F is proud of the conduct of his men during the counter-attack. He is particularly proud of the services of his 1st Sergeant John J. Kearney, who under heavy artillery and machine gun fire assisted very materially in reorganizing the company so that the advance might be continued without delay. During a bombardment and

counter-attack by the enemy he went up and down the lines directing the men and placing them in the most advantageous positions, all the time exposing himself to fire. By his coolness and well directed rifle fire he personally routed and put out of action a machine gun crew which was doing considerable damage to his company.

When in the counter-attack, the enemy succeeded in bending our right flank, Co. G, commanded by Captain William J. Masoner and Co. F, commanded by Captain Christie F. McCormick, became separated from the battalion. They stubbornly held the line refusing to give an inch of ground to the enemy. For eighteen hours they were surrounded by the enemy but kept fighting until reinforcements arrived and the enemy retired. Not only did they fail to show any signs of weakness but in order to deceive the enemy sent out strong combat patrols to the front, creating the impression that the line was ready to advance farther. By extraordinary presence of mind, coolness and gallantry these two officers set a splendid example to all of their men and made it possible to hold a perilous position against tremendous odds.

In the advance from Brabant up to and through Bois de Chaume, as well as in the counter-attack which followed, the 2nd Battalion in particular had a most trying and difficult task. Its position in the line, from which direction the counter-attack came, made it necessary for the battalion to take a great deal of punishment, against which it stood up in excellent manner. Major Paul C. Gale proved himself to be

a fearless leader. His mental and physical endurance were put to the supreme test. He successfully led his battalion from Brabant to the final objective and was in the front lines directing the work of digging in when the counter-attack came. He was being attacked by a superior force. The courage and coolness which he displayed in front of his men, inspired them to many acts of heroism which resulted in maintaining the integrity of the line.

1st Lieut. William S. Wolf, as the Battalion Intelligence Officer, assisted the Major materially in directing the advance of the line from Consenvoye through Bois de Chaume. He was killed while going through the woods and was missed only after the counter-attack was checked. Lieut. Wolf was an exceptionally brilliant and brave officer. With a compass in his hand he was always in the leading wave to make certain that his battalion was pursuing the prescribed course. At Forges, as at Bois de Chume, the successful work of the battalion attacking through the woods can be attributed in no small degree to the highly efficient service of Lieut. Wolf.

X The balance of our Brigade with other units of the Division were ordered to the front to resume the attack the next morning. Lieut. Colonel James H. Stansfield was put in command of the front line troops. After the attack the line had to be reorganized under a grilling fire of the enemy. Many casualties were being sustained. For three days and nights Colonel Stansfield remained on duty. This ever faithful officer, my right hand

man and efficient assistant, distinguished himself on this occasion by a remarkable display of coolness, courage and endurance.

The enemy encountered in the Consenvoye and Bois de Chaume operations belonged to the 1st Austro-Hungarian Division. These troops were of poor quality and low morale. They were supported by German Machine Guns and minenwerfers. The counter-attack was delivered by German troops, the R. I. R. and 105th Sturm Battalion. The regiment in its attack advanced six kilos. Approximately seven hundred prisoners were sent to the Division Cage. A number of machine guns and artillery were captured and accounted for by the troops which went through our lines the next day. Our casualties were 2 officers killed, 7 officers wounded, 34 men killed and 191 men wounded. We remained at Bois de Chaume holding the enemy for another day. We were then relieved by the 131st Infantry and became the Brigade Support on the east bank of the Meuse, south of Consenvoye, up to October 14th.

While the regiment was engaged in its operations east of the Meuse, the 3rd Battalion, in command of Major John J. Bullington, with the regimental machine gun company, commanded by Captain Harry R. Chadwick, were operating west of the Meuse with the 4th Division. On the nights of October 6th and 7th, this battalion, supported by our machine gun company and sections of trench mortar and one pounder, relieved parts of the 58th and 59th Infantry in Bois de Fays.

The position taken by the battalion was a salient in the line in the shape of a horse-shoe, with the enemy strongly lodged on either flank in Bois de Maulamont. The battalion was exposed to intense artillery and machine gun fire from both flanks. The enemy also used gas quite freely. The next morning a strong combat patrol, furnished by Co. M, accomplished a successful mission by penetrating 300 yards into the enemy's position. It determined the position of the enemy and located one of its observation posts. Later in the morning another combat patrol was sent into the woods. So annoying did our patrols become, that on the morning of the 8th, the enemy withdrew from the entire eastern part of the woods. On the morning of the 9th of October, parts of the 4th Division launched an attack on Bois de Maulamont through Bois de Fays, with the northern edge of Bois de Foret as the objective. On account of the stubborn resistance of the enemy our third battalion was ordered to move forward on the night of October 10th to assist the troops then in position. The attacking line advanced through Bois de Maulamont and renewed the attack on the morning of the 11th. The north edge of Bois de Foret, the final objective, was reached on schedule time. During the attack the advancing lines were subjected to terrific artillery fire, suffering many casualties. After taking sufficient time to reorganize the line the attack continued to its successful termination. Because of the intense artillery fire and the constant shelling by gas, it became practically impossible to

get rations up to the men. In one or two instances so many casualties occurred among the carrying parties that the effort to get up rations had to be abandoned.

The battalions had a difficult task to perform. The fact that it accomplished its mission is due to the endurance and personal bravery of its officers and men. Let me cite a few instances:

2nd Lieut. Homer C. Darling, of Co. M, pushed forward through the dense woods while exposed to heavy machine gun fire from the front and right flank. During the advance, he and one other member of his platoon attacked a machine gun nest and captured three machine guns and five prisoners. He had several hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy in the woods and personally killed five Germans and wounded others. His courage and leadership were directly responsible for the advance of the platoon.

2nd Lieut. Albert H. Stout, of Co. M, is another platoon commander who distinguished himself by his gallantry. After the objective had been reached on October 12th, the enemy penetrated the line on the left and attacked his platoon from the rear. He quickly changed his position and in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, he led his platoon, which succeeded in killing and capturing the entire force of the enemy, consisting of about 40 men and six machine guns.

Sergeant John Francisco, of Co. M, distinguished himself in this action by remarkable heroism and leadership. On the afternoon of October 12th, the enemy made three counter-attacks succeeding in

disorganizing our line in spots. Sergt. Francisco gathered together fragments of squads and assumed command of them. He led them against the enemy approaching from the rear, and became aggressive enough to capture four machine guns and five prisoners.

2nd Lieut. Earl Wall was mortally wounded as he was bravely leading his men in the attack. The courage and heroism of this much beloved officer, has received high commendation from his battalion commander.

1st Lieut. John L. O'Donnell is a Catholic Priest and our Regimental Chaplain. During all of our operations he considered the battlefield his proper station. There he concerned himself with the work of the stretcher bearers and first aid to the wounded. He was with the 1st Battalion during the attack at Bois de Forges and was with the first wave when the objective was reached. In the action at Bois de Fays he accompanied the 3rd Battalion, and displayed particular heroism in personally caring for the wounded, in organizing the stretcher bearers in moving about in the front lines, encouraging the men in their efforts and inspiring them to deeds of valor by his own courage and bravery. When a gas attack came on October 10th, 1918, at Bois de Foret, and a number of gas shells were dropping, causing many casualties, he remained at his work after he was gassed himself. He refused to leave the line until exhausted, when he was evacuated to a hospital.

Our own Machine Gun Company, commanded by Captain Harry R. Chadwick,

did heroic work in all of our engagements. It particularly distinguished itself when operating with the 3rd Battalion at Bois de Fays and Foret. On that occasion the fighting strength of the company when it went into action was 130. It sustained 105 casualties and had one officer and nine men killed. In this action Captain Chadwick was wounded while in the front lines commanding his gun crews. Here are some instances of personal bravery of his officers and men:

1st Lieut. Ross L. Williams engraved his name on the hearts of the members of the regiment, particularly the machine gun company, by his heroic deeds of rescue, in which he gave his life. Through shell and machine gun fire he led a party of his men to the rescue of wounded comrades. While in this work he was wounded. The men placed him on a stretcher to carry him to the aid station. On the way he was hit by a shell and killed.

Sgt. Jack Milloy, Sgt. Romeo L. Fortier, Corp. John Butler and Pvt. Clark S. Hazlett were in Lieut. Williams' party. Sgt. Milloy and Pvt. Hazlett were carried off the battlefield seriously wounded and died shortly thereafter.

When Capt. Chadwick was wounded, Pvt. Carl Swanson rushed to his rescue. As he was about to help Capt. Chadwick to a stretcher he was hit by a shell and was killed.

1st Sgt. George B. Webber displayed great courage during the counter-attack launched by the enemy. When the enemy fire got heavy, he stepped forward, led a machine gun crew to the front, compelling

the enemy to retire. He was operating in a gas shelled area and became gassed, but refused to be evacuated and remained at his post for two days, after which time he collapsed and was taken to a hospital.

Pvt. Ernest Kruse was gassed and ordered to the rear by the surgeon who noticed his condition, but he saw a wounded man in front of him. In place of going to the rear he went forward to help the wounded man. While in the act of assisting his comrade he was severely wounded himself.

Here are two other instances of men who put duty above personal safety. Pvt. Ingeman Jensen was wounded, had his wound dressed at the first aid station and returned to the line. He was wounded a second time and again returned. Only after he was wounded a third time and absolutely disabled, did he allow himself to be carried to the rear on a stretcher.

Pvt. Edward J. Powers was wounded and sent back to the first aid dressing station, where a wounded man's tag was put on him, ordering him to a hospital. He threw his tag away and returned to the front lines, remaining there until his company was relieved. His condition was then such that he had to be taken to a hospital.

While the regiment was in line in front of Albert, Capt. Robert C. Hagan, in command of Co. I, was gassed. We feared for his health, but within a few weeks he returned from the hospital ready for further duty. Gas followed him to Bois de Foret. In directing his men to protect themselves from the effects of mustard

gas, he was burned himself. Not until every one of his men were evacuated did he himself leave the line to receive medical attention.

1st Lieut. George W. Hartell, in command of Co. K, continued leading his men, though severely gassed. He was carried off the field after the objective was reached. His gallant service in this action got him a captaincy.

Every officer in Co. L became a casualty. 1st Sgt. Geoffrey L. Hubbard took command of the company and showed great bravery in leading his men, reorganizing the company and rendering particularly good service in caring for the wounded.

Corp. Tibbets of Co. L, who bravely led a reconnaissance patrol through the German lines, was obliged to fight his way back to rejoin his own company. When he got back he brought valuable information regarding the enemy positions.

Pvt. Torfin and Pvt. Prushick distinguished themselves in this engagement by the manner in which they carried messages through a heavy barrage and machine gun fire.

Sgt. James Reynolds of Co. L had the special mission assigned to him of mopping up enemy positions. He ran into three machine guns which were still in operation. He captured the crews and brought them in as prisoners.

Capt. Charles E. Wise was in command of Co. L when it made its advance from Bois de Fays to the northern edge of Bois de Foret. Although severely wounded by

a shell fire, he remained in command of his company until he became so weak and exhausted that it was impossible for him to continue on. He took shelter in a shell hole, from where he continued to direct the action of his company, until it was turned over to his 1st sergeant, all of the other company officers having become casualties. His courage, bravery and coolness inspired his men and did much towards the success of the attack.

Capt. George W. Hartell, in command of Co. K, is very proud of Pvt. Melvin Myhrune of his company. Pvt. Myhrune was sent out on a patrol. The patrol was exposed to machine gun and rifle fire. The officer in charge was severely wounded and the members of the patrol were driven off. Pvt. Myhrune returned to the rear and volunteered to guide the stretcher bearers to the wounded officer. He went back with them. In a short time the stretcher bearers returned and reported that the wounded officer could not be found and that Myhrune remained on the spot to look for him. While hunting for him he received two machine gun bullet wounds in the arm and shoulder. Regardless of his wounds, he again acted as guide for the second set of stretcher bearers and directed them to where the officer was found. Not until the wounded officer had been brought to the rear did Pvt. Myhrune report that he himself had been wounded.

F. W. Wise, Colonel of the Marines, was in command of the 59th Infantry during the time that our 3rd Battalion and machine gun company were attached to him. Here is his comment on their work:

"I wish to call attention to the splendid services rendered by the officers and men of the 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, under command of Major Bullington, while attached to this regiment from October 6th to October 10th, 1918. . . . Their service was performed under most trying conditions."

Brigadier-General E. E. Booth has this to say about the action of our men in this engagement:

"This battalion rendered excellent service and showed the splendid material of which it is composed by performing its work without a murmur under a grilling artillery and machine gun fire, to which it was subjected for several days."

The 3rd Battalion and the machine gun company paid dearly in the performance of their duties. Our casualties were 1 officer and 37 men killed and 11 officers and 315 men wounded and gassed. The Major, the Company Commanders of I, K, L and M and of the machine gun companies were casualties. The battalion came out of the line commanded by 1st Lieut. Harry A. Yagle, who earned his promotion to captaincy by his splendid service. When the battalion rejoined the regiment, the only comment which I heard from the men was, "We gave them hell, and captured four hundred of them."

On October 14th all of the units of the regiment got together, moved back to the west bank of the Meuse and took a position in the front lines in front of Donneveaux, holding the line until October 21st. The enemy seemed to be retiring from the blows delivered on both banks of the

Meuse and was content to let our patrols have their own way. The enemy artillery harrassed our forward positions continuously with high explosives and gas shelling, resulting in a few casualties. Our gas discipline overcame wonderfully well the attempt of the enemy to produce casualties through the use of gas. The next three days were spent in a rest area, where we had hoped to be for some time, but on October 24th the regiment was ordered to take over the Troyon Sector, holding the line about thirty miles southwest of Metz. The occupation of this sector was marked by unusual patrol activity. Contact was had with the enemy nightly and identification secured on each part of the line. Our strong combat patrols continuously harrassed the enemy and drove them to the rear. Our patrols penetrated the town of St. Hilaire, Bois de Warville, Bois L'Epines and the southern edges of Butteneville.

In this sector we were facing Austrian troops. On the day on which the Austrians withdrew from the conflict, an Austrian deserter brought the information that the Austrian troops had been sent to the rear and were replaced by Germans. The Division wanted this information confirmed. On that night combat patrols were sent out with instructions to bring in prisoners dead or alive to secure identification and to confirm the prisoner's statement. Seventeen prisoners were brought in by our patrols, identification secured and the prisoner's statement confirmed. They were all Germans.

Sgt. Samuel E. Casaga, Co. A, went

with a patrol which was to penetrate the woods Bois L'Epines, as a member of the S. O. S. section of his battalion. When the edge of the woods was reached the patrol was stopped by enemy machine gun fire. The patrol took a position to answer the fire. Sergeant Casaga left the patrol, crawled up on the flank, single-handed, captured a prisoner and brought him back to the patrol. It was an exceedingly daring act, in view of the danger not only from enemy fire but the fire of our own patrol.

Lieut. Howard B. Gregory of Co. C, rendered particularly valuable service in this sector as a patrol leader. On three different occasions he took out patrols which came back with prisoners. On one of these occasions he passed the German outposts and got right up to the main line of resistance. As a patrol leader when the regiment was holding the line at Mort Homme, he led a patrol across Forges Creek and discovered the first intrenched position of the enemy on the other side of the river. On another occasion when we were operating with the British he got to an observation trench of the Germans and was about ready to open fire on them with a Lewis gun when he found that the gun jammed. He fought off the Germans by using German hand grenades which he picked up on the way.

Our work in the Troyon Sector continued up to the time the armistice was declared. On the night of Nov. 10th the regiment moved out of its front line positions to attack the enemy in the morning. At 5:45 A.M., on November 11th, part of

the regiment in co-operation with other troops of the 66th Brigade, delivered an attack on the town of Buttneville and drove the enemy to the north edge of the town. During the same period the remainder of the regiment participated in the attack of our Brigade on Bois de Warville. The last morning of the fighting was quite an active one, with stubborn enemy resistance. The fighting continued until the wireless flashed the news that the armistice was signed. Our casualties the morning of the armistice consisted of 1 man killed and 1 officer and 6 men wounded.

With the cessation of hostilities the regiment was given the task of caring for released prisoners of war turned loose by the German retreat to the Rhine. We remained in the Troyon Sector until December 7th, when we started on our march to Germany. We completed our journey through France, reaching the neighborhood of Saarburg on December 15th. Our stay in Germany was very brief. On December 17th we left Germany for the State of Luxembourg where we have been stationed since December 20th.

In our operations we required three machine gun companies. The two companies in addition to our own were furnished by the 124th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Major Floyd F. Putnam. At one time or another we had with us each one of the four companies of the battalion. The highest praise is due to the officers and men of this splendid organization for their battle discipline and individual acts of bravery. To the com-

manding officer of the 124th Machine Gun Battalion is reserved the privilege of recording the work of this organization.

The first French word mispronounced by all American troops in training was "liaison." No matter how it was pronounced its importance was continually emphasized. Actual experience proved beyond a doubt that the success of an engagement depends entirely on liaison, the most important feature of which is means of communication. The highest commendation is due our Signal personnel. In battle, as well as in the trenches, they conceived and performed their duties as ideal soldiers. Through shell swept areas, in the face of enemy fire, overcoming what seemed at times unsurmountable obstacles, exposing themselves to great danger, they aggressively carried on their work in all of the operations of the regiment.

The wireless is used by the regimental commander between himself and higher units in the rear and is an emergency instrument. The pigeons which are carried by the advanced elements are very dependable, but can be used only when other means fail and in most urgent cases. The reason for it is obvious. They do not return and the stock cannot be replenished promptly enough in battle. We had one very successful experience with them. At Bois de Chaume when the counter-attack came, Major Gale sent the message by a carrier pigeon. There were no other available means. An airline distance of 5 miles to the Corps Headquarters, where the loft was located, was covered, and

from there the message was transmitted by telephone to the Division in seven minutes. The signal men accompanying the attacking waves carry with them telephone wires and telephone equipment, connecting up battalions to regimental headquarters. When the enemy shells do not break the wires (and they ordinarily do either by direct hits or concussion) this is the most satisfactory means of communication, but must never be relied upon entirely, from the regiment to the forward elements. T. P. S.—conduction of sound waves through the earth in place of the air—is also carried by the attacking battalions. Its usefulness is very limited. It is an emergency instrument. Its operation is seriously interfered with through action by shell fire and the noise of the battle. It operates only under most favorable conditions.

Visual Signalling—by means of projectors, lamps and pyrotechnics—is frequently used with success. Excepting pyrotechnics, the other means of visual signalling require special favorable conditions, particularly terrain and atmospheric.

The most dependable means of communication, and the one which is indispensable, though requiring endurance, personal sacrifice, courage and deeds frequently resulting in loss of life, is the system of runners. In battle, the battalion commander must rely entirely on the runner to keep in touch with his companies. He also needs him nearly all the time to be in touch with the regimental commander. At Bois de Forges and at Bois

de Chaume, we had a system of runner posts running from the front to the Brigade. Among the bravest men of the regiment who gave their lives in the performance of their duties are our runners.

The chief runner of the regiment, one who by his personal bravery and courage brought about an admirable spirit of rivalry among all the runners, is Color Sergeant Elof Sandstrom. Through his leadership, excellent liaison was maintained at all times between the regimental and battalion commanders. In every engagement he personally covered all the ground to the front. On October 8th, during our operations on the east bank of the Meuse, Color Sergeant Sandstrom had an important message to deliver to the battalion commander. He refused to trust it to any one else. An open space of country swept by machine gun fire had to be crossed. Sergeant Sandstrom carried the message and was obliged to cover the ground by leaps and bounds to protect himself from direct observation of the enemy.

A timid runner is of no value. There was no timidity about the work of Private Philip Duff. The line was exposed to terrific machine gun fire. A message had to be sent from the company to the battalion commander. Duff was there to take it. Later on, when reinforcements were required, he volunteered to lead the supporting company to its position and brought them to the very spot, where they were needed.

Corporal Herman J. Friedman is an excellent runner. He earned his promo-

tion for his splendid work. Major Dodd, to whom Private Friedman was attached, recites a number of instances of heroic work by this soldier. He was detailed by the Battalion Commander to take charge of a special group of liaison runners. With splendid initiative he established posts between the major and the front lines, taking every runner through heavily shelled woods. For three days this soldier went practically without sleep directing the work for other runners and carrying messages himself.

Private Sidney Holzeman volunteered to carry an important message after six other runners had been killed or wounded in the attempt. He delivered the message.

Private Sidney Hatch was acting as runner for the 37 mm. platoon. While carrying a message he jumped into a shell hole to dodge a shell. The shell burst alongside and buried him. When dug out he only thought of his mission and proceeded with the message. He started out with another message when it was discovered that he had been wounded. He was then ordered to the rear.

During the attack made by the 3rd Battalion on Bois de Fays and Bois de Foret on October 6th to the 13th, Corp. Willian J. Sattler, Headquarters Company, had charge of all the runners from the advanced P. C. to Regimental Headquarters. The area, in which it was necessary for him to operate, was heavily shelled with gas and he soon became affected. Although his eyes were swollen nearly closed, and he could scarcely speak from

the effects of the gas, he refused to be evacuated until his battalion was relieved. On October 10th, when all his runners had been wounded, gassed or killed, he carried the messages himself and thus maintained communication to the rear. His work was exceptional, and his devotion to duty most extraordinary.

At Bois de Foret, Private Harvey E. Camell, Co. M, as a runner rendered distinguished service from October 6th to 13th, 1918, in keeping liaison between his company and the battalion P. C. On the night of October 10th, when it was necessary to get an important message to the Battalion Commander, he went through heavy artillery fire in carrying the message. This he volunteered to do, after other runners failed to get through the barrage.

Private James J. Snyder, M. G. Co., at Bois de Foret, on October 10th, volunteered as runner to carry an important message through heavy shell fire after five previous runners had been killed or wounded in the attempt. The message was delivered.

Private Paul W. Watson is another runner who displayed extraordinary courage in the manner in which he performed his duties at Bois de Foret. He went through a barrage accurately laid by the enemy and causing many casualties.

The history of the operations of the regiment in France would not be complete without mentioning specifically the Headquarters and Supply Companies. The Headquarters Company, commanded during the period of operations by Cap-

tain Ernest V. Dickson, contains within its ranks all of the special units of the regiment:-

Signal Platoon.

One pounder Platoon

Trench Mortar Platoon.

Headquarters Section (the force in the Regtl. & Personnel Adjts. Offices)

The Pioneers.

The Band.

I spoke of the Signal Section. The 37 mm. guns and the Trench Mortars were attached by sections to battalions and always accompanied the attacking waves. The supporting fire of these special arms was of an inestimable value. The spirit of co-operation which they showed at all times is highly commendable. The men of the Signal, One Pounder and Trench Mortar platoons, besides doing their full service with the other members of the regiment, had all the additional discomforts which come from being detached from the company organization. At the conclusion of hostilities there was real joy in this company when all of its members were gathered together from the different units to which they had been attached during the period of operations.

The Pioneers Section proved its efficiency and did heroic work in the organization of the lines, building dugouts and perfecting trenches, frequently exposing themselves to enemy fire, which never deterred them from the performance of their duties.

Captain Albert V. Becker is the Regimental Adjutant. It is his special function to smooth the path of the Regimental Commander, to bring to his attention administration matters of importance, to remove sources of irritation and with the exception of operation orders, to supervise generally the functioning of the regiment. Courage and bravery, under regulations, are recognized only on the battlefield, though Captain Becker displayed both of these qualities in the conduct of the Adjutant's Office. During a brief period of Captain Becker's illness, Captain Ernest V. Dickson acted as the Regimental Adjutant in addition to his duties as the Commanding Officer of Headquarters Company.

The personnel in the Adjutant's office is furnished by the Headquarters Company. I have personally come in closer contact with the personnel of the Adjutant's office than any other set of enlisted men in the regiment. The self-sacrificing spirit with which they performed their duties merits the highest praise and admiration.

If the regiment has been in any degree helpful in keeping the folks at home advised of casualties, if our soldiers have been getting their pay regularly, if in years to come every soldier's record will be complete and satisfactory, it will be due to the splendid and magnificent organization of 1st Lieut. Addison M. Flint, the Regimental Personnel Adjutant. The entire administration force of the Regimental and Personnel Adjutant's offices shared with the balance of the regiment

all of their hardships and privations and earned the everlasting thanks of the officers and men of the regiment for their splendid spirit of co-operation and helpfulness.

During the period of operations, the band laid aside their instruments and were converted into stretcher bearers. With gentle care they handled many of the wounded. In rescuing wounded soldiers from gas shelled areas thirteen members of the band became gas casualties. Good fortune has brought them all back to us from the hospital. Cope Harvey and his band are again dispensing cheer with their music, as they did by kind words, in the trying days, when they worked as stretcher bearers.

The Supply Company is charged with the responsibility of securing and delivering to the men everything which a soldier needs in his daily life, the ordnance, ammunition, clothing and food. No unit in the regiment was called upon to make greater sacrifices than was the Supply Company. Much credit is due to Captain Frederick E. Rand, who organized this company during our training period in Texas and reorganized it again to meet fighting conditions in France. So excellent and conspicuous was his service that he was put in charge of supplying rations to the entire Division and promoted to the rank of Major. He was succeeded by Captain Gail T. Aid, whose untiring and self-sacrificing efforts will long be remembered by the officers and men of the Command. 1st Lieutenants Green, Murphy, Schommer, Mason and Swanson are

the officers of the Supply Company, justly entitled to share honors with Major Rand and Captain Aid. To the men of the Supply Company and the transport units goes the everlasting gratitude of the commanding officer and the rank and file of the regiment. Enemy aeroplanes and artillery playing on roads leading to the front lines only strengthened their determination to get necessary supplies to the men in the trenches and in the forward lines of an attack. The fighting men got a chance to sleep some nights. The supply and transport worked every night. They became acquainted with casualties during the early days. On the night of August 1st when rations were being brought up to our men in front of Albert, our transport coming up the Albert-Amiens road was attacked by enemy aeroplanes. The planes dropped some flares, found their victims and turned loose their bombs. Private Walter F. Farmer was wounded. Wagoner Henry H. Escher was slightly wounded and so badly shaken up by concussion that he had to be evacuated to a hospital.

During the Argonne-Meuse offensive our Supply men did heroic work. The constant rains and the dark nights offered them protection from the enemy aeroplanes and encouraged them to get closer to the fighting troops, but they took punishment from the enemy artillery. At Consenvoye one of the shells killed Corporal Ralph L. Moore and wounded Private Casmer Madlock, both from Co. A, working with the transport.

In the Troyon Sector, open country had

to be crossed in order to deliver food to our outposts. The danger to which they were constantly exposed did not deter the men from getting rations to the foremost points. The men of the Supply Company had their share of gas in passing through gas shelled areas. A conspicuous example of self-sacrifice is the case of Wagoner Louis Kretz, who, though gassed, continued with his mission until rations were delivered by him to the men in the front lines.

Indeed our Supply and Transport men were as brave as our fighting men without having had the satisfaction of fighting back but with the knowledge that they have well performed their tasks in clothing and feeding their comrades who shall ever appreciate the cheerful spirit and the wonderful help of these splendid workers.

I saw Captain Norman B. Wood, in command of Co. C, shortly after the Consenvoye attack. After complimenting him on his splendid work, his personal bravery and the conduct of his men, I asked him to submit the names of men of his company who had distinguished themselves by gallantry in action. "When we reached our objective every one of my men except the dead and the wounded, were present and ready for another attack. They fought their way through the woods like seasoned veterans. The shells and machine guns, the sight of our dead and wounded spurred them on to heroic work. Franklin's death did not help the Boche (his brother, the gallant Captain Franklin Wood was killed

the day before). If you want the names of the gallant men of my company, here is my company roster, sir."

Individual acts of bravery were cited by me. Five Congressional Medals of Honor, thirty Distinguished Service Crosses, twenty-three Croix de Guerre and one Belgian decoration have been conferred upon the officers and men of my regiment. Other cases for decoration are now under consideration by General Headquarters. For a complete list of my brave and courageous men, I tender to our country the roster of the regiment headed by the ten officers and 233 men killed in action, and 30 officers and 1087 men wounded.

ROLL OF HONOR
132d Infantry, U.S.A.
A. E. F.

ROLL OF HONOR
A. P. 1914

The Dead

OFFICERS

- DAPPERT, James I., 2d Lieut., Co. K.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 10, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 12, 1918, at Contay Cemetery, Contay, France. Map Ref., No. 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 26, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, James W. Dappert, father, 515 East Gandy Ave., Taylorville, Ill.
- GULBRANDSON, Arvid W., 2d Lieut., Co. F.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by shell fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery, northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. A. M. Gulbrandson, father, 2212 North Keystone Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- MATTHEWS, Wilbur A., 2d Lieut., Co. M.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 3, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 4, 1918, in Contay Cemetery, Contay, France. Map Ref., No. 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 16, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. W. E. Matthews, father, Bellfield Dwelling, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- PRESTON, Raymond, 2d Lieut., Co. K.**
Died August 13, 1918, as result of gas received in action, at Albert, August 9, 1918, buried August 13, 1918, in St. Sever-Rouen (Seine Inf.) Cemetery, St. Sever-Rouen. Map 51 NW 19.8-513.8, Grave 9, Block R, Plot 1-A. Next of kin, Miss Effie Preston, sister, 456 East 43d St., Chicago, Ill.
- STINE, Ralph W., 1st Lieut., Co. L.**
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 2, 1918, in Military Cemetery, at Glorieux, France. Grave 121, Row 84. Next of kin, Mrs. Minnie Stine, mother, 245 Chestnut St., Paxton, Ill.
- STOUT, Harry A., 2d Lieut., Co. I.**
Died of sickness, buried in French Municipal Cemetery, American Plot. Map Ref., Blois ILoir (etcher), G 256 E, Grave 91, letter Q. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Stout, mother, 229 17th St., Cairo, Ill.
- WALL, Earl L., 2d Lieut., Co. K.**
Died of gun shot wounds received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried in American Cemetery, American Plot, Les Placy (Meuse). Grave 114, Row A. Next of kin, Mr. J. J. Wall, father, Albion, Iowa.
- WILLIAMS, Ross L., 1st Lieut., Mach. Gun Co.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried at Ericulles-sur-Meuse, near intersection lines 12 and 84. Map Buzancy Spec 1:50000. Next of kin, Mrs. Ross L. Williams, wife, Bethany, Nebraska.
- WOLF, Williams S., Jr., 1st Lieut., Co. G.**
Died of wounds received in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, result of gun shot wounds, buried in isolated grave. Map Ref., Verdun B 23.5-81.6 Meuse Dept. Next of kin, Mr. William S. Wolf, Sr., father, Lamar, Missouri.
- WOOD, Franklin, Captain, Co. D.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Glorieux Cemetery, October 12, 1918. Map Ref., Verdun I B 649-257, Grave 75, Row 85. Next of kin, Mr. George S. Wood, father, 1018 East 42d Place, Chicago, Ill.

NELSON, Theodore V., 2d Lieut., Co. E.
Died December 19, 1918, of gun shot wounds received in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, buried December 19, 1918, in American E. F. Cemetery 258, Grave 236, Vittel, Vosges, France. Next of kin, Mrs. T. Nelson, mother, 1706 Byron St., Chicago, Ill.

ENLISTED MEN

ALTENBERG, Harry O., 2078154, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by gun shot, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Woods, Map Ref., Key 6301 Verdun B. 200 Map. Next of kin, William Altenberg, father, Franklin Grove, Ill.

ANAGNOSTOPOULOS, George, 1390216, Pvt., Co. L.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by shell fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays, Bois-sur-Meuse. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3117-2843. Next of kin, Stanatis Kozakos, uncle, 452 North Green St., Chicago, Ill.

ANDERSON, George, 1977931, Corp., Co. M.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 12, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Marie Anderson, mother, 1230 Lee St., Chicago, Ill.

BARSTAD, Gust, 2156651, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. P. B. Barstad, brother, Grygle, Minnesota.

BAST, John P., 1975885, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. P. Bast, father, R.F.D. No. 2, Box No. 3, Edwardsville, Ill.

BAZAREK, Stanley F., 1390361, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action August 5, 1918, at Albert, by shell fire, buried August 7, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map No. 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 20, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. F. F. Bazarek, father, 828 North Christiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BECKER, Leonard F., 1975964, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried at 23.5-83.7 400 yards northeast of ruined chapel. Next of kin, Mrs. Louise Becker, mother, Highland, Ill.

BEERSTEL, Mandel, 1388834, Pvt., Med. Det.
Killed in action at Albert, July 18, 1918, by shell fire, buried July 18, 1918, at Baylincourt, France. Map Ref., 62 D-C.7, Central Row No. 1, Grave No. 2. Next of kin, Gresul Isocovicz, sister, Calla Tucuman N. 3171 Para, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

BERAN, James J., 1390365, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of gun shot wounds July 5, 1918, received in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, buried July 5, 1918, in Daours Communal Cemetery Extension, Sheet 62 D. N.6.9.4.2, Grave 18, Plot 3, Row A. Next of kin, Mrs. Rose Beran, mother, 658 North Oakley Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BEYER, Arthur A., 1391445, Pvt., MG. Co.
Died from results of gas received in action at Verdun, October 19, 1918, buried at Ramblozzia, Meuse, French Civil Cemetery, Grave 57. Next of kin, Oscar Beyer, father, 4104 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

BLASIUS, John, Jr., 1390218, Pvt., Co. L.
Died of wounds received in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, caused by shell fire, buried in Crovy British Cemetery, Grave 5.62 4 19.c.2.6, Row A. Next of kin, Mrs. Annie Blasius, mother, 1939 North Keystone Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOLLATTO, Richard, 1390559, Pvt., Co. K.
Died of gun shot wounds, August 11, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 4, 1918, buried August 15, 1918, at Halloy les Pernois, Pernois British Cemetery. Map Ref., Sheet 57 E. Q. 27D.7.8, Grave 5, Plot 0, Row A. Next of kin, Peter Bollatto, father, Essex, Illinois.

BORGESON, Elmer, 2159606, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried in American Cemetery. Map Ref., 229-833 Meuse, Grave 5. Cross mark buried with body and one fastened to name peg. Next of kin, Henry Borgeson, father, Browerville, Minn.

BRADLEY, Bertis L., 1975970, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 1, 1918, by shell fire, buried October 1, 1918, at eastern end of Bois-de-Forges. Map Montfaucou 1/50000, 213-775. Next of kin, Mrs. Phoebe Bradley, mother, Mathis Ave., Eldorado, Ill.

BRICK, Charles, 1389046, Corp., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried September 29, 1918, at Glorieux (near hospital). Map Ref., 325.9-264.7 Verdun Sector, Grave 152, Row 84. Next of kin, Meyer Brick, father, 1310 West 14th St., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, Fred W., 1976155, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried 23.5-83.7 Meuse, 400 yards northeast of ruined tower. Buried in grave with Charles B. Updike, 1978110. Next of kin, Mr. J. A. Brown, brother, Cora City, Ill.

BURMESTER, Oswald H., 2158350, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by gun shot, buried November 27, 1918, at 23.8-81.3, Mt. Faucon, Dept. Meuse. Next of kin, John H. Burmester, father, Jerico Springs, Mo.

BUSSONG, Homer W., 1975950, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 1, 1918, by shell fire, buried October 1, 1918, at east end of Bois-de-Forges. Map Montfaucou 1/50000 213-775. Next of kin, William J. Bussong, father, St. Jacobs, Ill.

- BUTLER, Clarence T.**, 2159364, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action October 9, 1918, at Verdun, by gun shot, buried at 23.5-83.7, 400 yards northeast of ruined chapel (Meuse). Buried in same grave as Leonard F. Becker. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary A Butler, mother, Blooming Prairie, Minn.
- CAMILI, Emedeo**, 1389599, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by gun shot, buried September 27, 1918, at Ravin-du-Rapilleux. Buried at south side of Ravin-du-Rapilleux, 212-774. Map Ref., Verdun B 200. Next of kin, Mance Camili, father, Monte Prantoni, Provigla Oscolo, Italy.
- CAPOGNA, Phillip**, 2078162, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot, buried October 16, 1918, at American Cemetery, Consenvoye (Meuse), 322.8-279.6, Grave 17, Row B. Next of kin, Mrs. Flomena Capogna, mother, Carbonatha Baras, Italy.
- CANTWELL, Joseph R.**, 1388877, Corp., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried November 12, 1918, at Verdun. Map Ref., 35 NE 324.5-280.4, marked by cross and name peg. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Cantwell, mother, 2316 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.
- CARBIENER, Edward A.**, 2077780, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of wounds, August 5, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 5, 1918, caused by shell fire, buried August 5, 1918, at Halloy les Pernois, Pernois British Cemetery. Map Ref., Sheet 57 E.Q. 27.D.7.8, Grave 6, Plot 7, Row A. Next of kin, John H. Carbiener, father, Freeport, Ill.
- CHIZUM, William**, 1389427, Corp., Co. C.
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 4, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 18, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. William Chizum, father, Morocco, Ind.
- CHRISTIANSEN, Marius H.**, 2157693, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire, buried September 27, 1918, in American Plot, Forges Wood. Map Verdun B 199-766, Grave 5, Row A. Next of kin, Mr. Nels Jacobson, uncle, Ringsted, Iowa.
- CLARK, Charles C.**, 1389428, Pvt., Co. C.
Killed in action at Albert August 2, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 4, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 12, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Clark, father, 561 Ward St., Chicago, Ill.
- CLEARY, James**, 1388941, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried in American Cemetery 22.9-83.3. Next of kin, Agnes Fabey, Hubbards Woods, Ill.
- COCO, John**, 1389607, Pvt., Co. H.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 15, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 2, 1918, buried at Pontigny, France. Next of kin, Dominick Coco, brother, 602 West Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.
- CODUTI, Philip**, 1391027, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried—Grave locations is at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Felamena Caduti, wife, Monte Falcone, Valfortore Benvento, Italy.
- CRAVENS, Cloyd**, 2158867, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, at American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. Elijah T. Cravens, father, Lineville, Iowa.
- DAHLMAN, Arthur H.**, 2057662, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Woods. Map 6300 Verdun B. Next of kin, Mr. William Dahlman, father, Marengo, Ill.
- DARDIS, Edward**, 2151314, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Albert, August 5, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 7, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 19, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. James T. Dardis, father, International Falls, Minn.
- DAVIS, Benjamin S.**, 1390229, Pvt., Co. L.
Died of wounds received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, caused by gun shot, buried in American Cemetery, Souilly (Meuse), Grave 109, Section B, Plot 3. Next of kin, Mrs. Esther Davis, wife, 2017 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- DECOWSKI, Edward**, 1389434, Pvt., Co. C.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire, buried at south side of Ravine-du-Rapilleux, 212-774 Verdun B 200 Map. Next of kin, Mrs. Caroline Decowski, mother, 1706 West Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
- DE HAVEN, Walter**, 1390299, Sgt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by gun shot, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Woods, Forges Woods American Plot. Map Ref., Verdun B 199-766. Next of kin, Mrs. Rose DeHaven, wife, 160 North Long Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- DEISS, Harry P.**, 1391393, Corp., Co. MG.
Died from result of gas, November 8, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried at Rimacourt Haute Marne, American Cemetery, Grave 271. Next of kin, Harry B. Deiss, father, 18 North Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- DE LONG, John R.**, 2158612, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie DeLong, mother, Vinton, Iowa.
- DE YOUNG, Peter D.**, 2057631, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 10, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, buried October 10, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Glorieux (Meuse). Map Verdun B, July 11, 1918, 64.9-25.7, Grave 91, Row 84. Next of kin, Mr. P. D. DeYoung, father, 217 West 159th St., South Holland, Ill.

- FOSTER, Wesley, 1975567, Sgt., Co. L.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918 by shell fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000 Approx. 3117-2843, Grave Bac. Next of kin, Mr. John L. Foster, father, R. R. No. 4, Box 47, Paragould, Arkansas.
- FRANSON, Gustav E., 2151586, Pvt., Co. I.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 9, 1918 by mine explosion, buried August 11, 1918 at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map Ref. 57-D-U-27-C-6-4, Grave 25, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Oscar Franson, brother, 405 Van Buren St., Gary, Indiana.
- FREDRICKSON, Arthur A., 2160398, Pvt., Co. H.**
Died from result of gas, January 4, 1919, received in action at Verdun, September 29, 1918, buried at Blaune, Coted'or, France Cemetery, American Burial Plot, Grave 285. Next of kin, Mr. Andrew C. Fredrickson, father, Lamberton, Minnesota.
- FRERICHS, John J., 2157905, Pvt., Co. E.**
Killed in action at Albert, July 29, 1918 by shell fire, buried July 30, 1918 at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map Ref. 57-D-U-27-6-4, Grave 2, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Cornelius H. Frerichs, father, Austinville, Iowa.
- FRISSE, Theodore G., 1975992, Pvt., Co. G.**
Killed in action at Albert, July 21, 1918 by shell fire, buried July 21, 1918 at Montigny Communal, Cemetery Extension. Map Ref. Sheet 52 D.B.17.D.5.8, Grave 3, Plot 2, Row A. Next of kin, Mr. Herman J. Frisse, father, Alhambra, Illinois.
- FUCIK, Edward, 1391114, Pvt., Co. G.**
Died of gun shot wounds, October 9, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, buried October 10, 1918 at Glorieux Cemetery, Glorieux (Meuse). Map Ref. Verdun B, July 11, 1918, Ref. 64.9-25.7, Grave 93, Row 84. Next of kin, Mrs. Antonie Fucik, mother, 3147 South Crawford Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- GABRIELSON, John A., 2163100, Pvt., Co. M.**
Killed in action, August 3, 1918 by shell fire at Albert, buried August 4, 1918 at Contay Cemetery. Map Ref. 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 10, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. Anna Lambert, sister, 857 A 5th St., Southeast Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.
- GACKOWSKI, Joseph, 1388956, Pvt., Co. E.**
Died of gun shot wounds, November 5, 1918, received in action at St. Mihiel, November 4, 1918, buried November 5, 1918 at American Plot, Troyon Military Cemetery, Troyon (Meuse). Map Clarment C 341-475, Grave 25, Row 1. Next of kin, Mrs. Martha Gackowski, mother, 2546 West Walton St., Chicago, Illinois.
- GADBOIS, Edward J., 1391033, Pvt., Co. G.**
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried July 4, 1918 at Bayonvillers (Somme). Map Ref. Section 1, Ref. P.15 c 00.30. Next of kin, Mrs. Louise Gadbois, mother, 2217 North Melvina Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- GAMBRILL, Glenn E., 1389115, Pvt., Co. B.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot, buried October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye (Meuse) 1 Kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of graves. Map Ref. 222-302, Grave 2. Next of kin, Mrs. Carrie Edna Gambrell, mother, 334 East 56 St., Chicago, Illinois.
- GARZA, Rafael P., 1390008, Pvt., Co. Hq.**
Killed in action by shrapnel, August 19, 1918, at Albert, buried August 19, 1918, at Guillaucourt, France. 62D 1/40000 W 14 d 2.5, French Cemetery, Grave 1. Next of kin, Miss Lillian Garza, sister, Tremont, Texas.
- GEDNILL, Peter, 1388957, Pvt., Co. E.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried October 10, 1918, in American Cemetery, 22.9-83.3 Dept. Meuse, Grave 6. Next of kin, Mr. Joe Wysocki, half-brother, 4622 Whipple St., Chicago, Illinois.
- GELOMBICKI, Jacob, 1388903, Pvt., Co. E.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by gun shot, buried at 229-833, in American Cemetery (Meuse), Grave 27. Next of kin, Peter Monchunski, cousin, 3154 South Morgan St., Chicago, Illinois.
- GEORGE, Mike, 1390584, Corp., Co. K.**
Died from effects of gas, August 14, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 9, 1918, buried August 14, 1918, at St. Sever Rouen, St. Sever Rouen (seine-Inf). Map 31 NW 19.8-313.8, Grave 5272. Next of kin, Mr. Richard Brookhouse, friend, 2123 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- GLEMZER, Charles, 1389626, Pvt., Co. A.**
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Miss Bernice Glemzer, sister, Kuno, Russia.
- GOSZTOWT, Bronislaw, 1390680, Mech., Co. M.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 3, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 7, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, John Cielkowski, cousin, 227 Shiller Ave., Aurora, Illinois.
- GRANT, William M., 2077737, Pvt., Co. B.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried August 4, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 9, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. Grant, mother, 218 North Galena Ave., Freeport, Illinois.
- GRECO, Joseph, 1390510, Pvt., Co. K.**
Died of gun shot wounds, September 28, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, buried September 29, 1918, at Glorieux, Glorieux Cemetery (Meuse). Map Verdun B, July 11, 1918, Ref. 25.9-64.7, Grave 142, Row 84. Next of kin, Mrs. Theresa Greco, mother, 505 South Campbell Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

- GRESIAK, Frank F.**, 1975940, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mrs. Hattie Gresiak, mother, West Lincoln Ave., Harrisburg, Illinois.
- HAIN, Edward**, 1390323, Cook, Co. A.
Killed in action, August 17, 1918, by shrapnel at Albert, buried August 18, 1918 at Hamel, France, Hamel Communal Cemetery Extension, 62D 06 D 8.3, Grave 4. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Hain, mother, 1714 Fletcher St., Chicago, Illinois.
- HANSON, George M.**, 2159873, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried July 4, 1918, at Battlefield Hamel Woods 1/20000. Map Bayonvillers, Section 1, Ref. P 15 .C 00.30, France. Next of kin, Mr. Louis Hanson, father, Ostrander, Minnesota.
- HANUS, John**, 1390866, Corp., Co. D.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Hanus, mother, 1338 West 18th Place, Chicago, Illinois.
- HARRIS, Edward**, 1391038, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918 by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Minnie Harris, mother, 1825 South St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- HARTELL, John Q.**, 1165602, Sgt., Co. M.
Died of sickness, July 9, 1918, at Philadelphia Base Hospital No. 16, British E. F., buried at Mt. Hour Cemetery, American Plot Letrport (Seine Inferieur), Grave 975. Next of kin, Mrs. George Hartell, sister in-law, 156 West 70th, Chicago, Illinois.
- HAWS, Lloyd**, 1976429, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Wood at right of American Plot. Map Ref. Verdun, B 199-766. Next of kin, Mrs. Mame Haws, mother, R. F. D. 25, Crisman, Illinois.
- HAYCOX, Louis**, 1976179, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 1, 1918, at Forges 200, 757 southside of Bethincourt road. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Jones, mother, Riddle, Indiana.
- HAZLETT, Clark S.**, 1391468, Pvt., Co. MG.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000 Approx. 3116-2038. Next of kin, Mary L. Hazlett, mother, 522 Jeanette St., Wilkensburg, Pennsylvania.
- HENSHAW, Willis J.**, 1389950, Pvt., Hdq. Co.
Killed in action at Albert, August 1, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 2, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-6-6-4, Grave 3, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Henshaw, father, 2861 Dickens Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- HILL, Richard**, 1389902, Pvt., Hdq. Co.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 12, 1918, at Bethlainville Frommerville, Grave 60. Next of kin, Mrs. R. K. Hill, mother, 3114 Moffatt St., Chicago, Illinois.
- HOGAN, John J.**, 1391006, Corp., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried July 4, 1918, at Bayonviller (Somme). Map Section 1, Ref. P 15 c 00.30. Next of kin, Mrs. Bridget Sweeney, friend, 2730 Polk St., Chicago, Illinois.
- HOOVER, Paul E.**, 1388963, Pvt., Co. E.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 8, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, buried at Semoncourt Meuse in American Military Cemetery, Grave 4, Section A, Plot 1. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Hoover, wife, Mt. Sterling, Illinois.
- HORZEWSKI, Walenty**, 1389451, Pvt., Co. C.
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 7, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 21, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Horzewski, father, 3001 Fanel St., Chicago, Illinois.
- HUBERTY, John P.**, 2160862, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by shell fire, buried October 21, 1918, at 22.9-80.9 Dept. Meuse. Next of kin, Nick Huberty, father, Watkins, Minnesota.
- HUBICK, Henry J.**, 1390518, Pvt., Co. K.
Died from effects of gas, August 19, 1918, received in action at Albert, August, 9, 1918, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Bertha Nolan, sister, 318 West Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- HUNSAKER, George R.**, 2057600, Sgt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. George W. Hansaker, father, Dawson Springs, Ken.
- JANISZEWSKI, John V.**, 1390519, Corp., Co. C.
Killed in action August 2, 1918, by hand grenade, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Janiszewski, father, 2023 Thomas St., Chicago, Ill.
- JASKI, John**, 1391127, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Ben Boots, half-brother, Hainesville, Ill.
- JOHNSON, Christ**, 1391260, Corp., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Albert Johnson, father, 12216 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill., Pullman Station.

- JOHNSON, Martin M.**, 1389072, Corp., Co. B.
Died as result of wounds, November 23, 1918, in Base Hospital No. 15, buried November 23, 1918, at Chas. H.M., in American Cemetery, Grave 499, Plot L. Next of kin, Mr. Abe Benson, friend, 842 North Troy St., Chicago, Ill.
- JOHNSON, Sidney N.**, 1390438, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. August Johnson, father, Asso., Illinois.
- JOHNSON, Walter**, 1391254, Sgt., Co. F.
Died from results of wounds, July 16, 1918, caused by explosion of grenade, buried July 17, 1918, at Pernois British Cemetery. Map Ref. Sheet 57 E Q 27 D 7.8, Grave 1, Row A, Plot 7. Next of kin, Mrs. Ida Johnson, mother, 4153 Crystal St., Chicago, Ill.
- KAUFMAN, Herman**, 1389364, Pvt., Co. I.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried in American Cemetery in Septgarnes Churchyard, Mont Faucon. Map 1/50000 13.3-75.9, Grave 32. Next of kin, Mrs. P. Kaufman, mother, 1515 South Central Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- KAWCZYNSKI, Alexander J.**, 1389557, Pvt., Co. H.
Died from effects of gas, October 3, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 29, 1918, buried October 3, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Glorieux (Meuse). Map Verdun B, July 11, 1918, Ref. 25.9-64.7, Grave 117, Row 84. Next of kin, Mr. Frank Kawczynski, father, 1430 Emma St., Chicago, Ill.
- KEILMAN, Herbert J.**, 2057675, Pvt., Co. B.
Died of gun shot wounds, September 29, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary P. Keilman, other, Dyer, Ind.
- KELLY, William**, 2158208, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Graves location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Fanny Cooney Kelly, mother, Burchard, Nebraska.
- KINDELAN, Thomas**, 1395183, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by gun shot, buried October 10, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Glorieux (Meuse). Map Verdun B, July 11, 1918, Ref. 64.9-25.7, Grave 90, Row 84. Next of kin, W. W. Dixon, friend, 105 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
- KIRKENG, Sidney**, 2056133, Pvt., Co. C.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 18, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 2, 1918. Map Verdun B, 2140-7560. Next of kin, Mrs. Iver Kirkeng, mother, Rockland, Wis.
- KIRSCHENBAUM, William**, 1391315, Pvt., Co. F.
Died from results of gas received in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, buried at Reville, Meuse, American Battle Area Cemetery. Map Ref., 1/50000 Lambert, Map No. 35 N.E. E 324 79.N 283.8, Grave 71. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Kirschenbaum, mother, 831 South Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- KOKOSZKA, Paul**, 1389644, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Ziembra, sister, 2069 Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
- KLAUCK, Elmer F.**, 2058147, Pvt., Co. D.
Died from gun shot wounds November 5, 1918, received in action at St. Mihiel, November 5, 1918, buried November 5, 1918, at Souilly, Meuse, in American Cemetery, Grave 69, Section D, Plot 2. Next of kin, Mr. Henry Klauck, father, Steger, Ill.
- KORSYSKO, George**, 1389643, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire, buried September 27, 1918, at Ravin du Rapilleux, south side of Ravin du Rapilleux, 212-774 Verdun B 200 Map. Next of kin, Mike Korsysko, brother, 8419 Brandon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- KOZIELSKI, Joseph V.**, 1390254, Pvt., Co. L.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 11, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October 12, 1918, at Bethalainville-Fromerville, Grave 72. Next of kin, John Kopka, step-brother, 1340 South Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
- KWIATKOWSKI, Joseph**, 2058801, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 4, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 15, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Kwintkowski, father, 10406 100 Ave., South Chicago, Ill.
- LAMB, Benjamin L.**, 1391320, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action October 9, 1918, at Verdun by gun shot, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery, northeast of Consenvoye, Grave 5 Row A. Next of kin, Mr. Charles Lamb, father, Watertown, Ill.
- LAMONT, John F.**, 1391321, Corp., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery, northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Emma Lamont, 2713 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- LEATH, Orora**, 3275063, Pvt., Co. M.
Died of pneumonia, February 15, 1919, buried February 17, 1919, at Echternach, Luxembourg. Local Cemetery, Row 1, Tier 2, Lot 7. Next of kin, Mr. Edward Leath, brother, 122 Monroe St., Little Rock, Arkansas.
- LEE, George**, 1391215, Sgt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Kate Lee, mother, 4517 Wallace St., Chicago, Ill.

- LEVINSKY, Sam, 3189314, Pvt., Co. I.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000 Approx., 3116-2838. Next of kin, Mr. Albert Levinsky, brother, 3437 West 13th Place, Chicago, Ill.
- LINDBLOOM, Gustave, 2161674, Pvt., Co. D.**
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Wood, right of American Plot, Verdun B 199-766. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Lindbloom, mother, Bethel, Minn.
- LINDHULDT, Fredolph J., 2162881, Corp., Co. M.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 3, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 3, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-6-6-4, Grave 8, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. Lindhuldt, mother, R.F.D. No. 4, Dassel, Minn.
- LISEWSKI, Casimir, 2060236, Pvt., Co. C.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried August 4, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 14, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. C. Lisewski, mother, 2146 Haddon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- LISIECKI, Joseph, 1390775, Pvt., MG. Co.**
Died of gun shot wounds October 12, 1918, received in action, at Verdun, October 12, 1918, buried in French Military Cemetery, Fromerville Dept., France, Grave 60. Next of kin, Clemons Sherski, cousin, 5126 Winchester St., Chicago, Ill.
- LYNCH, John E., 1390527, Corp., Co. K.**
Died from effects of gas, August 24, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 9, 1918, buried August 24, 1918, at St. Sever Cemetery, Rouen, France, Grave 5587. Next of kin, Miss Mary Lynch, sister, 1355 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- LYNG, Alfred E., 1391139, Pvt., Co. G.**
Died of gun shot wounds, July 4, 1918, received in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. William Klairtree, uncle, 1440 Larabee St., Chicago, Ill.
- MADSON, Alfred, 1388980, Pvt., Co. E.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gas shot. Buried at 23.5-83.7, 400 yards northeast of ruined chapel. Next of kin, Mr. John Madson, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Sheffield, Ill.
- MAHER, Robert J., 1388866, Corp., Co. E.**
Died of gun shot wounds October 8, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918. Buried October 9, 1918 at Glorieux Cemetery, Map Verdun B, July 11, 1918. Ref. 64.9-25.7, Grave 103, Row 84. Next of kin, Frederick S. Maher, brother, 34 So. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- MAGUIRE, Charles E., 1976134, Pvt., Co. I.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gas shot. Buried at Binarville Meuse, American Battle Area Cemetery Grave 150. Next of kin, Mrs. Partick Maguire, mother, 1203 State St., Alton, Ill.
- MANGUSO, James, 1391328, Pvt., Co. F.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918 by machine gun fire. Buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Dominick Andrella, friend, 1162 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
- MANHOM, Theodore L., 3171588, Pvt., Co. A.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot. Buried at Verdun B. Map 200, Map ref. 29. 5-94.5. Cross and tag on grave. Next of kin, Mrs. Emil Manhom, wife, R. F. D. No. 1, Rockwood, Pa.
- MARSKE, Arthur L., 1388908, Pvt., Co. E.**
Died of gun shot wounds received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918. Buried December 26, 1918, in American Cemetery 22.9-83.3, Branderville (Meuse) Grave 30. Next of kin, Mary J. Marske, mother, 2027 No. Keeler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- MATTEUCCI, Domenico, 1391331, Pvt., Co. F.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried, October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mrs. Juretta Matteucci, mother, Segro, Miontra, Italy.
- MCCARTHY, James J., 1390922, Sgt., Co. D.**
Died of gunshot wounds, August 8, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 5, 1918, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Patrick McCarthy, brother, 1922 North Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- MCCUTCHEON, Ivan, 1390452, Sgt., Co. K.**
Died of effects from gas, August 16, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 9, 1918, buried—Grave location Registration Bureau, General Headquarters American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Delia McCutcheon, mother, 2646 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.
- MCCUTCHEON, Clifford, 1391051, Pvt., Co. G.**
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Bertha McCutcheon, mother, 2444 Aubert Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- MCDONALD, George W., 1391421, Pvt., MG. Co.**
Died of effects from gas, October 28, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October 29, 1918, at Military Cemetery Hospital Centre, Rimaucourt, Haute Marne, France, Grave 261. Next of kin, Mr. Frank E. McDonald, brother, Des Plaines Street Police Station, Chicago, Illinois.
- MCDONALD, John, 1390412, Pvt., Co. A.**
Killed in action at Albert, August 17, 1918, by shell fire, buried, August 19, 1918, at Guillaucourt, 52D 1/50000 W 14 d 2 5 French Cemetery, Grave 4. Next of kin, Mrs. F. Henry, mother, 1441 South Crawford Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- MENIRY, Patrick B., 1388909, Pvt., Co. E.**
Died of gun shot wounds, August 24, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 19, 1918, buried, August 24, 1918, at Asylum Cemetery Amiens, Sheet 62 E R2.8 A1.2, Grave 1, American Plot. Next of kin Mrs. Mary McEniry, mother, Emily Tipperary, Ireland.

O'LAUGHLIN, Alphonso J., 2057642, Pvt.,
Co. A.

Killed in action, September 26, 1918, at Verdun by
gun shell, buried—Grave location at Graves Regis-
tration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F.
Next of kin, Miss Irene O'Laughlin, sister, 612 Mar-
quette Road, Chicago, Illinois.

O'LEARY, Patrick, 2059140, Pvt., Co. MG.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by
machine gun fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map
Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3123-2842, Grave
B. A. C. Next of kin, Mrs. John Kane, sister, 24
Fountain St., Norwich, Connecticut.

OLSON, Emil J., 2152150, Pvt., Co. I.

Died of sickness, October 14, 1918, buried—Grave
location at Graves Registration Bureau, General
Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs.
Kate Olson, mother, Cokato, Minnesota.

OOSTER, Ben M., 2152152, Pvt., Co. I.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by
machine gun fire, buried—Grave location at Graves
Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American
E. F. Next of kin, Rigt Ooster, father, Shell Rock,
Iowa.

O'RIELEY, Richard J., 2150904, Pvt., Co. C.

Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by shell
fire, buried, August 4, 1918, at Contay, France,
Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 13,
Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Daniel O'Rieley,
father, McGregor, Iowa.

OSZUSCIK, George, 2060375, Pvt., Co. A.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun
shot, buried at Verdun, B 200. Map Ref. 29.5-94.5.
Next of kin, Mr. Joseph Oszuscik, father, 1623 North
Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

OTTO, Carl E., 2151909, Pvt., Co. I.

Killed in action, August 10, 1918, at Albert, by shell
fire, buried, August 11, 1918, at Contay, France,
Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 24,
Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Christian A. Otto,
father, Lake Mills, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.

OIUM, Adolph, 2056258, Pvt., Co. C.

Killed in action, October 10, 1918, at Verdun, by
shell fire, buried, October 10, 1918, northeast of
Consenvoye 22.2-80.5, Montfaucon (Meuse). Next
of kin, Mr. Martin Oium, father, R. F. D. No. 1,
Christiana, Wisconsin.

PAGANINI, Ben, 1391342, Pvt., Co. F.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 3, 1918, by shell
fire, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration
Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next
of kin, Mr. Paganini, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Lockport,
Illinois.

PAPAS, John, 1390784, Pvt., Co. M.

Killed in action at Albert, August 3, 1918, by shell
fire, buried, August 4, 1918, at Contay, France,
Contay Cemetery. Map Ref. 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave
11, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Charles Papas, father,
1734 West Division St. Chicago, Illinois.

PAPOVASILUPULOS, James, 1390791, Pvt.,
Co. M.

Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by
shell fire, buried, July 4, 1918, at Bayonvillers. Map
Sec. 1, Ref. P 15 c 00.30, Bayonvillers, Somme. Next
of kin, Mr. Papovasilupulos, cousin, 1824 West
Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois.

PASSICK, Fred C., 2152156, Pvt., Co. I.

Died of sickness, buried in French Military Cemetery,
Les Lostins, at Vichy, France, Grave 15. Next of
kin, Henry Passick, father, Manning, Iowa.

PATERAKIS, Anthony, 1389248, Corp., Co. I.

Died from effects of gas, October 18, 1918, received in
action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October
20, 1918, at American Cemetery, Merignac (Gironde).
Map 180, Grave 46. Next of kin, Mr. George Patera-
kis, brother, 140 Ocean Ave., Atlantic City, New York.

PAVLIS, James J., 2661275, Corp., Co. G.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by ma-
chine gun fire, buried October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye
(Meuse), 1 Kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of
graves 222 802, Grave 15. Next of kin, Mr. John
Pavlis, father, Coal City, Illinois.

PERRI, Luigi, 1391161, Pvt., Co. G.

Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell
fire, buried July 4, 1918, at Bayonvillers (Somme).
Map Sec. 1, Ref. P 15 C 00.30. Next of kin, Mr.
Michael Perri, brother, 315 South Des Plaines St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PERRY, Junius, 3166588, Pvt., Co. G.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine
gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, in American Ceme-
tery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr.
Lenny W. Perry, brother, Meuse, North Carolina.

PETERKA, Joseph J., 1390198, Pvt., Co. L.

Killed in action, October 13, 1918, at Verdun, by ma-
chine gun fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-
Meuse, Approx 3116-2838. Next of kin, Mr. James
Peterka, father, 5504 West 24th Place, Cicero, Illinois.

PETERMEIER, Arthur A., 2154884, Pvt.,
Co. L.

Died of gun shot wounds, September 5, 1918, received
in action at Albert, August 17, 1918, buried September
3, 1918, at St. Sever Rouen, St. Sever Rouen (Seine
Inferieur). Map No. 31 NW 19.8-313.8. Next of
kin, Mr. Fred Petermeier, brother, Baxter, Iowa.

PETERS, Edwin A., 1389001, Pvt., Co. E.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun
shot, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration
Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next
of kin, Mrs. Herman Heinvit, 2638 Jackson Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

PETERSON, Oscar, 1390448, Sgt., Co. K.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell
fire, buried October 13, 1918, at Brabant-sur-Meuse
(Meuse). Map Ref. 35 SE 324.7-277.5, Grave 13.
Next of kin, Mrs. O. W. Rabsjohn, mother, 6737
South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

- PETRICK, Frank**, 1389672, Pvt., Co. H.
Died of gun shot wounds, September 26, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, buried September 29, 1918, in American Cemetery, Semoncourt (Meuse). Map 51 NE 326-253.65, Grave 13. Next of kin, Mr. Paul Ambrozaites, friend, 2101 Cantler St., Chicago, Illinois.
- PLOUG, Carl P.**, 2152417, Pvt., Co. K.
Died from effects of gas August 10, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 8, 1918, buried August 12, 1918, at St. Sever Rouen, St. Sever Rouen (Seine Inferieur). Map 31 NW 19.8-313.8, Grave 8, Block B, Plot 1-A. Next of kin, Carl P. Ploug, father, 58 Norregade St., Esbjerg, Denmark.
- POBSTMAN, Isadore**, 1390275, Pvt., Co. L.
Killed in action at Albert, August 2, 1918, by gun shot, buried August 3, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 5, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Pobstman, mother, Cortland, Illinois.
- POSTON, George S.**, 2153599, Pvt., Co. L.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by shell fire, buried at Brioules sur-Meuse, Grave 757. Next of kin, Mrs. Rachel Poston, mother, Thief River Falls, Minnesota.
- POUND, Floyd J.**, 2003845, Pvt., Co. F.
Died of sickness, about January 2, 1919, buried at Trier, Germany, Statisha Friedhof, Grave 408. Next of kin,
- PURDON, James A.**, 1390975, Sgt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 16, 1918, at American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, May Purdon, sister, 3159 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.
- QUILLEN, Maurice**, 2662100, Pvt., Co. L.
Died from gun shot wounds, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried at Chaumont Haute Marne, in American Cemetery, Grave 435, Plot 6. Next of kin,
- RABINOWITZ, Morris**, 3166351, Pvt., Co. L.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Commune of Brioules, sur-Meuse, Meuse, American Battle Area Cemetery, Grave 5, Plot 2, Section A. Next of kin,
- RADKE, Harry A.**, 2058712, Corp., Co. D.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by shell fire, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Augusta Radke, mother, Barrington, Illinois.
- RAMSEY, Willie A.**, 3168165, Pvt., Co. L.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 12, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October 13, 1918, at Bethanville-Fromerville, Grave 67. Next of kin,
- RATAJIK, Albert**, 1388853, Sgt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire, buried in American Cemetery 22.9-83.3. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Rozabek, cousin, 2336 South 63rd Ct., Berwyn, Illinois.
- RATCLIFF, Nelson F.**, 2153887, Pvt., Co. L.
Died from effects of gas, October 10, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, buried October 10, 1918, at American Military Cemetery, Fromerville Meuse. Map 35 SE 321-265.45, Grave 57, Row 1, American Plot. Next of kin, Mr. Manly Ratcliff, brother, R. F. D., No. 3, Hopkinton, Iowa.
- REDDING, Emil F.**, 1391351, Pvt., Co. F.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 8, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, buried at 22.9-83.3, in American Cemetery (Meuse), Grave 42, Row 3. Next of kin, Mrs. Louise Redding, Mother, 1623 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.
- REEVES, Edward J.**, 1391496, Pvt., MG. Co.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 11, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October 12, 1918, in French Military Cemetery, Fromerville. Next of kin, Mrs. Loretta Reeves, wife, 702 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.
- REINHART, Jesse H.**, 2160637, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Wood, American Plot, Verdun, B 199-766. Map, Grave 6, Row A. Next of kin, Hattie Johnson, sister, R. F. D., No. 2, Appleton, Minnesota.
- RENINGER, Arnold S.**, 1390985, Corp., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by shell fire, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Ida Reninger, mother, 2856 North Blackwell St., Chicago, Illinois.
- RHODES, William R.**, 3169614, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin,
- RICE, Dale**, 3968782, Pvt., Co. L.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 14, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Sara C. Rice, mother, Peterstown, Monroe County, West Virginia.
- ROACH, Frank**, 1390279, Pvt., Co. L.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3117-2943. Next of kin, Mr. Stephen Roach, brother, 1328 Raleigh Court, Chicago, Illinois.
- ROCHFORD, William F.**, 1390876, Corp., Co. D.
Killed in action at Albert, August 19, 1918, by shell fire, buried August 19, 1918, at Guilanocourt. Map Ref. 62D 1/40000 W 14 d 2 5, French Cemetery. Next of kin, Mrs. Margaret Rochford, mother, 3119 South Kominsky Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- RODGERS, Robert J.**, 2968810, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action, October 10, 1918, at Verdun, by shell fire, buried October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye (Meuse), 1 kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of graves, Map Ref. 222-802, Grave 11. Next of kin, Mrs. Mattie Rodgers, mother, Martinsville, Virginia.

- ROMSOS, Anton**, 2159943, Pvt., Co. H.
Died of gun shot wounds, July 29, 1918, received in action at Albert, July 27, 1918, buried July 30, 1918, at Pernois, British Cemetery, Grave 4, Plot 7, Row A. Next of kin, Mr. Peter E. Berger, cousin, Fountain, Minnesota.
- ROSS, Marshall D.**, 1390722, Corp., Co. M.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by shell fire, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 311-2857. Next of kin, Oscar O. Ross, brother, Wichita, Kansas.
- RUDZIN, Joseph**, 1389343, Pvt., Co. I.
Died of effects of gas received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Manne Rudzin, brother, 2334 West 12th St., Chicago, Illinois.
- SALVADORE, Bennatto**, 4083626, Pvt., Hg. Co.
Died of gun shot wounds, received in action at St. Mihiel, November 4, 1918, buried at Souilly, Meuse, American Cemetery, Grave 67, Plot 2. Next of kin.
- SANDERS, Fred W., Jr.**, 1976024, Pvt., Co. M.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Grave Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Fred Sanders, father, R. F. D., No. 2, Moco, Illinois.
- SCALZITTI, John C.**, 1391428, Pvt., MG. Co.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918 by gun shot, buried at Briulles-sur-Meuse (Meuse, near intersection of lines 12 and 54. Map Buzancy special 1/50000; Map 35 NE 312-284. Next of kin, Angelus Scalzitti, brother, 2426 North Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
- SCHERRPA, Felix**, 2162907, Pvt., Co. M.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3117-2843 B. A. C. Next of kin, Mr. Rocco Scherrpa, father, Roceve, Italy.
- SCHIEVE, Emil G. E.**, 1391501, Pvt., MG. Co.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 10, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, buried October 11, 1918 at Glorieux Cemetery, Grave 78, Row 84. Next of kin, Mr. Albert Schieve, father, Amelia Ave., Lyons, Illinois.
- SCHOOK, John**, 2056220, Pvt., Co. C.
Died of gun shot wounds received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918. Buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Joe Schook, father, Arcadia, Wis.
- SCHUBERT, Frank H.**, 1391064, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire. Buried October 15, 1918 at Consenvoye (Meuse), 1 kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of grade Ref. 222.802, Grave 14. Next of kin, Martha Diedzel, aunt, 1737 Hastings St., Chicago, Ill.
- SCHULTZ, Charles**, 1389693, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action September 26, 1918 at Verdun, by shell fire. Buried, September 26, 1918 at Bois-de-Forges. Montfaucon 199.766, Grave 1, Row "A". Next of kin, Mrs. Charles Schultz, mother, 830 Noble St., Chicago, Ill.
- SEAL, Harry**, 1391431, Pvt., MG. Co.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by machine gun fire. Buried at Briulles-sur-Meuse (Meuse), near intersection lines 12 and 84, Map Buzancy special 1/50000 Map 35 NE 312-284. Next of kin, Mr. Arthur Seal, brother, Petersburg, Ontario, Canada.
- SEARS, Earl L.**, 1388858, Pvt., Co. E.
Died of gun shot wounds, September 30, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918. Buried September 30, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, American Plot, 3259-2647, Grave 148, Row 84. Next of kin, Mr. William Sears, brother, 2654 No. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- SETH, Clarence E.**, 1389256, Pvt., Co. I.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 18, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918. Buried October 21, 1918 at Ancemont (Meuse), American Cemetery south of LaMorte, Ancemont (Meuse), Map 52 NW 329.5-255.2 Grave 43. Next of kin, Mrs. Blanche Seth, wife, 701 No. McKinley St., Chicago, Ill.
- SHEARER, Durget L.**, 1390430, Pvt., Co. A.
Killed in action, July 24, 1918, at Albert, by shell fire. Buried July 25, 1918 at Contay, France. Contay Cemetery Map 57 D-27 c 6.4 Grave 1, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. L. R. Shearer, father, 700 So. Oakwood Ave., Geneseo, Ill.
- SHELDON, Frank H.**, 2159958, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire. Buried October 16, 1918 at American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. Sumner S. Sheldon, father, Houston, Minn.
- SHORT, Edward**, 1389163, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot. Buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. C. Thorton, friend, 414 So. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- SICLAR, Paul**, 1388918, Corp., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by shell fire. Buried September 27, 1918, at Forges Wood, American Plot, Verdun B 199.766, Grave 4, Row A. Next of kin, Theresa Siclar, mother, Province Reggio, Calabria Gallina, Gomeno, Italy.
- SIERS, Edward**, 1390947, Pvt., Co. D.
Died of gun shot wounds November 1, 1918, received in action at St. Mihiel, October 31, 1918. Buried November 1, 1918, at Notre Dame, Des Plaines Farm Cemetery Vignocilles B 285-472. The small Cemetery 100 meters west the farm buildings on opposite side of road. Grave 1 American. Next of kin, Mrs. Jeanette Siers, wife, 351 Hays St., LaSalle, Ill.

- SIEGEL, Jacob**, 1390629, Pvt., Co. K.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by machine gun fire. Buried at Bois-de-Fays, Map Dun-sur-Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3113-2841. Next of kin, Mr. Samuel Siegel, father, 1451 No. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
- SLUSINSKI, John F.**, 1389195, Corp., Co. I.
Killed in action at Albert, August 19, 1918, by gun shot. Buried August 19, 1918, at Guillaucourt, 62D 1/40000 W, 14 d 2.5, Grave 2. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Slusinski, mother, 2213 Lyndale St., Chicago, Ill.
- SOBANSKI, John**, 1391177, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by rifle fire. Buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Andrew Stenipwiski, step-brother, 2037 West 18th St., Chicago, Ill.
- SOUCHER, August F.**, 2056191, Pvt., Co. C.
Died of gun shot wounds, September 28, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918. Buried September 28, 1918, at Semoncourt (Meuse), Map 51 NE 326.0-253.65, Grave 5, Plot A-1. Next of kin, Mr. Otto Schook, friend, Chaseburg, Wis., R.F.D. 1.
- SPANGLER, Harry M.**, 1391511, Pvt., MG. Co.
Died as result of gas, October 23, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918. Buried October 29, 1918, in Military Cemetery No. 92, Hospital Center Rimuricourt, Haute Marne, Grave 262. Next of kin, Mrs. Spangler Bailey, mother, 404 Ash St., Fairbury, Ill.
- SPEAR, Lloyd K.**, 1389016, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Albert, July 31, 1918, by shell fire. Buried August 2, 1918, at Contay, France, Contay Cemetery, Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 4, Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mr. Spears, father, Rossville, Ill.
- SNIDER, James T.**, 3485133, Pvt., Co. K.
Died of gun shot wounds, November 3, 1918, received in action at St. Mihiel, November 2, 1918. Buried November 4, 1918, at American Plot Troyon Military Cemetery, Map Ref. Clermont C 341-473, Grave 24, Row 1. Next of kin, Mr. A. Alex. Snider, father, R. F. D. No. 6, Vincennes, Ind.
- STANCIK, Fred**, 1391365, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire. Buried October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. Jacob Stancik, father, 1717 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
- STANKIEWICZ, Vincent**, 1389708, Pvt., Co. B.
Died of gun shot wounds, October 13, 1918, received in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918. Buried October 13, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Grave 69, Row 85. Next of kin, Casimir Awgaites, uncle, 3130 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
- STASIAK, Walter**, 1391070, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, as result of shell fire. Buried October 7, 1918, at Bois-de-Forges, Map. Ref. Montfauncon 1/50000, 199.766, Grave 7, Row C. Next of kin, Mrs. Josie Hylant, sister, 1807 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- STEELE, Clement R.**, 2077805, Corp., Co. A.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 15, 1918, by shell fire. Buried at Montfauncon, Map 1/50000 E. Map. Ref. 69.22. Next of kin, Mr. George E. Steele, father, Elizabeth, Ill.
- STIEBER, Joseph E.**, 1389703, Pvt., Co. H.
Died from effects of gas, October 3, 1918, received in action at Verdun, September 28, 1918. Buried October 3, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Verdun B, 25.9-64.7, Grave 116, Row 84. Next of kin, Mr. Emil Steiber, father, 4103 West 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.
- STOLL, George A.**, 1389394, Pvt., Co. C.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire. Buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Lena Stoll, mother, 620 No. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- STONE, John A.**, 1389705, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot. Buried October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye (Meuse), 1 kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of graves. 222-802, Grave 12. Next of kin, Andrew Anderson, friend, 4825 West Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- SWANSON, Carl E.**, 2162063, Pvt., Co. K.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot. Buried at Bois-de-Fays in isolated grave. Map Ref. Meuse 1/20000, Approx. 3115-2036. Next of kin, Mr. Emil Henderson, friend, R. F. D. No. 3, Grove City, Minn.
- SWEET, Joseph O.**, 3490494, Pvt., Co. K.
Died of wounds, November 3, 1918, received in action at St. Mihiel, November 2, 1918, buried, November 5, 1918, at St. Maurice, France, Hattenchattel, Map 238, 482-513, on hillside near road. Next of kin, Mr. James T. Sweet, father, Benton, Ill.
- TAGLIERI, Macario**, 1390436, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of pneumonia, September 23, 1918, buried, September 23, 1918, in American Cemetery, Souilly (Meuse), Grave 17, Section A. Next of kin, Mr. Taglieri, father, 10th & Harrison St., Maywood, Ill.
- TAYLOR, Lee A.**, 1391073, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, by rifle fire, buried, July 5, 1918, at Vaire-sous-Corbic (Somme), Map 12 SE 127.85-356.18. Next of kin, Mrs. Ada Young, sister, 333 East Locust St., Canton, Ill.
- THYR, David**, 2152192, Pvt., Co. I.
Died of wounds, October 12, 1918, caused by gun shot received in action, October 11, 1918, buried October 12, 1918, at Bethlainville-Fromerville. Grave 85. Next of kin, Mr. John Thyr, father, 3119 Upton Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- TIERNEY, Melville G.**, 1388889, Pvt., Co. E.
Died of gun shot wounds received in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, buried at Consenvoye (Meuse), Lambert Map 35 NE E 323. M N 280.5, Grave 5, G 146 C. Next of kin, Mr. D. J. Tierney, brother, 2403 North Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

TINKEY, Samuel E., 2152692, Pvt., Co. K.
Died from effects of gas, August 14, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 9, 1918, buried, August 14, 1918, at St. Sever Rouen (Seine Inferieur). Map 31 NW 19.8-313.8, Grave 12, Block R, Plot 1. Next of kin, Jake Tinkey, father, Clayton, Iowa.

TOPEL, Charles L., 2152445, Pvt., Co. K.
Died from effects of gas, August 21, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 8, 1918, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Joseph Tosel, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Manly, Iowa.

TOSEL, Edward H., 2152446, Pvt., Co. K.
Died from effects of gas, August 21, 1918, received in action at Albert, August 8, 1918, buried August 30, 1918, at Pernois Cemetery, Grave 4, Row A, Plot 7. Next of kin, Mr. Joseph Tosel, father, R. F. D., No. 2, Manly, Iowa.

TROST, Theodore, 1389020, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried at 22.9-83.3, American Cemetery, Meuse, Grave 7. Next of kin, Mrs. Barbara Trost, mother, Callon, Illinois.

TROUTH, Theodore L., 2078126, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of Pyaemia, June 25, 1918, at Casualty Hospital No. 53, buried June 26, 1918, at Bettencourt, Rievre Cemetery, Grave 3, Row A. Next of kin, Jacob Trough, father, 116 Noble St., Dixon, Illinois.

TVEITE, Louis, 2157885, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by gun shot, buried in single 400 yards northeast of ruined town Sivry-sur-Meuse (Meuse). Map 35, northeast 823.5-283.7. Next of kin, Mr. Peter Tveite, father, Ammons, Minnesota.

UPDIKE, Charles B., 1978190, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried at 23.5-83.7, 400 yards northeast of ruined town. Buried in same grave with F. W. Bron, 1976155. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Upkide, mother, North Vernon, Indiana.

VENABLE, James T., 3170690, Pvt., Co. H.
Killed in action at St. Mihiel, November 11, 1918, by shell fire, buried November 14, 1918, near Hannonville, American Plot, M. L. 47.5-50.2, Figneuilles B, Grave 35, Row B. Next of kin, Mrs. Lucy S. Venable, mother, Front Royal, Virginia.

VIDAL, Arthur, 1390302, Pvt., Co. A.
Died of gun shot wounds, July 6, 1918, received in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, buried July 8, 1918, at St. Sever Cemetery Extension Rouen, St. Sever Rouen (Seine Inferieur). Map 31 NE 19.8-313.8, Grave 4505, Block R, Plot 1A, Grave 3. Next of kin, Mrs. Elvira Vidal, mother, 831 North St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

VILIM, Frederick G., 1390549, Corp., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye (Meuse), 1 Kilo north of Consenvoye in small plot of graves, 22-802, Grave 16. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Vilim, mother, 155 East Ontario St., Chicago, Illinois.

VOGT, Joseph P., 1391373, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried, October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mrs. Kate Karbach, mother, 2033 Throop St., Chicago, Illinois.

WALLACE, Royce V., 1390210, Corp., Co. L.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 13, 1918, by gun shot, buried at Bois-de-Fays. Map Dun-sur-Meuse, Approx. 3117-2843. Next of kin, Mrs. Minnie Wallace, mother, 2317 North Keeler Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WASHA, Michael, 1390959, Pvt., Co. D.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 10, 1918, by gun shot, buried, October 15, 1918, at Consenvoye, Meuse, 1 Kilo north of Consenvoye, in small plot of grave 222-802, Grave 4. Next of kin, Mrs. Joseph Washa, brother, 1320 Tripp Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WESLOWSKI, Joseph, 1391196, Pvt., Co. G.
Died of wounds received in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918, results of shell fire, buried at Crony British Cemetery, 62 e D 19 c 2.6, Grave 3, Row A. Next of kin, Mrs. Julia Deveska, sister, 2244 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WHITT, Cilinion F., 1391078, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 8, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried, October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery, northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Miss Josephine Whitt, sister, 205 South Walnut St., Urbana, Illinois.

WIPPER, Ernest, 1389178, Pvt., Co. B.
Killed in action at Verdun, September 26, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried, September 23, 1918, at Glorieux Cemetery, Meuse, Verdun B 25.9-64.7, Grave 153, Row 84. Next of kin, Mrs. Mary Wipper, mother, 3147 West Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois.

WISZOWATI, Chester, 2086997, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarter, American E. F. Next of kin, Mr. Vincent Wiszowati, brother, 2124 Greenwich St., Chicago, Illinois.

WITTMAN, Albert F., 2059974, Pvt., Co. E.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire, buried at 23.5-83.7, 400 yards northeast of ruined town, with Emanuel A. Gambournis 2299534. Next of kin, Mr. William Wittman, father, 306 North Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

WOJCIECHOWSKI, Bruno, 1391197, Pvt., Co. G.
Killed in action, October 2, 1918, at Verdun, by shell fire, buried, October 2, 1918, at Bois-de-Forges, Montfaucon 199-766, Grave 3, Row B. Next of kin, Marion Wojciechowski, brother, 30, 155th St., West Hammond, Illinois.

WOLD, Melius, 2156815, Pvt., Co. F.
Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by machine gun fire, buried, October 16, 1918, in American Cemetery, northeast of Consenvoye. Next of kin, Mr. A. E. Wold, father, Fosston, Minnesota.

YARMO, Robert, 1389189, Sgt., Co. I.

Killed in action at Albert, August 10, 1918, by shell fire, buried, August 10, 1918, at Contay, France Contay Cemetery. Map 57-D-U-27-6-6-4, Grave 23 Row A, Plot 5. Next of kin, Mrs. Ida Bloom, sister, 503 Independence Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

YAUCH, Harry, 1389305, Pvt., Co. I.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by shell fire, buried at Briulles-sur-Meuse, Meuse, buried near intersection line 12 and 84. Map Buzancy Special 1/50000. Map 35 NE 312-284. Next of kin Mrs. S. S. Yauch, mother, 3019 Roscoe St., Chicago, Illinois.

ZAKRZEWSKI, John S., 2086841, Pvt., Co. E.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918, by gun shot, buried at 22.9-83.3, in American Cemetery, Meuse, Grave 41. Next of kin, Mrs. Anntonia Zakrzewski, mother, 2001 West 17th St., Chicago, Illinois.

ZIEGLER, Fred M., 2078006, Pvt., Co. D.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by gun shot, buried—Grave location at Graves Registration Bureau, General Headquarters, American E. F. Next of kin, Mrs. Louise Ziegler, mother, Durand, Illinois.

ZYK, Taddeus K., 2086823, Pvt., MG. Co.

Killed in action at Verdun, October 11, 1918, by gun shot, buried, November 5, 1918, at Mantilles, Meuse, east side of German Camp in Cunel Woods, about 1,000 yards from road, Nantillos to Cunel. Map 35 NE 311-283, Grave 1. Next of kin, Mr. Walter Zyk, father, Butternut, Wisconsin.

MISSING IN ACTION

CHRISTENSON, Lester W., 2158099, Pvt., Co. E.

Missing in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918. Next of kin, Mr. James Christenson, father, Albert Lee, Minnesota.

GIRARDI, Ciro, 1395498, Pvt., Co. E.

Missing in action at Verdun, October 9, 1918. Next of kin, Mr. Nick Girardi, father, Rock Falls, Illinois.

KRANZMEYER, Henry, 1391132, Pvt., Co. G.

Missing in action at Hamel Ridge, July 4, 1918. Next of kin, Mr. Frank Kranzmeier, father, 3445 North Leavitt St., Chicago, Illinois.